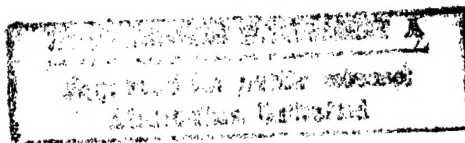


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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1299

REPUBLIC FIRST SECRETARY
SPEECHES ON FOOD PROGRAM

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30 August 1982

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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REPUBLIC FIRST SECRETARY SPEECHES ON FOOD PROGRAM

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SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECH AT UKRAINIAN PLENUM

WA281450 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[Account of V.V. Shcherbitskiy report at Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee 24 June 1982 Plenum on Food Program]

[Text] Comrades! This May's CPSU Central Committee plenum discussed a question, prepared on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, of exceptional importance -- economic, social and political. In the scale of the tasks which it advanced and its impact on the life of our society the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum will undoubtedly, like the 1965 March Plenum, go down in history as an outstanding, truly landmark event in the life of our party and the entire Soviet people.

The report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, showed the results of the purposeful work done by the party since the Central Committee March Plenum on the development of agricultural production, analyzed in depth the state of affairs in the country's agrarian-industrial complex and determined the ways to solve the central problem of the 1980's -- the food problem.

The plenum unanimously, wholly and fully approved the proposals and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and instructed the party, state and economic-planning authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations to make them the basis of practical activity in implementation of the Food Program and the consistent realization of the CPSU's agrarian policy. And it should be mentioned particularly today that the development and implementation of this policy are inseparably connected with the name and activity of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Leonid Ilich's ability, in Lenin's words, to take into consideration in good time and know where to concentrate one's main forces and attention and translate the grand concepts of policy and economics into the language of practice, the ability to channel the willpower and energy of the party and all the working people into the achievement of great goals, is manifested with tremendous strength here, as in the accomplishment of other important and urgent state tasks.

The CPSU Central Committee approved the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990, which was developed in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and which underpins large-scale tasks with a wide-ranging system of measures for the development of the material-technical facilities of agriculture and the sectors connected with it. The plenum also confirmed CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees submitted by the Central Committee Politburo which tackle questions of vital importance for the agrarian-industrial complex.

The fact that the agrarian-industrial complex is for the first time highlighted as a uniform, independent subject of planning and management is of fundamental significance. A big part in the accomplishment of the impending tasks will also be played by measures to improve the economic conditions of the operation of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to bring them up to strength with skilled personnel, increase the rural workers' material interest and strengthen party leadership. It is also difficult to exaggerate the significance of major measures for a further improvement in the rural population's housing, everyday and sociocultural living conditions.

Thus literally every clause of the Food Program is supported by both a solid material and well-conceived organizational base. All this corresponds to the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and is in line with party policy aimed at a rise in Soviet people's well-being.

The very preparations for the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which were under the direct leadership of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, were a concrete embodiment of the Leninist work style which has become established in all the activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo. The documents examined by the plenum were drawn up with regard for accumulated experience, the opinions of scientific, specialists and experienced leaders and the proposals of all republics. Essentially, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, the material of the plenum reflects the collective thought and will of the entire party. And it is perfectly logical that the decisions of the May Plenum and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, which represents a new contribution to the theory and practice of communist building, have been received by the communists and all Soviet people with great satisfaction and enthusiasm and have been unanimously approved by the working people of the Soviet Ukraine.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum also examined organizational issues. The plenum elected Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The plenum changed Comrades S.A. Shalayev, Ye.I. Chazov and V.S. Kostin from candidates to members of the CPSU Central Committee.

The material of the CPSU Central Committee plenum elicited a broad response abroad. The plenum's decisions and the adopted Food Program graphically demonstrate the Soviet Union's peace-loving aspirations and show as convincingly as could be that for the CPSU and the Soviet state concern for man and the good of the people was and is now the highest goal and an immutable law. And this truth cannot be repudiated by any fabrications of anti-Soviet propaganda and the dirty insinuations of those who maliciously slander our country, the socialist system and the CPSU's agrarian policy.

"In order for our plans of creation to be realized," Leonid Il'ich said in the report at the Central Committee plenum, "we need to preserve peace." Soviet people and the planet's entire progressive community highly appreciate the efforts of our party and state to avert the threat of a new war.

A tremendous impression worldwide was produced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly Second Special Disarmament Session. This message and, primarily, the Soviet Union's solemn undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons which it contained was perceived by Soviet people and all the world's peace-loving forces as a major political act of historic significance.

The people of the Soviet Ukraine fully support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the purposeful and fruitful activity of the Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally in the strengthening of the economic and defense might of our country and the consolidation of universal peace. The results of the recent elections to the local soviets, which were conducted well and in organized fashion everywhere and with the high activeness of the electorate, are convincing testimony to this.

There is no doubt that the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum will reveal even more fully the fundamental advantages of the socialist system of the economy, raise the authority of socialism still higher and consolidate its positions as the decisive force of the progress of all mankind and the reliable bastion of peace and the people's security.

Main Results of Implementation of the Party's Agrarian Policy and the Tasks of the Development of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex.

The indicators of the development of agricultural production since the March (1965) Plenum Plenum cited in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum convincingly corroborate the correctness of the policy formulated at that time. This policy, which was developed in the decisions of subsequent Central Committee plenums and the 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses, has constituted the basis of the CPSU's modern agrarian policy -- a scientific and correct policy, from which, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, we have not retreated and never will retreat.

Our agriculture took a truly major step forward in the 15 years. This may be seen in the example of our republic also. Approximately R61 billion or 3.6 times more than in the same preceding period were channeled into the development of this sector in the three 5-year plans. There was a qualitative renewal of agriculture's material-technical facilities as a result. The value of the fixed production capital on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes amounted to R43 billion compared with R12 billion in 1965. The power-worker ratio increased by a factor of 3.5 and power consumption by a factor of 4.2. The area of irrigable and drained land expanded by a factor of 2.5 and now constitutes 4.8 million hectares. Mineral fertilizer use increased by a factor of 3.6. The specialization and concentration of production, interfarm cooperation and agrarian-industrial integration were extensively developed.

A number of essentially new sectors servicing agriculture such as engineering for animal husbandry and fodder production, rural construction and formula food and microbiological industry were created. Agricultural engineering was further developed. The fixed production capital of industry's food sectors increased by a factor of 2.7.

A most important result of implementation of the party's agrarian policy were the profound positive changes in the rural population's living and work conditions and the solution of many social questions. In our republic, for example, kolkhoz members' pay has more than doubled compared with 1965, while sovkhoz workers' pay has almost doubled. Their pensions and social security have improved. Payments from the social funds have increased. The cultural level of the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers has risen markedly. Approximately 380,000 specialists currently work in the republic's agriculture. There has been a change in the appearance of many of our villages. The rural inhabitants' way of life has become considerably more meaningful and interesting and spiritually richer.

The consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy and the selfless labor of the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, specialists and industrial workers have produced tangible results. Despite the fact that the republic's agriculture has repeatedly been subjected to the cruelest tests, particularly in the last 3 years in succession, this sector's average annual gross product increased from R19.5 billion in the Seventh Five-Year Plan to R28.5 billion in the 10th or 47 percent. Labor productivity in this time almost doubled.

As far as the basic types of farming and animal husbandry product are concerned, the growth of their production is characterized by the following data:

(Annual average, millions of tons)

	1961-1965	1976-1980	% Growth
Grain	29.3	43.2	147
Sugar beet	34.1	53.9	158
Vegetables	5	7.6	152
Fruit and grapes	2.2	3.9	177
Meat (liveweight)	3.3	5.1	156
Milk	14.5	21.8	150
Eggs (millions)	7.2	13.5	187

Thus the gross harvests of grain, sugar beet, vegetables and fruit and berry products increased by a factor of 1.5-1.8 and production of meat per 100 hectares of land from 77 to 124 quintals and milk from 341 to 517 quintals.

It is very important that the production of agricultural products systematically outpaced the growth of population, which has increased by 4.6 million or 10 percent in the republic compared with 1965. As a result per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased 47 percent, milk and dairy products by more than one-third and eggs almost twofold. There was also an appreciable rise in the level of vegetable, fruit, vegetable oil, sugar, fish and fish product consumption.

As you can see, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, truly much has been done since the March Plenum. But this is no longer sufficient. The food problem, as the report at the plenum said, is far from having been removed from the agenda.

In overall calorie content our people's food ration corresponds to and is even higher than the physiological norms, but the structure of the diet needs to be improved: the demand for meat and dairy products is not being satisfied fully and the level of consumption of vegetables and fruit is inadequate.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum analyzed in depth the reasons for this situation. The point is that the growth rate of the population's monetary income and effective demand are still outpacing the rate of increase in the production of a number of food products. It should also be borne in mind here that official retail prices of basic foodstuffs in our country remain stable. In addition, in the last three 5-year plans the population in rural localities declined by 3.5 million, while the urban population increased by more than 8 million in the republic. Nor can we fail to take account of the fact that there is an increase from year to year in food product purchases in the state trading system by the rural population itself.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee plenum observed, there has been a deceleration in recent years in the rate of increase in agricultural production. The reasons for this are to be found in certain disproportions which have evolved in the development of sectors of the agrarian-industrial-complex, the inadequate level of the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production and incomplete provision with mineral fertilizers and herbicides.

The serious weakening of the effect of economic levers and stimuli is also being reflected negatively. In particular, the purchase prices for certain types of agricultural product are failing to ensure the necessary reimbursement of production costs. All this has to a considerable extent brought about a decline in the economic efficiency of many of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in recent years.

Mention must also be made of the fact that the land, fertilizer, equipment and other fixed capital are not being used with due efficiency on all farms. There are also many shortcomings in the organization of the procurement, storage, shipment and processing of and trade in agricultural products.

The imperfection, unwieldiness and comminution of the existing system of the management of agriculture and the sectors connected with it is influencing the state of affairs. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz initiative is frequently fettered by the rooted practice of bureaucratic administration and petty tutelage. Their organizational-operational independence has been weakened.

All this required effective, large-scale measures aimed at removing the difficulties and disproportions which have arisen and increasing the efficiency of agricultural production. It is to this that the country's Food Program is subordinated.

The preparation of this program was a fundamentally new step in the system of our planning and management of the socialist economy. The program is an embodiment of a goal-oriented, comprehensive approach to the solution of a major socioeconomic problem.

A most important singularity of this approach, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, consists of linking and uniting the work both of agriculture itself and the sectors of industry, transport and trade which service it and subordinating their entire activity to achievement of the common final goal -- production of a sufficient quantity of high-quality food products and their delivery to the consumer. In other words, it

is essential to effect our entire economy's more flexible switch to the accomplishment of tasks of the further development of agriculture and the sectors servicing it.

Another important feature of the Food Program is the emphatic switch to predominantly intensive factors of growth, which constitutes, as is known, the basis of the party's present economic policy. "This," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, "is the most efficient and practically sole possible way to solve the food problem also."

The Food Program sets the task of an improvement even in the present, 11th, 5-year plan of supplies of meat, milk and fruit and vegetable products together with the satisfaction of demand for bakery products, groats, eggs, fish, potatoes and sugar. In the 12th Five-Year Plan the main accent should be put on an even further increase in the consumption of meat, vegetable oil and the main types of vegetable and fruit.

To achieve the set goals it is planned to channel into the development of the agrarian-industrial complex approximately one-third of total capital investments in the entire national economy. Here the program continues the party's policy of the further development of agriculture: it is planned to increase fixed production capital in this sector by a factor of approximately 1.5 in the decade, kolkhoz and sovkhos power capacity by a factor of 1.6 and mineral fertilizer supplies by a factor of 1.7. There will be an expansion of the area of reclaimed land.

Many proposals were expressed in the course of the formulation of the Food Program concerning an increase in capital investments and material-technical resources for securing high and guaranteed production volumes. The instruction contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report that it is essential that in the process of the formulation of annual plans and the next 5-year plan the USSR Gosplan and Council of Ministers find additional resources for this purpose is very significant in this connection.

For our part, we must all adopt the most effective measures to make the fullest use everywhere of available resources, production-technical potential which has already been created and everything that is and will be at the agrarian-industrial complex's disposal.

The question of foreign economic relations is also worked up carefully in the program. It proceeds from the need to reduce food imports from the capitalist countries. This is all the more important in that the leadership of certain states is endeavoring to make conventional commercial transactions like grain sales a means of pressure on our country and an instrument of political pressure. We have never been and do not intend to be reconciled to this, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared. The CPSU Central Committee plenum unanimously supported such a formulation of the issue.

The boundaries outlined for the 1980's, including those for our republic, are quite high and difficult. We have, after all, to increase the average annual gross grain harvest by 10-11 million tons and raise it to 53-54 million tons. Production of sugar beet is to rise to 60 million tons, that of meat (in dressed weight) is to exceed 4.6 million tons and that of milk 24 million tons.

In drawing up the republic Food Program, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, we are being guided primarily by the fact that these frontiers must be reached without fail for this is essential for uninterrupted food supplies to the population. The republic Food Program, a draft of which has already been preliminarily examined in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and is now having the finishing touches put to it by the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, is an organic component of the uniform Food Program of the country. It will determine concrete tasks of the development of agriculture and other sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex and an improvement in supplies to the population and outline the ways to tackle them. Food program of oblasts and rayons and, on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, comprehensive plans of the development of the farm and an increase in the production of agricultural products are being compiled.

We proceed in all this work from the fact that each oblast and rayon, each sector and each labor collective is obliged to make the maximum contribution, beginning this very year, to the accomplishment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

We are also guided by the fundamental determination of the plenum that the republic and oblast party and soviet authorities are responsible both for the formation of the all-union food stocks and the food situation in their own regions. In other words, each oblast must not only fulfill obligations to the state but also cater to the maximum extent for its need for the products produced locally. This is the task: ending altogether or reducing to a minimum imports from outside of the oblast of wholemilk products, early potatoes, the majority of vegetable and fruit and berry crops and, as a rule, meat in the next few years. The oblast food programs should be geared to this.

Utmost Intensification of Agriculture and the Sectors Connected With It -- Decisive Condition of the Successful Implementation of the Food Program

A key element in the solution of the food problem is a further upsurge of agriculture. And an increase in gross grain harvests is, as before, task No 1. The sole path of its solution under our conditions is a further appreciable increase in yield.

In order to reach the planned production volumes it is essential that we raise the cereals' yield to 30-31 quintals per hectare in the present 5-year plan and to 32-33 quintals in the next 5-year plan compared with the 26.1 quintals in the last 5-year period. Thus the average growth for the republic over the decade is to constitute 6-7 quintals or 23-25 percent. We must proceed from this in determining the limits with respect to zones, oblasts, rayons and farms also. Whereas in the Stepnaya zone the increase in yield is to correspond roughly to the republic-average indicators, in the Lesostepnaya zone it has to be raised in the next 5-year plan to 33-34 quintals and in the Poleskaya zone to 26-27 quintals per hectare.

It is essential to continue to pay constant attention to securing the planned gross harvests of our leading food crop -- winter wheat -- particularly its strong and valuable varieties, and also to an increase in the production of groats. At the same time earnest measures must be implemented for an increase in the gross harvests of forage crops. After all, it is no secret that insufficient supplies of concentrated feed have a negative effect on the rate of development of animal husbandry. For this reason it is necessary to increase the attention paid to the cultivation of barley, oats and leguminous crops, particularly corn.

We must do everything possible to raise the production of corn grain to 8-10 million tons, that is, double it, in the present 5-year plan. Specific ways to tackle this most important task were comprehensively examined this March at a republic seminar-conference. Practical recommendations were formulated which need to unfailingly be implemented everywhere in order to obtain no less than 7-7.5 million tons of corn grain or 36-37 quintals per hectare this very year.

The Food Program has also set our republic crucial tasks in an increase in the production of beet sugar. Production thereof is to increase by a factor of 1.7 in the decade. A difficult task. It will require a considerable improvement in the state of affairs both in beet growing and in the sugar industry. No references to so-called objective factors can justify the fact that last year alone the farms of Vinnitskaya, Khmel'nitskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Ternopol'skaya oblasts fell 1.5-3 million tons short in supplies to the state of sugar beet raw material. And can it be considered normal when we annually experience a sugar shortfall of thousands of tons solely owing to the great length of time it takes to refine the sugar.

Concrete measures to increase the efficiency of sugar beet production are determined in the republic "sugar" scientific-technical program, whose ultimate goal is to increase the sugar yield per hectare of beet sowings to 38 quintals. The task now is to ensure that all these measures be fulfilled universally and in planned manner. In particular, it is necessary to make extensive use of the Yampol' experience.

It is well known that our republic accounts for one-third of all-union vegetable oil production. The Food Program plans a 1.4-fold increase therein over the decade. For this it will be necessary to fundamentally improve the cultivation of sunflower and develop a new sector for us -- the production of oil-bearing rape -- the harvest of seeds of which is to have been raised by 1990 to 210,000-230,000 tons, and also con-

siderably expand the soybean area. For this reason it is very important to disseminate more actively the experience of the foremost farms of Krymskaya Oblast in the cultivation of high soybean harvests, that of Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast in the cultivation of rape and the initiative of the workers of Zaporozhskaya Oblast's Vol'nyanskiy Rayon and Odesskaya Oblast's Vol'nyanskiy Rayon and Odesskaya Oblast's Saratskiy Rayon in increasing the oil yield per hectare of sunflower sowings.

Much also needs to be done to improve supplies to the population of potatoes and to increase their quality. In a number of oblasts, particularly L'vovskaya and Ternopol'skaya, the gross harvests of this crop have declined in recent years, while Poltavskaya Oblast has even begun to import potatoes. This will not do. It is also necessary to expand the zones for the cultivation of early potatoes, primarily in the republic's southern oblasts.

A big place in the Food Program is assigned an increase in the production of fruit and vegetable products. And it is not simply a matter of securing the envisaged quantitative growth. It is important to broaden the selection of vegetables, fruit and berries and the cultivation of table grape varieties and implement measures for a considerable increase in supplies to the population of fresh produce in the winter-spring period. It is necessary for this purpose to develop hothouse farming more actively and make fuller use of the possibilities of specialization and the favorable climatic conditions of the southern oblasts, which can and are obliged to cultivate more commodity produce for supply to the cities and industrial centers of our republic and other republics.

In the accomplishment of these tasks a very responsible role is assigned the UkSSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade V.A. Lisitsyn). It has performed a certain amount of work in the year that it has been in existence, but is not yet showing its full worth. The UkSSR Glavplodvinprom (Comrade V.G. Lysenko) also needs to build up the production and improve the quality of fruit and berry products.

It should be clear to everyone that the tasks for an increase in the production of plant-growing products set by the Food Program may only be tackled successfully on the basis of a further rise in the standard of farming and an improvement in all its components. And for this it is necessary to complete more quickly the introduction of scientifically substantiated farming systems which take account of the natural-economic conditions of each oblast, rayon and farm and strive to ensure that they become law for the kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists and leaders. Together with this it is important to increase supervision and organizing work with respect to the implementation of all the measures outlined by the "Agrokompleks" target program and the plan for an increase in soil fertility and ensure the efficient assimilation of industrial techniques.

Paramount significance is now attached to an improvement in seed growing. Organizations of the specially created "Sortsemprom" system of the UkSSR Ministry of Agriculture, which are as yet coping inadequately with the tasks entrusted to them, are obliged to supply the farms with first-class cereal, oil-bearing crop and perennial grass seeds. Last year the specialized enterprises of this system sold the kolkhozes and sovkhozes less than one-third of their needs for such seeds. There has been a slackening of attention to seed growing in Zhitomirskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Vinnitskaya oblasts, where the quality of the cereal and oil-bearing crop seeds has declined even in recent years. The situation concerning the production of sugar beet seeds at enterprises of the UkSSR Ministry of Food Industry (Comrade N.F. Kulinich) has deteriorated. The "Ukrsortsemovoshch" Association is allowing serious shortcomings to occur in the supply of vegetable crop seeds to the farms. Both the oblast and republic organizations need to draw the necessary conclusions from this and adopt the necessary measures.

A high standard of farming is inconceivable without scientifically substantiated crop rotation, mastery of which presupposes a rational sowing structure and the optimum fallow areas in the south, use of the most effective field-fertilizer and tilling systems and the implementation of anti-erosion measures. Yet far from everything is yet as it should be with respect to crop rotation in a number of oblasts. According to the accounts, they have been introduced (and not for the first year). But in actual fact the rotation is being disrupted continuously. Yet this is the basis of the system of farming. And it is time for the agricultural authorities, primarily the UkSSR Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M.V. Khorunzhiy), to make a proper study of this fundamental issue.

It is common knowledge what significance in the accomplishment of the tasks of agricultural intensification is attached to fertilizer. But many farms of Sumskaya, Odesskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts are engaging inadequately in the production of organic fertilizer, while on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kiyevskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Khmel'nitskaya and certain other oblasts mineral fertilizer output is far lower than the norm.

A special chemicalization organization -- the republic "Ukr sel'khozkhimiya" Association (Comrade V.I. Sakhnenko) -- has been created here. But many of its subdivisions are building up the work volume extremely slowly. Their share, for example, of work on the application of mineral fertilizer constitutes only 19 percent and of organic fertilizer 38 percent. Some R732 million -- 2.6 times more than in the previous 5-year plan -- are being allocated in the current 5-year plan to strengthen the "Sel'khozkhimiya's" material-technical facilities. The UkSSR Ministry of Agriculture and the oblispolkoms must use these funds proprietorially and to the greatest effect. In particular, it is necessary to perform work more persistently on the creation of modern agrochemical complexes, taking advantage of the experience of Khar'kovskaya Oblast's Pervomayskiy Rayon, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

An ever growing role in an increase in farming stability is performed by reclamation. No less than 1 million hectares of irrigable and 1.3 million hectares of drained land will be commissioned in the Ukraine in the decade. It is planned to complete the construction of the Dunay-Dnestr and Kakhovka irrigation systems and the second stage of the Dnestr-Donbass Canal, begin the installation of a third stage of the Severo-Krymskiy Canal, the first stage of the Priazovskaya irrigation system and Serogozskiy Trunk Canal and initiate the construction of a Dnestr-Bug hydrosystem.

By 1990 reclaimed areas will have reached 6.4 million hectares in the republic -- every sixth-seventh hectare of agricultural land. We are obliged to use this invaluable wealth with the greatest effect. Yet in the last 5-year plan alone the plant-growing product shortfall in terms of the projected level on reclaimed areas was over 20 percent and last year 25 percent. The UkSSR Council of Ministers should adopt additional measures to ensure the comprehensive development of the areas of reclaimed-land farming and to obtain the projected yield on each hectare.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to dwell on the tasks of an increase in the production of animal husbandry products. Questions of the development of this sector were examined in detail, the speaker observed, at a Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum in July of last year. Therefore permit me to set out the main tasks connected with implementation of the Food Program. The factor of intensification, that is, an appreciable increase in productiveness, also comes to the forefront in animal husbandry, as in other sectors.

In dairy stockbreeding this specifically means that the per cow milk yields have to have been increased by a minimum of 400 kilos by the end of the current 5-year plan and raised to 2,700 kilos. By 1990 the milk yields have to be increased a further 300 kilos, that is, raised to 3,000 kilos. Again, these are average indicators for the republic. But in areas of developed dairy stockbreeding, in which category all the suburban zones of our industrial centers fall, the task is to obtain no less than 4,000 kilos of milk per cow.

What are the ways to tackle these tasks? The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum pointed to the need, primarily, to perfect the qualitative composition of the herd and improve pureblood breeding and the breeding of highly productive breeds of animals. These are urgent tasks for our republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. After all, let's face it, in the race for livestock numbers many farmsteads are currently keeping a considerable number of old, unproductive cows, and zootechnical and veterinary services have not been properly organized there. For example, there has been a considerable decline in recent years in Chernovitskaya Oblast in the introduction to the herd of primipara heifers and a reduction in the numbers of purebred livestock. And this is the result: in an oblast where not that long since 3,000 kilos of milk per cow were obtained, the current yield is less than 2,600 kilos. Positions are being surrendered for the same reasons in Kiyevskaya Oblast, where last year the per cow milk yield was 520 kilos less than in 1977.

Of course, there must also be an appropriate approach in each specific instance. Where the density of the herd is high, the main accent must be put on improving it. Where productiveness is high, but the livestock numbers are insufficient, the main task must be to increase them with a simultaneous further improvement in the productive qualities. There are also, of course, farms where both the density of the cows and the milk yields are low. Everything here must be tackled comprehensively. Understandably, the final say on these matters must belong to the kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists and local agricultural authorities.

As far as an increase in meat resources is concerned, the main direction, with regard for the fodder structure in the republic, remains an increased in beef production. The Food Program sets the task of increasing the delivery weight of the livestock to 400-500 kilos. This will require the extensive application of intensive methods of fattening and a sharp increase in the weight gains and, on this basis, a reduction in the fattening period. For this reason it is necessary to transfer meat production more quickly to a specialized footing, relieving the dairy farms of young stock which they do not need. It is also necessary to continue work on creating the parent herd of livestock bred for meat. Nor can we relax attention to such fast-maturing sectors as hog raising and poultry breeding for meat. It is also necessary to make full use of the potential of sheep and rabbit breeding.

Naturally, the speediest creation of a strong, stable fodder base is of decisive significance for an upsurge of animal husbandry. The fodder problem is still a bottleneck on many farms. This applies particularly to Dnepropetrovskaya, Odesskaya, Khar'kovskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts.

The Food Program sets the task of an increase in the decade in the production of all types of fodder in our republic by a factor of 1.3-1.4. This means that in 1985 we have to obtain on the kolkhozes and state farms 91 million tons of feed units and in 1990 over 100 million tons compared with the 73 million tons in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

But this is one aspect of the question. Presently the lack of balance of the fodder, particularly in protein, and its feeding without proper preparation are leading to some of the fodder resources, including grainforage, being used irrationally. This is why it is very important to fully implement the measures for an increase in the production of fodder protein and build up the capacity of the formula food industry and the production of full-value feed outlined in accordance with the decisions of the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

It is essential to complete as soon as possible in every oblast the complete transition of fodder production to an independent specialized sector. This task has been tackled pretty well in Chernigovskaya, Ternopol'skaya and Khersonskaya oblasts and was recently accomplished in Kirovogradskaya Oblast. In a word, the republic has good experience, and it must be disseminated more actively.

Concrete directions and volumes of work with respect to solving the fodder problem are determined by the comprehensive plan of the development of fodder production. Its fulfillment should be under the daily supervision of the raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms, Central Committee departments and UkSSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen.

Comrades! The policy of the intensification of agricultural production is confronting science with critical tasks. "Soviet scientists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, "have done much for the upsurge of agriculture. But that with which we could rest content yesterday is manifestly inadequate for tomorrow and even today. It is from this that science should proceed."

Some 207 scientific establishments and educational institutions employing 16,000 research assistants are involved in the development of agricultural problems in our republic. The potential is, as you can see, considerable. But far from all its components are working with due results, and duplication and pettiness of subject matter have not been eradicated.

With regard for the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the UkSSR Academy of Sciences and VASKhNIL Southern Branch presidiums, ministries and departments, VUZ's, all scientific establishments and their party organizations must specify their research plans and concentrate the efforts of the scientist collectives on the solution of the most pressing problems. They are indicated in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

The reference is primarily to the speediest cultivation and introduction of new high-yield varieties and hybrids, particularly of corn with a short vegetation period, legumes and vegetable crops, soybean, perennial grasses and sunflower, and also highly productive breeds, types and lines of animals, the completion of progressive industrial and biological techniques and rational feeding systems and the creation of biologically active substances, effective preservatives and so forth. It is also no less important to tackle more purposefully the tasks of ensuring the comprehensive processing of agricultural raw material, the development and introduction of waste-free technology at food enterprises, an improvement in the selection and nutritional and gustatory properties of the products and also a reduction in the use of food raw material for industrial purposes.

For the purpose of accelerating the introduction of completed development it is essential to make more extensive use of such forms of science's ties to production which have shown themselves to good advantage as the science-production associations, scientific establishments' cooperation with rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhoses and others.

A big place in the report was occupied by the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum for the accelerated development of all sectors connected with agriculture, primarily those which cater for the storage and processing of the products and their delivery to the consumer. Currently with respect to a number of items it is not the production but the lagging of this sphere which is being reflected increasingly in the level of satisfaction of the population's food requirements. For this reason it is extremely important to assimilate fully and with the greatest effect the resources allocated by the state for a buildup of the capacity of the processing enterprises and the material-technical facilities of storage and the retooling of these sectors and to find additional resources for this. Efforts here should be geared primarily to the accomplishment of the following tasks:

first, an increase in sugar industry capacity in order to have reduced the refining season at least to 100 days by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan;

second, striving to ensure that capacity for the processing of livestock and milk correspond to the raw material resources;

third, the accelerated development of oil and fats industry, particularly its warehouse facilities;

fourth, a considerable strengthening of the material-technical facilities of local food industry;

further, it is necessary to increase considerably refrigerator and elevator capacity; and

finally, the adoption of measures to ensure that in this 5-year plan even no less than 80 percent and by 1990 practically all potatoes, vegetables and fruit be stored in main warehouses.

The most serious attention also needs to be paid to the development of packaging.

All these and other tasks must be concretized by the UkSSR Gosplan in terms of specified times and reflected in the republic, oblast and rayon food programs and ministry and department measures.

The strengthening of direct relations between the procurement and processing enterprises and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the transition to the acceptance of livestock, poultry, milk, potatoes, vegetables and fruit directly on the farms and the shipment of these products by procurement organization transport will be of significance for ensuring the preservation of the products and an increase in their quality.

A struggle against losses, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, must be waged as resolutely as can be and all along the line, in the sphere of consumption included. Everyone knows full well what a considerable waste of food products, particularly bread and cereals, is permitted in canteens, restaurants, sanatoria and recreation centers. This is a consequence of the low quality of food preparation in a number of cases, the shortage of packaged foods, a reluctance to make greater use of vegetables and, sometimes, the outrageous attitude of some people toward food products.

In addition, many cities are as yet involving themselves insufficiently in the use of food waste. The UkSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade V.D. Ploshchenko), the UkSSR Ministry of Trade (Comrade V.G. Starunskiy), the Ukoopsoyuz (Comrade S.V. Litvinenko) and the workers' supply administration and workers' supply department leaders and also the oblispolkoms and gorispolkoms need to pay attention to this. On the other hand, it is necessary to considerably raise the standard of consumption, which presupposes, first of all, a solicitous, economical attitude toward products.

The accomplishment of many of the tasks advanced in the Food Program will depend to a great extent on the on-schedule commissioning of facilities of the agrarian-industrial complex. There was pointed discussion at the CPSU Central Committee plenum about the fact that the plans of the construction of certain important projects are not being fulfilled. This applies fully to our republic also. Initial capacity at the Kiev Macaroni Factory and the Glukhov and Melitopol' meat-packing plants, a brewery in Simferopol' and many animal husbandry premises, silage and haylage installations and potato and vegetable repositories were not commissioned last year, for example.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy criticized the UkSSR Ministry of Rural Construction, which in the construction of a vegetable factory over 5 years in Kiyevskaya Oblast's Brovarskiy Rayon has assimilated little more than half of the allocated resources. As a consequence, this year Kiev citizens have not received approximately 10,000 tons of vegetables which they could have had. The situation is no better at construction projects being handled by this ministry on Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast's "Novoannovskiy," Khar'kovskaya Oblast's "Progress" and Krymskaya Oblast's "Ukraine" sovkhozes. It is now the seventh year that the UkSSR Ministry of Industrial Construction has been "installing" a hothouse center on Kiyevskaya Oblast's "Sovki" Sovkhoz, which should have been producing 2 years ago.

Nor are the quotas being met fully this year either. A particularly big lag has been allowed to develop in the 5 months with respect to such due-for-completion projects as the Stryi and Glukhov meat-packing plants, the Kupyansk Milk-Preserving Plant, a cheese factory in Dneprorudnoye, a fruit repository in Sumy and formula food plants in Khersonskaya and Zaporozhskaya and mills in Chernigovskaya and Chernovitskaya oblasts. The construction of powerful sugar refineries which are to be introduced in 1984-1985 is proceeding unsatisfactorily in Vinnitskaya, Khmel'nitskaya and Kirovogradskaya oblasts.

Certain chemical industry facilities are being installed at a slow pace in Dneprodzerzhinsk, Rozdol, Yavorov and Pervomaysk, as are microbiological facilities in Tripol'ye and also at agricultural engineering enterprises in Zaporozhskaya, Cherkasskaya and Rovnenskaya oblasts.

Such an attitude toward the said construction projects testifies to certain leaders' failure to understand their particular significance. We can no longer put up with this. Together with the appropriate ministries and departments and trade union and Komsomol authorities the obkoms and oblispolkoms need to examine with respect to every project the reasons for the nonfulfillment of plans and adopt exhaustive measures for the on-schedule commissioning of all enterprises. Ukrainian Communist Party Central secretaries and departments must effectively monitor this work. It is essential to be strictly guided by the CPSU Central Committee plenum instruction to the effect that construction projects of the agrarian-industrial complex are the country's priority construction sites.

We must also perform fully and on schedule all planned work on rendering sponsorship assistance to oblasts of the RSFSR's nonchernozem zone.

A large number of agricultural and food engineering associations and enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizer and chemical plant-protection agents and products of microbiological synthesis is concentrated in our republic, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed. The party organizations, leaders and collectives of these enterprises, design bureaus and scientific research institutes bear particular responsibility for an increase in the manufacture and timely supply of machinery, equipment, spares and mineral fertilizers and for the increased technical standard and quality of the product.

It is utterly intolerable that in the 5 months a number of plants, particularly the Voroshilovgrad Crankshafts Plant, the "Zhdanovsel'mach," the "L'vovsel'mach," the Ternopol' Combine, the Sinel'nikovo Spring, the Krasnodon Auto Parts and Dzhankoy Engineering plants, and certain enterprises of the UkSSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and UkSSR Ministry of Timber and Wood-Processing Industry undersupplied the republic's farms alone with a large quantity of spares, sprinklers, rolled metal, lumber and other products. There is evidently something for the enterprise party committees and the people's control authorities also to work on here.

Efforts must now be concentrated on accelerating work on the completion of the transition to the manufacture of the T-150 crawler tractor and a mounted fodder-harvesting combine and the expansion of the production of combined units and soil-cultivating machines, particularly anti-erosion machines and those combining a number of production operations, and complete sets of equipment for feed preparation. It is no less important to increase the manufacture of modern corn- and beet-harvesting equipment.

Together with an increase in the manufacture of mineral fertilizer in this 5-year plan of 23 percent and of chemical plant-protection agents by a factor of 1.7 particular attention in chemical industry should be paid to an increase in the production of phosphorous and concentrated fertilizers and a broadening of the range of toxic chemicals. Microbiological industry enterprises must provide agriculture better with protein preparations, amino acids, enzymes, feed vitamins and antibiotics.

Great significance is attached to the speediest assimilation and full use of installed capacity, particularly at enterprises producing mineral fertilizers and engineering plants. There is considerable potential here, and the fullest use must be made of it. It is necessary, in particular, to universally support the initiative of the collectives of agricultural engineering enterprises of Khar'kovskaya Oblast on the ahead-of-schedule introduction and the speediest assimilation of capacity, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

Everyone evidently understands, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, what exceptional importance is attached to the measures confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee for the social reorganization of the countryside. It is planned to channel almost R160 billion into their realization countrywide in the 1980's. "This is a big figure even for our dimensions," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. But it is not only a big figure. It is a big policy aimed at erasing the social differences between city and village. And, consequently, the realization of one of our program requirements scientifically substantiated by Marxism-Leninism."

The need for such measures is dictated by life itself. In a number of regions the countryside is experiencing a shortage of labor resources, and the number of those employed on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is declining. This applies primarily to Sumskaya, Chernovitskaya, Ternopol'skaya and certain other oblasts.

This process may be regulated primarily on the basis of a further improvement in the rural workers' work, living and social conditions. This is convincingly attested if only by the experience of the experimental-show villages. The provision with housing here is greater by a factor of 1.3, children's establishments by a factor of 1.7, canteens by a factor of 1.5 and hospitals by a factor of 5 than in the remainder. And the result? Compared with 1960 the population in these villages has increased 22 percent, and almost two-thirds thereof, furthermore, is aged from 16 to 40. Many high

school graduates remain to work on their own farms here. The rate of increase in the gross product, income and labor productivity is higher by a factor of 1.5-2 than in the republic on average. At the same time questions of the creation of suitable social-everyday conditions for the population are being tackled very slowly in many villages.

Considering this, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and UkSSR Council of Ministers have approved a comprehensive program of the sociocultural development of villages for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the period through 1990. As a whole, it corresponds to the tasks set by the Central Committee May Plenum and will be an integral component of the republic's Food Program.

Implementation of the outlined measures will make it possible by the end of the next 5-year period to have brought close to the norms in the majority of oblasts the level of the rural population's provision with sociocultural and everyday facilities. There will be a considerable increase in the volume of consumer services and an improvement in water and gas supply and the telephone service in centers of population. The task is to complete this year, in the main, the construction of kolkhoz and sovkhoz central estate access roads. It is also necessary to sharply increase the rate of installation of roads to other rural centers of population and stockbreeding farmsteads, intending the completion of this work, as a rule, in the current and next 5-year plans. Proceeding from the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, the UkSSR Council of Ministers should to this end revise the plans for road building in the countryside adopted earlier.

The purposeful and full use of the resources allocated by the state and the kolkhozes is essential for fulfillment of the program. Some R6.8 billion is being channeled in the current 5-year plan even into the said goals and road building in our republic. No fewer resources evidently will be allocated in the next 5-year plan also. It is therefore important to strengthen the production facilities of the rural construction organizations in every possible way and actively enlist all construction organizations in rural construction.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it expedient for an average of 15 percent of the capacity of urban house-building combines to be used for the construction of homes, schools and preschool establishments on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The union republic councils of ministers have also been authorized to channel into the construction of homes and cultural-everyday facilities on economically weak farms up to 10 percent of capital investments allocated for the construction of nonproduction facilities in cities and industrial centers.

These are fundamentally important decisions. And in conjunction with the appropriate ministries and departments and the oblispolkoms the UkSSR Gosplan must submit concrete proposals on how these goals of the plenum will be realized in the republic.

It is also important to make fuller use of the accumulated experience of the solution of social problems in the countryside. In Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, for example, as much housing per 1,000 persons is now built in the countryside as in the cities. Other social tasks are being tackled in a well-conceived manner here also. And it is not fortuitous that the outflow of manpower from the countryside has declined here. There is also pretty good experience in a number of rayons of Zaporozhskaya, Krymskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Khar'kovskaya, Donetskaya, Khersonskaya and other oblasts.

At the same time it is necessary to render rural workers the utmost assistance in the construction and improvement of their own homes and find opportunities to increase the sale to them of bricks, slate and other building materials. Many people in the countryside wish to build and will build if they are helped. This is an effective way of retaining manpower on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In general, the more thoroughly and energetically we engage in housing and sociocultural construction in the countryside, the more productive rural labor will be. And all forces should be channeled into the accomplishment of this task.

While paying the main attention to the development of social production, the speaker observed, it is essential to make maximum use of all other sources of an increase in food resources. One such are the public's private subsidiary farms and also the horticultural-vegetable cooperatives. Their share of the production of meat, milk, poultry, potatoes, vegetables and fruit is very significant. Last year the number of pigs and sheep in private use increased 8 percent, and there was also an increase in the numbers of cattle. Raising livestock on a contractual basis with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes expanded.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum deemed it necessary to continue to increase assistance to the private farms on the part of the state, local soviets and kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Particular attention should be paid to an improvement in the organization of purchases of product surpluses from the public. Greater assertiveness and interest should be displayed by the consumer cooperatives, UkSSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders here.

Fuller use must also be made of enterprise subsidiary farms. There are currently 3,300 of them in the republic. It is necessary to create such farms where there is the potential for this more quickly. But the main thing is to organize their work well, particularly with respect to the use of food waste for the fattening of hogs, the introduction in agricultural use of poor-quality land and the farming of fish in the ponds which exist at some enterprises. It is also necessary to engage in apiculture and the cultivation of meadow mushrooms. The practice of pooling enterprise resources for the creation of hothouse centers and highly mechanized fattening complexes is giving a good account of itself, as the experience of Khar'kovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, L'vovskaya and certain other oblasts shows.

As you can see, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, the Food program embraces the entire complex of problems of the development of agriculture and the sectors connected with it. And it is very important that all components of the agrarian-industrial complex have a precise plan of action, that all our cadres be properly oriented toward the maximum use of all available potential and that our people perceive as soon as possible the real fruit of the implementation of the plans outlined by the party.

Tasks To Improve Management of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex and Perfect the Economic Mechanism

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum deemed it essential to implement large-scale measures to improve management of the agrarian-industrial complex and perfect its economic mechanism. And this is natural. The considerable changes which have occurred in recent years in the level and nature of the production forces in the agrarian sector of our economy demanded a simplification of the structure of management and its greater flexibility and efficiency and the removal of superfluous components, parallelism and duplication. Nor can we fail to take account of the fact that the organizations servicing agriculture are now linked inadequately with the work of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the evaluation of their activity is frequently not dependent on the final result obtained on the farms.

The conditions which have evolved have led to a weakening of the economic interest of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and a violation of cost accounting principles. And this has been reflected negatively in the efficiency of agricultural production. It is sufficient to say that in a number of oblasts some farms are producing milk, meat and vegetables at a loss and there is increased kolkhoz indebtedness to the Gosbank.

"The methods of management and planning, means of incentive and the operating mechanism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, "must create the conditions for highly productive labor." The measures outlined by the plenum for planning and managing the agrarian-industrial complex as a single whole at all levels and an improvement in economic operating conditions will undoubtedly contribute to the implementation of these fundamental principles and an increase in responsibility for the end results of production. They are set forth in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees which were ratified by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and which, like the USSR Food Program, were published in the press.

In implementing the said measures we are faced with a great deal of organizational work: forming agrarian-industrial associations in the rayons and oblasts and their councils and selecting the personnel.

Possessing such effective levers as planning, capital investment ceilings and material-technical supply, the agrarian-industrial associations will have a real opportunity to use with the greatest results on the basis of the mutually profitable cooperation of all sectors the potential that has been created in the countryside and allocated material and financial resources for the accomplishment of a fundamental task --an improvement in food supplies to the population. Uniform management of the agrarian-industrial complex will make it possible to unite in practice the efforts of all its sectors for the purpose of their proportional and balanced development, at the same time releasing a considerable number of specialists for work directly in production.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum attached much importance to the further strengthening of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and their increased organizational-operational independence. And this is understandable. After all, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are the foundation of all agricultural production.

Speaking of the practical tasks in this connection, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy singled out three major, fundamental questions.

First, the need for the all-around consideration of the production and natural-climatic conditions in which the farming is conducted and the development in the leaders and specialists of a creative, enterprising approach to matters, independence in decision-making and socialist initiative.

Second, it is extremely important to rid ourselves as quickly as possible of instances of bureaucratic administration, petty tutelage, a memorandum style of leadership of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and incompetent interference in questions of technology and operational control. It is not now the job of the personnel nor is it the time to dictate from above to farms what to do when and how. "Trust in the leaders, an exacting and concerned approach to their activity, the encouragement of initiative and at the same time an increase in personal responsibility for the entrusted assignment," the CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized, "such is the essence of party policy in this matter."

The plenum forbid anyone to demand of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses the fulfillment of any assignments not provided for by the national plan and to request information other than that established by state accountability. This rule must be strictly observed at all levels, and there can be no exceptions.

In this connection the republic Central Statistical Administration and Gosplan need to raise considerably the level of work on an analysis of current national accounting and on this basis promptly frame appropriate proposals for the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, UkSSR Council of Ministers and other republic authorities.

And, third and finally, it is necessary to increase supervision of the observance of democratic principles of management and enhance the role of intrakolkhoz democracy. Both regular general assemblies, fully empowered assemblies, and the truly collegial work of the kolkhoz boards and brigade and division councils are important here. What has been said also fully applies to a further improvement in the democratic system of sovkhos worker and employee participation in management.

All these questions demand the constant attention of the primary party organizations, raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms and soviet and agricultural authorities.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to say:

The serious measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers for an improvement in the economic situation in the countryside represent altogether in scale and depth and impact on all kolkhozes and sovkhoses without exception a most important economic-political act. Permit me to remind you of the most important of them.

First, the increase as of 1 January next year in the purchase prices for many types of products and also the introduction of additions to the prices for products produced under the worst conditions and on loss-making and unprofitable farms. State expenditure to this end will constitute R16 billion a year, which will make it possible to raise the aggregate profitability of the agricultural enterprises.

Second, state assistance is being introduced for housing construction and the installation and upkeep of children's preschool establishments, pioneer camps, clubs and other cultural-everyday facilities and roads on loss-making and unprofitable kolkhozes, for which it is planned to allocate annually from the budget R3.3 billion for the country.

Third, kolkhoz and sovkhos Gosbank loan debt totaling R9.7 billion is being written off and also repayment of the loan debt of unprofitable and loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the order of more than R11 billion is being rescheduled (up to 10 years).

Fourth, pay on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses is being improved, and use in sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex of the brigade and collective contract and the piece-rate-plus-bonus system is being expanded. The payment of additional amounts for uninterrupted service is being extended to animal husbandry workers on the sovkhoses, and they will be granted additional paid leave. The salaries of sovkhos leaders and specialists will rise by an average of 30 percent. It is also planned to extend the practice of payment in kind, whose role was diminished in recent years, which weakened the basis for the development of private subsidiary farming and restricted the possibilities of the kolkhoz market.

Thus the material interest of the rural workers is increased. Simultaneously there is an increase in the role of moral incentives also. An important measure in this field is the establishment of the honorific title "Honored Worker of USSR Agriculture".

Further, appreciable changes are being made to the relationships between the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the organizations servicing them (the "Sel'khoztekhnika," "Sel'-khozkhimiya" and construction, reclamation and procurement organizations). Together with the fulfillment of the plans of specific services the results of agricultural production will also be made the basis of an evaluation of the work of these organizations and awards to their leaders and specialists.

In 1983 even the state will additionally channel over R30 billion into the realization of the said measures. These are huge resources, and it is extremely important to do all within our power to ensure that the additional opportunities which have been granted us be used to the maximum effect and result in an impressive increase in production.

This has to be mentioned yet again because, as numerous facts testify, a drop in kolkhoz and sovkhos income is frequently caused not so much by objective factors as oversights in leadership, lack of personal responsibility and sometimes, outright lax management. For example, in Ternopol'skaya Oblast the kolkhozes ended both 1980 and 1981 with losses. A reason for this was that virtually no use was made of the mechanisms for thinning out the sugar beet. Prior to this year there were no mechanized links or detachments for the cultivation of this basic crop. As a consequence, direct labor expenditure on the production of 1 quintal of sugar beet is twice as high as in Khar'kovskaya, Poltavskaya or Cherkasskaya oblasts. Many of the oblast's rayons are failing to pay due attention to economic work and the introduction of efficient cost accounting. And it is not fortuitous that all types of animal husbandry product are loss-making here.

Or take the following question. Large-scale animal husbandry complexes and specialized farmsteads have been created in the republic in recent years. Some R5.6 billion was invested in their construction and outfitting in the last two 5-year plans alone. But they are frequently used extremely inadequately. This applies particularly to the operation of the dairy complexes in Chernovitskaya and Volynskaya oblasts and complexes for the production of beef in Kirovogradskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts and for the production of pork in Vinnitskaya and Sumskaya oblasts. As a consequence, the production capacity of the complexes has not been fully assimilated in the republic on average also, owing to which they annually undersupply a considerable quantity of milk and meat.

We have many examples of the efficient work of the interfarm enterprises and associations. The Beliki Cattle-Fattening Enterprise in Poltavskaya Oblast has obtained approximately R16 million profit in the last 3 years alone. A pretty good addition to the kolkhoz budget. Good results are being achieved on a steady basis by Chernigovskaya Oblast's Linovt'sa Enterprise, Khmel'nitskaya's Dunayevtsy, Odesskaya's Izmail and others. Unfortunately, their experience and the possibilities of interfarm cooperation for an increase in production and a strengthening of the economy of the farms are being used unsatisfactorily in a number of oblasts, and the facilities that have been created are not producing the due returns.

The agricultural ministries and the oblispolkoms are instructed to immediately investigate the state of affairs with respect to each enterprise and complex and tackle all questions concerning their provision with fodder, livestock head and equipment. The UkSSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Comrade V.L. Filonenko) must, finally, provide for the complete retooling of these enterprises. And the obkoms must hold more accountable those who fail to display initiative, are not concerned for the proprietorial use of the potential that has been created and allocated resources and display a negligent, careless attitude toward their entrusted assignment.

It is also very important to analyze nonformally and in depth the state of affairs on all economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes, get to the bottom of the reasons for the lagging, implement comprehensive measures for an improvement in their work and assist in the development of the material-technical facilities, reclamation and chemicalization and personnel reinforcement. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees put particular emphasis on the strengthening of the economy of such farms and allocate large resources. But they will produce real fruit only if these farms are headed by people capable of really taking advantage of the tremendous assistance of the state.

Some 560 persons, including approximately 300 to the economically weak ones, have transferred since the start of this year in the republic from management authorities to work directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In addition, 200 leaders and specialists have transferred from advanced farms to work on lagging ones. This work should be continued until the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are fully staffed with highly qualified personnel.

Subsidiary enterprises and works are of considerable assistance in strengthening the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. On the kolkhozes alone they produced approximately R200 million profit last year. But it is bad that only three oblasts -- Krymskaya, Zakarpatskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya -- were responsible for two-thirds of these resources. One wonders why this important lever of increased income is disregarded in other oblasts.

Measures have been developed in the republic, the speaker observed, with respect to literally all fields of the intensification of agricultural production. It is now necessary to specify and supplement them with regard for the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and ensure their complete implementation.

The immediate task is to achieve this year even an appreciable increase in the productivity of farming and animal husbandry, secure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans for the purchases of products and their timely processing and full preservation and create a dependable basis for successful work in subsequent years.

A good example here is being set by the workers of the farmsteads of Cherkasskaya Oblast, whose socialist pledges were approved by the CPSU Central Committee. In the 5 months the daily weight gains of cattle in fattening here constituted 627 grams and the delivery weight 415 grams, and almost 1,000 kilos of milk have been obtained per cow. As a result purchases of meat have increased by 8 percent, eggs by 4 percent and milk by 1 percent. The Chernigovskaya and Krymskaya stockbreeders are working well. At the same time a serious lag has been allowed to develop on farms of Chernovitskaya, Vinnitskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Odesskaya and certain other oblasts. It is essential to make use of the pasturing period as well as possible everywhere for a rise in livestock productivity and an increase in the production and procurement of milk, meat and other products.

Organizing and Political Work for Implementation of the Food Program

The CPSU Central Committee plenum instructed the party, soviet and economic-planning authorities, farm and enterprise leaders and primary party organizations to initiate active organizing and political work on the accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, the Food Program and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees adopted in connection with this.

Over 1.1 million CPSU members and candidates -- more than one-third of the Ukrainian Communist Party -- currently work in the countryside in the republic. They are united in almost 34,000 primary party organizations. Some 532,000 communists are employed directly in agricultural production, which is almost 40 percent more than by the time of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. Of the communists on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, machine operators constitute one-fourth, one out of seven is a stock-breeder and one out of nine a specialist.

There has been a marked rise in the level of the primary party organization secretaries. They all have higher or secondary education, and the majority of them have graduated from a good school of production and are specialists.

It follows from what has been said that there has been a marked increase in our possibilities for increased party influence in all areas of agricultural production. The task is to ensure that every party organization be a combat, cohesive collective, actively influence the creation among the workers of a healthy moral-psychological climate, boldly set about big, promising tasks and make skillful use of the rights, primarily the right of supervision, granted by the party rules. This is particularly important now, when the operational independence of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is broadening considerably.

In connection with the formation of agrarian-industrial associations the question arises as to the coordination of the efforts of the party organizations of the collectives incorporated in these associations and their concerted actions. The obkoms and Central Committee departments should give thought to the forms of this coordination. It would evidently not be out of place to turn to the already accumulated experience of the work of the party organization secretary councils. This also applies to the trade union and Komsomol organizations.

A most important role in all organizing and political work on the practical implementation of the Food Program belongs to the raykoms -- the authoritative, combat conduits of party policy. The activity of our republic's party committees was analyzed in depth at the previous Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which discussed, as you recall, the reports of the Donetskoy Gorkom and Nikopol'skiy Raykom on implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses.

The analysis made at that time showed that not all party committees are yet coping in full with their duties or displaying an ability to ensure fulfillment of the set tasks under any circumstances. Thus in Zaporozhskaya, Krymskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts all rayons increased the production of animal husbandry products in the last 5-year plan, which cannot be said of Donetskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Odesskaya oblasts. There can be only one concluding conclusion: it is necessary to raise the standard of work of the raykoms and gorkoms and increase their influence on the development of agricultural production. The CPSU Central Committee measures for a strengthening of the raykoms and the creation of agricultural departments in them will undoubtedly contribute to this. A decision was also adopted on strengthening the role of the primary party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. These measures have been greeted with satisfaction by the party activists and communists of the republic.

The party committees are obliged to pursue with even greater persistence the policy of an improvement in the selection, assignment and training of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists. Currently 82 percent of kolkhoz chairmen and 96 percent of kolkhoz directors in the republic have higher specialized education. Three-fourths of middle-tier leaders are specialists with diplomas. It is essential in each oblast and rayon and each ministry and department to ensure strict fulfillment of all the measures

scheduled for this 5-year plan in the comprehensive plans for a further improvement in the qualitative composition of agricultural personnel.

An important feature in work with the personnel is ensuring the stability of leadership. It is difficult to count on successful work when there is a frequent change of leaders on the farms. Some 76-80 percent of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors was replaced in Chernovitskaya, Kiyevskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya oblasts in the last 5-year plan. How can such a useless practice be explained -- poor knowledge of people or an administrative itch in certain comrades? By both, evidently. It is necessary everywhere to increase the responsibility of the party and management authorities for nominations for executive positions, become better involved in the creation of a reserve of capable, promising workers and their training and perfect the system of the retraining and improvement of kolkhoz and sovkhoz executive personnel.

And one further question. The broadening of the operational independence of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes presupposes primarily the high responsibility of their leaders and specialists for plan fulfillment and production efficiency. Yet certain party committees are tolerating appreciable shortcomings in work on the selection, assignment and training of personnel. Its standard does not fully correspond everywhere to the tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev concerning the completion of the transition of the economy to a predominantly intensive development path. The attempts of certain managers to conceal their lack of dispatch and inability to organize matters behind references to objective factors are not always cut short. The party committees are educating the executive personnel inadequately in a spirit of unity of word and deed. The decisions which are adopted are sometimes not supported by organizing and political work.

Implementation of the Food Program, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, will be a serious test for our personnel, soviets and trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations. It should be noted in this connection that almost 526,000 deputies have been elected to the local soviets. The rural Komsomol organizations unite 680,000 Komsomol members and the trade union organizations 6 million rural workers. This is a huge force.

The soviets' tasks for realization of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum were determined in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session of 31 May this year and the Presidium decree on this issue. They will be discussed at the first sessions of the oblast, rayon, city, rural and settlement soviets.

The trade unions are called on to work more assertively on an increase in the efficacy of socialist competition, the dissemination of progressive experience and an improvement in people's work, social and recreational conditions.

It is necessary to support in every way the Komsomol's initiative with respect to sponsorship of animal husbandry, the development of rabbit breeding, realization of machine operators' universal primary education, the introduction of industrial techniques and the retention of youth in the countryside.

Attaching great significance to the precise organization of all work on the practical accomplishment of the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and UkSSR Council of Ministers passed a work plan whose contents have been published in the press. Similar plans have been compiled in all the party committees.

Some of the measures envisaged in the work plan have already been implemented or are at the stage of completion. Decrees have been adopted in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions ratified by the May Plenum. A draft of the Food Program has, as I have said, been examined. Explanatory work, whose main purpose is to ensure that everyone approach the tremendous tasks which have to be tackled with understanding and a profound awareness of his personal responsibility, has been initiated extensively. Of course, this applies not only to the rural workers but the urban population also. Everyone must feel himself a participant in the solution of the food problem.

Study of the material of the plenum in the system of party training, Komsomol political education, economic education and communist labor schools has been organized and a uniform political day has been held. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the documents of the CPSU Central Committee plenum have been published in the republic in a large edition.

The plenum's decisions are now being discussed in the party organizations and labor collectives and at raykom and gorkom plenums. Obkom plenums will be held in the next few days. It is important that, as required by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, concrete measures be determined everywhere for tackling the tasks set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and implementation of the Food Program. The main thing here is to establish at all levels -- from the brigade and farmstead through the main administration and ministry board -- personal responsibility: who does what, when, where and for what.

All this work must be tied in closely and efficiently with the preparations for the splendid jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

In a period of 3 months the UkSSR Council of Ministers, Gosplan and appropriate ministries and departments must complete the elaboration of the republic Food Program. Prior to 1 November it is also essential to have completed the compilation of oblast and rayon food programs and also comprehensive plans for kolkhoz and sovkhoz development. Measures to streamline management of the agrarian-industrial complex must be implemented in the fourth quarter. This work will be coordinated and directed by the recently established UkSSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on the Agrarian-Industrial Complex, whose leadership has been entrusted to Comrade Yu.A. Kolomiets, first deputy chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers.

It is necessary everywhere to approach performance of the impending work thoughtfully, having studied and pondered all details in depth, taking account of the fact that it is not only a question of a fundamental turning point in the development of agriculture and the sectors connected with it but also of the progress of our entire national economy.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion:

Exceptionally important and critical work lies ahead of us. Fully aware of its significance and their responsibility, the communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine must multiply their efforts and do everything necessary for the successful accomplishment of the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

KISELEV SPEECH AT BELORUSSIAN PLENUM

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[T.Ya. Kiselev report at Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Seventh Plenum in Minsk on 4 June 1982]

[Text] Comrades! As you know, the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum discussed a question of paramount economic and sociopolitical significance--the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 and measures to implement it. An exceptionally trenchant, comprehensively argued report, which was imbued with a spirit of creativity, was delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present. His report is a document of tremendous theoretical and practical significance which enriches with fundamentally new ideas and propositions the Marxist-Leninist theory of the agrarian question and the party's current economic policy. It reveals comprehensively and in depth the paths of a further upsurge of agriculture and the sectors of the economy connected with it and an increase in the production of food products.

The plenum was held in a businesslike atmosphere. It was characterized by the complete unanimity of its participants. It was creative, amicable collective work of our party's Leninist headquarters.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the proposals and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and decreed that they be made the basis of the practical activity of party, state and planning authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations in implementation of the Food Program and the consistent realization of the CPSU's agrarian policy.

The Food Program and the other important documents examined and confirmed by the plenum were the result of the great deal of work performed by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, work whose inspiration and organizer was Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

As emphasized at the plenum, the preparation and implementation of the Food Program represent a fundamentally new step forward in our planning system and in the management of the socialist economy. It embodies a goal-oriented, comprehensive approach to the solution of the food problem. First, it links and unites the work both of agriculture itself and the industrial, transport

and trade sectors which service it. Their entire activity is subordinated to the overall ultimate goal--the production of high-quality food products and their delivery to the consumer. Second, the program provides for the decisive transition of agriculture and the entire agrarian-industrial complex to predominantly intensive factors of growth and regards them as the most effective and practically the sole possible path of the solution of the food problem.

Big material-technical and financial resources are being mobilized for the accomplishment of the set tasks.

The Central Committee May Plenum is new evidence of how consistently and purposefully the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo are working to implement the policy of our party's 26th congress aimed at the fuller satisfaction of Soviet people's vital requirements.

The communists and working people of the republic, as of the whole country, have greeted with unanimous approval the results of the plenum, the documents adopted and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. Our people see them as the embodiment of the party's concrete concern for Soviet man and a combat action program for the continued upsurge of agriculture and the entire socialist economy.

The accomplishment of new large-scale tasks has been prepared by the unswerving implementation of the policy initiated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. This was shown convincingly in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. It can also be seen in the example of our republic.

Capital investments in the development of agriculture here in this time have constituted almost R16 billion, which is 4.8 times more than in all previous years of Soviet power. Kolkhoz and sovkhos fixed production capital has increased almost fivefold. The power-worker ratio in agriculture has increased by a factor of 4.2. There has been an appreciable improvement in its provision with equipment, and the machinery-tractor fleet has been qualitatively renewed. Much has been done for the comprehensive mechanization of farming and animal husbandry, chemicalization and reclamation of the land and an increase in soil fertility. The area of drained land has expanded by 1.6 million hectares.

Production specialization and concentration have been developed. Interfarm and agrarian-industrial enterprises and associations have been created. Large-scale specialized animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories have been commissioned.

Labor productivity on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses has doubled.

There have been appreciable changes in the work and social conditions of the rural workers, in their occupational composition and in the sociocultural appearance of the countryside.

More than 70,000 specialists with higher and secondary education and 139,000 tractor driver-machine operators, almost 70 percent of whom are of grades I and II, work on the republic's farms.

Some 21.2 million square meters of housing, which constitutes one-third of available accommodations here, was built in the countryside in three 5-year plans. The network of schools, hospitals, kindergarten and creches, clubs and trading and consumer service enterprises has expanded.

The Communist Party's constant attention to the needs of the village and the selfless labor of the kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers have ensured the growth of agricultural production. The average annual volume thereof in the 10th Five-Year Plan increased by a factor of 1.6 compared with the 1961-1965 period.

The following data indicate more specifically the growth of the productivity of the republic's agriculture.

Production of the Main Types of Agricultural Product (annual average, '000 tons)

	1961-1965	1976-1980	% Growth
Grain	2,350	6,180	263
Potatoes	10,500	12,900	123
Sugar beet	618	1,249	202
Vegetables	664	752	113
Meat (dressed weight)	454	881	194
Milk	3,538	6,260	177
Eggs (millions)	997	2,824	283

Purchases of agricultural products have increased also.

There has been an increase in the past 15 years in the consumption of food products, this including an average 36-percent per capita increase in the consumption of meat and meat products, a 23-percent increase in the consumption of milk and dairy products and a 2.5-fold increase in egg consumption.

However, we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, the food problem has far from been removed from the agenda yet. If in overall calorie content the population's food ration corresponds to physiological norms, its structure needs to be improved. The demand for meat and dairy products is not being met. There is a shortage of fruit and vegetables. There are interruptions in the trade in foodstuffs.

On the one hand this has been caused by the growth of the working people's monetary income, a reduction in the numbers of people directly employed in the agrarian sector of the economy and an increase in the urban population and the increase in purchases of food products in the state trading network by the rural inhabitants themselves. On the other, the insufficiently rapid increase in the efficiency of agriculture and the entire agrarian-industrial complex is making itself felt.

Implementation of the Food Program is aimed at reliably providing the country's population with food products as quickly as possible.

It is planned to reach the following per capita indicators of the consumption of basic food products in 1990:

70 kilos of meat and meat products;

19 kilos of fish and fish products;

330-340 kilos of milk and dairy products;

260-266 eggs;

45.5 kilos of sugar;

12.3 kilos of vegetable oil;

126-315 kilos of vegetables and melon crops; and

66-70 kilos of fruit and berries.

This is for the country on average. In each republic these figures will take shape with regard for national traditions, climatic conditions and other particularities. As is known, Belorussia is a republic of an animal husbandry thrust. And we have a realistic possibility--given good work, of course--of overfulfilling the set volumes of the production of meat and milk and increasing market allocations thereof and, consequently, per capita consumption.

The Food Program envisages an average annual production of grain in the 11th Five-Year Plan of 7.8-8.1 million tons and of 8.2-8.6 million tons in the 12th Five-Year Plan and an increase over the decade in gross harvests of vegetables by a factor of roughly 1.2 and fruit and berries by a factor of 1.4 and in the production of all types of fodder by a factor of 1.3-1.4.

It is planned to increase the average annual production of meat in dressed weight in the 11th Five-Year Plan to 1 million tons and in the 12th to 1.1-1.2 million tons and milk to 6.5-6.7 and 6.9-7 million tons respectively. It is planned over the decade to increase the average per cow milk yield by 600-700 kilos.

It is planned in the decade to commission 110,000 hectares of irrigable land, drain overmoist and marshy land over an area of 950,000-970,000 hectares and also complete the construction of priority antiflood facilities to protect agricultural land in the Poleskaya floodplain.

The increase in capacity in the meat, dairy and other food sectors of industry will continue.

The plenum's decisions continue the party's policy of the further development of agriculture as the initial basis of a cardinal solution of the food problem. Every farm, every rayon and every oblast must make the maximum contribution to implementation of the Food Program. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers presents for the plenum's examination the quotas for the production of farming and animal husbandry products for the period through 1990 coordinated with the obkoms and oblispolkoms, by oblast.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ON ALL FARM CATEGORIES (thous. tons)

PRODUCT	YEAR	OBLASTS							
		BSSR		Brestskaya		Vitebskaya		Gomel'skaya	
Grain	1981-1985	7,800-8,100		1,090-1,125	1,365-1,420	1,180-1,235	1,215-1,265	1,650-1,715	Mogilevskaya
	1986-1990	8,200-8,600		1,150-1,210	1,440-1,520	1,250-1,300	1,270-1,335	1,730-1,815	1,300-1,340
Potatoes	1981-1985	12,500-13,000		1,990-2,150	1,520-1,630	2,280-2,470	1,770-1,910	2,960-3,200	1,360-1,420
	1986-1990	12,500-13,500		1,990-2,150	1,520-1,630	2,280-2,470	1,770-1,910	2,960-3,200	1,980-2,140
Vegetables	1981-1985	840		114	115	164	88	237	122
	1986-1990	866		119	118	169	92	241	127
Sugar beet	1981-1985	1,391		534	--	--	442	415	--
	1986-1990	1,391		534	--	--	442	415	--
Fruit and berries	1981-1985	500		82	62	114	52	100	90
	1986-1990	595		98	74	136	62	119	106
Meat in dressed weight	1981-1985	1,000		160	155	170	160	215	140
	1986-1990	1,100-1,200		175-190	170-185	190-210	175-190	235-260	155-165
Milk	1981-1985	6,500-6,700		1,025-1,055	1,085-1,115	1,180-1,200	905-935	1,410-1,450	895-925
	1986-1990	6,900-7,000		1,090-1,100	1,150-1,170	1,255-1,275	960-970	1,500-1,510	945-975
Eggs (millions)	1981-1985	3,072		455	465	500	410	815	427
	1986-1990	3,160-3,175		470-472	485-488	530-532	410-413	815-818	450-452

A considerable growth of agricultural products is planned, as you can see. Nonetheless, these quotas should be considered minimum. Such is the demand of the CPSU Central Committee plenum. It is our duty to make every effort to not only fulfill them but also overfulfill them. The way to accomplish the task was signposted by the plenum. It is, as already said, the intensification of production. We must make far better use than we do currently of the land, machinery and fertilizer and all that agriculture possesses and will possess, introduce the achievements of science and progressive experience in production more actively and perfect the organization of labor more persistently.

The most important thing in farming is an increase in yield. Much has been done in the republic in the said period to increase the fertility of the land. The harvest of cropping products per hectare of arable in feed unit equivalent in 1981 constituted 30 quintals compared with 17.5 quintals in 1965.

In order to obtain the gross grain harvests envisaged by the Food Program it is necessary to steadily gather in 26-27 quintals per hectare in the 11th Five-Year Plan and 28-29 in the 12th. An increase in the yield of other agricultural crops also is planned.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum makes it incumbent upon us to introduce a scientifically substantiated system of farming which will take full account of the natural-economic conditions of each oblast, each rayon and each farm and the singularities of each field. It is necessary to persistently raise the overall standard of farming. And this means the quality of the tilling and fertilization of the soil, the organization of seed growing, the introduction of crop rotation, the struggle against weeds and pests and much else on which the yield ultimately depends. Life teaches us that where order has been brought to bear on the land, big and stable harvests are obtained from year to year. Pinskiy Rayon's "Osnezhitskiy," Kirovskiy Rayon's "Rassvet" imeni K.P. Orlovskiy, Grodnenskiy's "Put' k kommunizmu," Gomel'skiy's imeni Lenin, Dokshitskiy's "Zarya kommunizma," Novogrudskiy's "Zvezda," Minskiy's imeni Gastello, Nesvizhskiy's imeni Kalinin and Ivanonskiy's "Zarya kommunizma" kolkhozes, Kletskiy and Rechitskiy rayons' "Krasnaya zvezda" and "Vedrich" pureblood stations and many other farms are examples of this.

We are obliged to make more efficient use of all types of fertilizer. First, it is essential to increase the yield of mineral fertilizers and reduce to a minimum their losses during storage, shipment and application to the soil. After all, every kilo of mineral fertilizer lost means a shortfall in the grain harvest of 5-6 kilos.

Second, it is necessary to handle organic fertilizer better. We can and must introduce rational techniques of the production, storage and application of organic fertilizer everywhere. We are still losing a considerable amount at each of these stages.

It is necessary to bring order to bear in the use of peat for fertilizer. Reserves are not unlimited and must be used carefully and with the maximum benefits.

The utmost increase in the yield of reclaimed land is a task of exceptional importance. Some 23.8 quintals of feed units were obtained per hectare of drained land in the 10th Five-Year Plan on average. Our policy here should be clear--reaching the planned indicators. And these constitute an average of 35-40 quintals of feed units per hectare.

Certain leaders strive in every way to increase the amount of reclamation, but then do little for the efficient use of the improved land. Chausskiy Rayon's "Osinovskiy" Sovkhoz, for example, has 980 hectares of reclaimed area or 20 percent of the total agricultural land. Some R1,230 were spent per hectare. And the results? Prior to the draining, the yield constituted 7.7 quintals of feed units, while the average annual yield in the 10th Five-Year Plan was 11.4 quintals and 13 quintals in 1981. How many years will it take at this rate to achieve the planned harvests and recoup invested state capital?

In determining the prospects of reclamative construction we should look for an opportunity to extend the scale of this work to the potentially fertile land of the northern zone of the republic. The BSSR Gosplan, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture should work up these questions and submit proposals to the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the government.

The main thing in animal husbandry, the CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized, is an increase in the per cow milk yield, in the animal weight gains and in the average livestock delivery weight. This moves to the forefront an improvement in the qualitative composition of the herd, an improvement in pureblood breeding, the breeding of highly productive breeds of animals, a considerable increase in fodder production and an increase in its quality and rational use.

The transition to intensive animal husbandry--and this is the heart of the matter--does not remove from the agenda questions of the numbers of livestock, particularly cows. An increase in the herd means, as has been mentioned repeatedly, an increase in the production of animal husbandry products and the accumulation of organic fertilizer, without which it is impossible to obtain stable high harvests on our land.

The interconnection and interdependence between the numbers of the livestock and yield are corroborated by numerous examples. Here is one such. On Berezinskiy Rayon's "Leninskiye dni" Kolkhoz the numbers of cattle per 100 hectares of agricultural land increased from 38.6 head in 1970 to 87.6 in 1981, including cows from 12.1 to 32.7 head. In this time the cereals' yield increased from 21.4 to 36.1 quintals.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes now have 68.1 head of cattle, including 20.7 cows, per 100 hectares of agricultural land. Some 53 rayons have less than 20 cows per 100 hectares of agricultural land. The productiveness of the milch herd also is low in these rayons, as a rule. For example, in Krasnopol'skiy, Kostyukovichskiy, Dubrovenskiy, Gorodokskiy and Braslavskiy rayons the number of cows constitutes 15-19 head per 100 hectares of agricultural land and the milk yields 1,373-1,683 kilos. Even in rayons with a comparatively high average livestock density there are farms on which it is still low. Such a situation dictates to us the appropriate line of conduct--striving for a maximum increase in the productiveness of the animals and paying attention to a growth of their numbers, primarily on the farms which are lagging in this respect.

This was how the question was formulated at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Fifth Plenum also, which examined problems of the development of animal husbandry in the republic and whose decisions remain in effect.

The Food Program confronts agriculture and the entire agrarian-industrial complex with tasks which differ in time and scale. The most immediate of them is an appreciable increase this very year in the productiveness of farming and animal husbandry, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for purchase of grain, meat, milk and other products and their timely processing and complete preservation and the creation of a sure foundation for the speedier upsurge of agricultural production in subsequent years. It is precisely these urgent, immediate problems which need to be put at the center of our concerns today. And it is important from both the economic and political viewpoints to ensure that the Food Program bear its first fruit in 1982 even.

A foundation for this, and a pretty good one, has been laid, the republic's farms having performed the spring sowing within the best times and on a higher level of performance than last year, as a whole. Work is now under way on tending the sowings.

This is the overall picture, so to speak. At the same time, as of 1 June Vitebskaya Oblast had sown 12,300 hectares of barley less than planned, Mogilevskaya Oblast 2,600 hectares of buckwheat less and Minskaya Oblast 4,500 hectares of root crops less than planned. The specified times of the sowing were dragged out on a number of farms of Drogichinskiy, Vitebskiy, Postavskiy, Shumilinskiy, Rogachevskiy, Logoyskiy, Goretskiy, Shklovskiy and other rayons, and delays are being permitted here in the weeding of cereals and flax and the processing of the potato, sugar beet, fodder root crop and corn sowings.

The concluding stage of the struggle for the harvest will be the harvesting. We must meet it fully armed. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers have adopted a comprehensive decree on this score. The party committees and organizations must monitor strictly how it is being carried out in each rayon and on each farm. It is necessary to ensure the on-schedule and high-quality preparation of the harvesting equipment, drying and warehousing facilities and means of transport and the reliable organization of maintenance and create the conditions for the machine operators' highly productive work.

Crucial tasks confront the stockbreeders. There has been somewhat of an increase this year in the production and procurements of meat, milk and eggs on the republic's farms. The average daily weight gains in the fattening of cattle increased by 43 grams and those of hogs by 14 grams in 5 months of 1982 compared with the corresponding period last year. The average weight per head of cattle sold the state increased by 10 kilos and that of hogs by 5 kilos.

However, the rate of increase is insufficient for fulfillment of the plans and, even more, the socialist pledges. I recall that we have undertaken to produce 114 quintals of meat per 100 hectares of agricultural land and sell the state 1.65 million tons thereof liveweight in 1982. To reach these frontiers it is essential to increase the average daily weight gains of cattle in fattening

to 650 grams and those of hogs to 400 grams and sell the state cattle of an average weight per head of no less than 360 kilos and hogs of no less than 110 kilos. Yet in 5 months of this year the weight gains of cattle in fattening constituted 476 grams and of hogs 355 grams and the average delivery weight of cattle 346 kilos and hogs 106 kilos. These indicators are somewhat lower in Vitebskaya and Mogilevskaya oblasts.

According to calculations of the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, for fulfillment of the pledges concerning the sale of meat to the state it will be necessary in the summer period to increase the average daily weight gains of cattle by 83 grams and of hogs by 32 grams. This is on average for the republic. The progressive farms, however, must achieve higher indicators.

It is also necessary to bring order to bear in the expenditure of meat on intrafarm needs and reduce murrain.

The development of hog raising has been discussed repeatedly. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the republic Council of Ministers intend very shortly to receive oblast leaders' reports on this question and, in particular, on the restoration of the unjustifiably liquidated hog farms.

On this big and important subject I will touch today on just one question--an increase in the efficiency of the large-scale hog-raising complexes. There are 35 of them in the republic with a capacity of 12,000 and more rearing and fattening head each. But not all of them are producing the due results. Primarily, they have 15,000 fewer hogs than provided for by the plans. Production techniques are being violated, fodder is being used irrationally, machinery and equipment frequently stand idle and the work standard is low at certain complexes. The weight gains are small and fodder expenditure per unit product is high here as a result. Thus at the complex of Voronovskiy Rayon's "Za Rodinu" Kolkhoz the weight gains of hogs in fattening constituted 215 grams last year, at Chausskiy Rayon's "Antonovskiy" Interfarm Complex 304 grams, on Oshmyanskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Lenin 308 grams and on Zel'venskiy Rayon's "Progress" Sovkhoz 347 grams. This is 1.5-2 times lower than at the republic's progressive enterprises of the same type. We must strive to ensure that all hog-raising complexes be models of highly efficient work.

There are opportunities for a further increase in the production of meat and eggs at the poultry factories. It is necessary to continue to perfect production technology, strictly observe zooveterinary requirements and improve the quality of formula food. The poultry factories must satisfy more fully the public's need for the young fowl of all types of poultry. We have considerable potential here, and it must not be disregarded.

We await from the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture concrete proposals for the development of sheep breeding. Its underestimation has become quite firmly rooted on the farms. Yet at the same time we have examples of the profitable and highly efficient management of this sector. Thus Rogachevskiy Rayon's "Stan'kovskiy" Sovkhoz has 6,300 head of sheep. Last year the per sheep wool clip constituted 3.5 kilos, 117 lambs were obtained per 100 ewes and the state was sold 26.5 kilos of mutton per ewe. The sector's profitability constitutes 17 percent.

The Food Program envisages an increase in the production of rabbit meat, an improvement in the work of the voluntary rabbit-breeding partnerships and the fuller satisfaction of public demand for pedigree rabbits.

A big task has been set with respect to an increase in the production of commodity fish in ponds and pools. The republic Fish Administration has to triple commodity fish production over the decade thanks to the modernization, retooling and development of the material facilities of piscicultural enterprises and farms. It is essential to make extensive use for fish farming of the ponds of industrial enterprises suitable for this purpose.

Concerning milk. A certain increase in the productiveness of the milch herd was achieved in 5 months. Some 32 more kilos of milk per cow were obtained than in the corresponding period last year. In order to fulfill the socialist pledges it is essential that we increase the per cow milk yield by an annual 190 kilos.

Can it be said that we are all working actively in this sphere? No, it cannot. Some 18 rayons have obtained even less milk than in this period last year. In May, for example, there was a decline in gross milk production and yield per cow in Drogichinskiy, Pukhovichskiy, Chervenskiy, Kostyukovichskiy, and Slavgorodskiy rayons. What does this indicate? Some special conditions or the leaders' attitude toward matters?

I believe that the obkom secretaries will answer this question in their speeches.

In June even we have to achieve yields and a level of milk production which will ensure fulfillment of the socialist pledges. In this respect we must not let slip in a single rayon or on a single farm the favorable conditions of the pasturing period. In June-September it is essential to obtain a minimum of 1,060 kilos of milk per cow on average. I recall that in the same period in 1977 the milk yield constituted 1,079 kilos. So the task is within our capabilities.

Considerable potential for an increase in the procurement of milk is to be found in its increased marketability, which is unjustifiably low on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. And in Vitebskaya Oblast in May it was somewhat lower even than in this same month last year and constituted only 70.8 percent.

The crucial time of the grass harvesting and fodder stockpiling has now arrived. Here, as in the grain harvesting, if gathered in in time, we win, if there is a delay, there are losses in both quality and quantity. A truism, seemingly. But it needs to be recalled for this year also a lack of dispatch and slowness are being permitted at the very start of the mowing on certain farms. We have sufficient material and labor resources in order to perform in good time both the first and subsequent grass mowings and lay in hay, haylage, silage and dehydrated fodder in the planned volumes.

I will not dwell in more detail on this important problem because we recently passed a special Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau decree,

BSSR Ministry of Agriculture recommendations have been published and oblast seminars have been held. Fodder procurement must be under our constant supervision.

The Food Program also pays attention to such an important question as the private subsidiary farms and horticultural-vegetable cooperatives. We have a right to set the task of each family residing in the countryside having a plot of land and keeping cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the soviets must concern themselves actively with providing the public's private farms with young animals and fodder. Positive experience in this respect has been accumulated in many rayons of Grodnenskaya and Brestskaya oblasts.

There are over 1,000 horticultural partnerships in the republic. Their number is growing. There are also difficulties here since there is no vacant land in the vicinity of Minsk and other large cities. It will evidently be necessary to extend the geography, that is, allocate plots at a greater distance.

The purchase of agricultural product surpluses from the public should be better organized. The Belkoopsoyuz, in particular, should extend the network of permanent and temporary acceptance centers therefor and for the slaughter of livestock and poultry and shops for their processing. Together with the Ministry of Local Industry it should concern itself with providing the public with the necessary agricultural tools.

Fuller use should be made of the possibilities of enterprise and organization subsidiary farms. But they have yet to be extensively developed in the republic. Even such large-scale production associations as the "Minskiy Tractor Plant," "BelavtoMAZ," "Beloruskaliy" and Belorusresinotekhnika" have yet to become involved in this matter. Many enterprises could be more active in building hothouses and producing fresh vegetables. Such questions need to be tackled more boldly and enterprisingly.

Comrades! As mentioned at the plenum, the efficiency of the agrarian-industrial complex demands the accelerated development of the sectors connected with agriculture.

A number of large-scale enterprises which supply various machines for farming and animal husbandry operates on republic territory. In the present 5-year plan they have to assimilate 15 new types of machinery and equipment, including a powerful 100-h.p. tractor and the engine for it, a machine for harvesting table root crops and a more productive generator for heating and ventilating the poultry farms. We have to modernize 13 models of agricultural equipment being manufactured at the present time. It is essential that the leaders and party organizations and engineering-technical personnel of these enterprises work thoroughly on an increase in the technical level, quality and, particularly, the reliability of the machinery for plant growing, animal husbandry and fodder production.

It is necessary to pay more attention to the construction and modernization of enterprises manufacturing equipment for the countryside. It is essential

in the current 5-year plan to assimilate almost twice as much capital investment for this purpose as in the past 5-year plan.

The collectives of the enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizer operating in the republic are making an impressive contribution to the intensification of agricultural production. They are working well, understand the needs of the countryside and are doing much to increase the yield of the fields. In accordance with the requirements of the May Plenum, they have to continue to build up the production and enhance the quality of mineral fertilizer and switch in the years to come to the manufacture of granulated complex fertilizer with a high concentration of nutrients.

The Food Program aims at an upsurge of the food sectors of industry. Their fixed production capital has increased by a factor of 3.3 in the last three 5-year plans in the republic. But much still remains to be done in this respect. We are incurring considerable losses owing to the shortage of production capacity and obsolete technology in canning, starch, sugar and liquor industry.

We will solve this problem not so much thanks to new construction as by way of the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises, utilizing both centralized sources and Gosbank loans.

The Ministry of Food Industry, Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, Ministry of Procurement and other republic ministries frequently prematurely, without sufficient grounds, close down small-scale processing enterprises, which are, furthermore, located directly in areas of raw material procurement, as a rule. Thus in the period 1971-1981 capacity was installed for the production of 95.8 million standard cans, but simultaneously plants and shops which produced 67.8 million standard cans were closed. The number of milk-processing enterprises has also been reduced by almost one-third. The procurement and processing plants are moving further away from the scene of production. This is causing a deterioration in the already difficult transport problem. And this leads to losses.

Is it always necessary to rush to close down this enterprise or the other? Perhaps it might be possible to put it in the proper shape in a more proprietorial manner? We must weigh up all the "pros" and "contras" here and not be guided solely by departmental interests.

The party and soviet authorities and ministries and departments of the agrarian-industrial complex must maintain under their supervision all work on an improvement in the agricultural product storage facilities. It is primarily a question of the complete assimilation of the capital investments allocated for this purpose and also of additional opportunities being found for their development thanks to the pooling of kolkhoz and sovkhoz and procurement, processing and trading organization resources. Particular attention should be paid to facilities which are due to be introduced this year and to ensuring their complete readiness for acceptance of the new harvest.

Shipment of the cultivated product to the processing enterprises and trade is an important matter. It is intended in the 12th Five-Year Plan to complete the transition to the acceptance of livestock, poultry, milk, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and their shipment by procurement organization transport. The republic has experience of such work. Taking advantage to it, it is necessary to consistently tackle the task set by the plenum of an improvement of the shipment of products from the scene of production.

The Food Program provides for a considerable strengthening of the agrarian-industrial complex's material-technical facilities. In this connection, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, the maximum attention should be paid to the on-schedule commissioning of the facilities which make it possible to produce the biggest increase in food products in a short time.

In the current 5-year plan alone it is planned in the republic to assimilate R8.44 billion of capital investments in sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex, including R7.63 billion in agriculture.

Poultry factories for meat with a capacity of 13.55 million head and for eggs for 290,000 laying hens will be commissioned. These include such large-scale enterprises as the "Druzhba" (Baranovichskiy Rayon), Brestskaya, Grodnenskaya and Vitebskaya factories. It is planned thanks to modernization and new construction to commission animal husbandry premises for 505,000 cattle and 532,000 hogs. These include complexes for the rearing and fattening of 10,000 head of young cattle stock on Vitebskaya Oblast's "Lovzhanskiy" and "Kommunar," Minskaya's "Krasnogvardeyskiy" and Mogilevskaya Oblast's "Dobrovolets" sovkhoses and hog-fattening complexes in Kamenetskiy Rayon and on Vitebskaya Oblast's "Rossonskiy," imeni Masharov, "Pobeda" and "Gorodokskiy," Grodnenskaya's "Shchuchinskiy" and Mogilevskaya Oblast's "Lobanovka" sovkhoses. It is planned to complete the construction in Orshanskiy Rayon of a breeding-hybrid center for the rearing of 18,000 young pigs with a shop for the production of 108,000 tons of special formula food and 36,000 tons of regenerated milk a year.

It is planned to build in the decade a number of grain repositories, elevators and capacity for potato, vegetable and fruit storage and to commission new capacity for formula food production.

As you can see, this is a big and very critical construction program. Big efforts on the part of the construction workers, clients and maintenance personnel will be required for its timely and high-quality fulfillment. As the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum pointed out, these must be priority construction sites.

Measures for the social reorganization of the countryside are an organic part of the Food Program. Much has been and continues to be done here. But there are still many unsolved problems. The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum obliges us to engage more energetically in housing and cultural-social construction in the countryside. This is an important factor of a rise in the productivity of peasant labor and the erasure of social distinctions between city and village.

It is planned to build 6.8 million square meters of housing on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the 11th Five-Year Plan. These will be of the farm-house type, in the main. The construction of children's preschool establishments, clubs, libraries and trading, public catering and consumer service enterprises will continue.

This will demand primarily the better operation of rural construction's production facilities. There are still many shortcomings here. Thus the planned capacity of the rural house-building enterprises were used 50 percent last year in the BSSR Ministry of Rural Construction system and 52 percent by the Belmezhholkhozstroy. And the normative deadlines for their assimilation have long expired. It is intended in the current 5-year plan to build new rural industrial house-building enterprises with a capacity of 335,000 square meters of total housing space per year. The task is to make full use of existing capacity and assimilate the newly installed house-building capacity within the specified times.

Road building in rural localities should be a subject of particular concern in the next few years and the long term. Some 1.5 times more capital investments are allocated for this purpose in the 11th Five-Year Plan than in the previous one. And they must be used rationally.

Solution of the food problem presupposes an improvement in production relations. The plenum passed a number of decrees aimed at an improvement in management and planning, incentive methods and the entire management mechanism in the agrarian sector of the economy and the sectors connected with it.

The agrarian-industrial complex is distinguished as an independent subject of planning and management for the first time. Agrarian-industrial associations will be created in the rayons, oblasts and krays and agrarian-industrial commissions in the republic.

Particular significance is attached to the rayon component. Much work has to be done to ensure that the associations which are set up have an intelligent and effective impact on production with regard for kolkhoz and sovkhos interests.

It is the kolkhozes and sovkhoses which have been and remain the foundation of all agricultural production. The majority of them is headed by experienced, competent leaders capable of tackling the serious new tasks set by the party. And this makes particularly urgent the need for us to rid ourselves emphatically of bureaucratic administration and petty tutelage in respect of the farms.

A fundamental improvement in their activity, as also an upsurge in the efficiency of agriculture as a whole, is impossible without stable economic conditions for genuine, nonformal cost accounting. Currently such conditions exist far from everywhere. A decision was adopted to implement a number of measures to improve and strengthen the economic situation. Evaluating them, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that in scale and depth of impact on all kolkhozes and sovkhoses without exception they represent in sum a most important economic-political act.

The purchase prices of cattle, hogs, sheep, milk, grain, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables and certain other products increase as of 1 January 1983. Price additions will also be introduced for products which are produced under the worst conditions and on loss-making and unprofitable farms. State expenditure to this end will constitute R16 billion annually.

There will be an increase in state assistance for housing construction and the construction and maintenance of children's preschool establishments, pioneer camps, clubs and other social-everyday facilities and roads on unprofitable and loss-making kolkhozes. It is planned to allocate R3.3 billion annually for this purpose.

For an improvement in the financial situation of kolkhozes and sovkhoses it has been decided to write off their bank loan debt to the tune of R9.7 billion and reschedule the repayment of more than R11 billion.

Debts totaling R118 million, including R71 million for kolkhozes and R47 million for sovkhoses, are being written off for Belorussia's unprofitable and loss-making farms. The repayment of R116 million of bank loans, of which R94 million for the kolkhozes and R22 million for the sovkhoses, will be rescheduled.

While greeting with gratitude the measures planned by the party for assisting agriculture we must do everything necessary to make the best use of this assistance to strengthen the economy of the kolkhoz and sovkhoses, increase the efficiency of agriculture and build up the production and procurement of the product of the fields and farmsteads.

Skillful management and a caring, zealous attitude toward public property are the determining criterion of an evaluation of the work of the personnel. However, it has to be said that certain leaders are not troubling themselves with the organization of effective intrafarm accounting and are giving no thought to achieving the highest economic result with the least expenditure. There are instances of extravagance, the squandering of material and financial resources and an indifferent attitude toward losses, embezzlement and other acts damaging the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Now, when the state has consented to a further increase in investments in agriculture and its intensification, it is particularly important to concentrate efforts on an improvement in the use of production capital and material, labor and financial resources, an increase in labor productivity and work quality and economies and thrift and a reduction in manufacturing costs. Every ruble allocated by the country for implementation of the Food Program should be used with the greatest efficiency and the maximum results.

The measures for an improvement in pay on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will be an important incentive. The main thing here is, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, to ensure that every working person see and perceive the direct, straightforward and comprehensible connection between what he has done and what he has earned. The experience of the brigade and collective contract and piece-rate plus bonus remuneration should be disseminated more extensively. In accordance with a plenum decision, it is necessary to extend the practice

of in-kind payment as a means of increasing kolkhoz members' and sovkhos workers' interest in the development of social production and the creation of a stronger base for private subsidiary farming.

The successful fulfillment of the Food Program will largely depend on the coordination of the actions of all partners in the agrarian-industrial complex. Appreciable changes are envisaged for this purpose in the economic relations between the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the "Sel'khoztekhnika" and construction, reclamation and procurement organizations servicing them. Their activity should be exercised in accordance with a uniform plan and evaluated in terms of the farms' end work results. It is necessary to continue to cut back and reduce the costs of the managerial machinery of the sectors servicing agriculture and strengthen in every possible way their local bodies with workers possessing the necessary knowledge, practical experience and organizer's capabilities.

Science is called on to play an important part in implementation of the course adopted by the party toward the intensification of agricultural production. The republic's scientific establishments must amalgamate their efforts in the elaboration of fundamental and applied problems of the development of the agrarian-industrial complex which will contribute to the most successful realization of the Food Program. It is essential to continue to work persistently on an improvement in production technology, intensive farming and animal husbandry systems and the creation of new highly productive agricultural crop varieties and animal breeds. It is no less important to provide for the accelerated introduction of scientific achievements in production everywhere. The scientific establishments, party, soviet and management authorities, trade union and Komsomol organizations and kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders and specialists must pay increased attention to these questions.

The mass information media also have a great role here. They are doing much to disseminate progressive experience and scientific achievements. The press, particularly SEL'SKAYA GAZETA, publishes advice and recommendations on the most pertinent issues. Unfortunately, there are farm leaders and specialists who have very nebulous ideas here since they do not subscribe to newspapers.

There are approximately 30 specialists on Bykhovskiy Rayon's "Vostok" Sovkhos, for example, but a farmstead chief and a section chief are the sole subscribers to SEL'SKAYA GAZETA. Comrade N.A. Yanusov, director of the sovkhos, explains this thus: "You cannot subscribe to all newspapers, and we are telephoned about the recommendations from the rayon agricultural administration. We then seek out this issue and read it." But is this a solitary instance?

With regard for the high demands of the May Plenum it is necessary to considerably improve the system of the training of specialists in the agricultural VUZ's and tekhnikums. They are called on to graduate highly qualified personnel which knows the theory and practice of modern production to perfection and is capable of working with people. It is necessary to make more extensive use of farms' possibilities for sending their scholarship students to educational institutions.

Fulfillment of the Food Program will require the strenuous labor of millions of Soviet people. As the CPSU Central Committee Report at the plenum said, everything should be activated here--the knowledge and organizing skill of our personnel and the entire wealth of experience of the party's work in the masses.

The significance of the rural primary party organizations increases immeasurably under current conditions. "The moral-psychological climate in the collectives, the level of organization and discipline, labor input and, consequently, end results depend," Leonid Il'ich said, "on their activity." Some 2,668 primary party organizations which unite over 138,000 CPSU members and candidates, including more than 38,500 machine operators, 20,000 stockbreeders and approximately 17,000 agricultural specialists, operate currently on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This, comrades, is a big force. It is capable of channeling the energy of the rural workers into the successful accomplishment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

It is the duty and daily obligation of the party organizations and their local bodies to constantly perfect work with people, support the creative quest and initiative of rural workers, develop socialist competition for the consistent practical embodiment of the party's agrarian policy and display constant concern for an improvement in the grain growers' work and social conditions.

The May Plenum emphasized that the main burden of party concern for fulfillment of the Food Program lies with the raykoms. They are called on to cater in practice for political leadership of the development of the agrarian-industrial complex and the organization of the precise interaction of all its components at rayon level. This is why it is necessary to strive persistently for an improvement in the style of work of the raykoms and help them decisively shake off substitution for and the duplication of the soviet and economic-planning bodies and declarative forms and methods of leadership and make full use of all potential and resources for a constant increase in agricultural production.

It is planned to create agricultural departments in the rural raykoms. This will enable the party committees to probe the life of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes more concretely and in greater depth and more actively influence the formation of the farmer's ideological-moral and professional makeup. It is necessary to display concern to ensure that well-trained, energetic comrades staff these departments.

A large part of the work on realization of the program outlined by the party is entrusted, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session, to the soviets of all levels. They have increased responsibility both for the development of production and an increase in the quality of services for people in the countryside.

Very much directly depends on the leaders of agricultural production. As is known, measures to improve the selection, assignment and training of executive personnel of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress were examined at the Belorussian

Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum. Much has been done since the plenum to strengthen the agricultural production personnel. Just recently 105 workers of oblast and rayon party, soviet and agricultural authorities have displayed the initiative of transferring to kolkhoz and sovkhos leader and specialist jobs. We will continue to support in every way possible those who express a desire to transfer from managerial bodies directly to the farms.

I would like to mention particularly the importance of the development of the activeness of the kolkhoz members and increased supervision of the observance of democratic principles of the management of agricultural production. It is necessary to increase the role of the kolkhoz member general assembly as the highest organ of the control of kolkhoz affairs. If such assemblies are convened regularly and are well prepared and if urgent questions are discussed at them in businesslike fashion, they make a profound impression on the life of the rural workers, inculcate a feeling of proprietorship in them and strengthen organization and discipline.

However, we frequently encounter examples of a different kind. Thus a report meeting this March on Krasnopol'skiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Volodarskiy was attended by only 60 of the 395 able-bodied kolkhoz members.

The party committees and local soviet ispolkoms are called on to develop intra-kolkhoz democracy and prevent the circumvention and limitation of the democratic procedures provided for by kolkhoz statutes. It is also necessary to perfect the system of sovkhos workers' and employees' participation in management.

The Food Program is a program of an improvement in the life of each Soviet individual. And its fulfillment should be the concern of every one of our workers and every labor collective of city and countryside.

It is the party committees' primary duty to arm all our people with a clear understanding of the essence of the Food Program as a fundamental turning point in an upsurge of agriculture and the sectors connected with it designed to secure the progress of our entire economy. There is a big field of activity here for the republic's press, television and radio and the entire agitation-propaganda aktiv. It is necessary to organize mass-political work such that every worker be fully aware of his role and place in the accomplishment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

The program of an improvement in the food business in the country which the party has put forward has become a powerful stimulus for a new upsurge of socialist competition. As emphasized at the plenum, it is necessary to strive to ensure that it embrace the entire agrarian-industrial complex and contribute to an intensification of the struggle for the quality and efficiency of agricultural production and high end results this very year even.

The Food Program drawn up by the party once again demonstrates to all mankind the Soviet people's peaceful aspirations. Our plans are plans of creation. For their realization we need peace.

The working people of Belorussia, like all Soviet people, value highly and fully support the persistent and purposeful struggle of our party, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally for the preservation of peace and the relaxation of international tension--political and military relaxation.

Each one of us understands that the surest foundation of the strengthening of the motherland's might and prosperity and the most important prerequisite of the strengthening of peace is the labor of Soviet people, in whose single multinational family the workers of cities and villages of Belorussia are working persistently on fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

We were all deeply moved by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's words about Belorussia, its people and its communists. "Soviet Belorussia," he said, "has scored considerable successes. Its people succeeded in making their way through the fire of the great war and raising the republic from a mass of ruins. And today Belorussia's communists--staunch, industrious and modest fighters--are heading the selfless struggle of the republic's working people for dependable high indicators in the work of industry and agriculture."

Permit me, comrades, to express cordial gratitude to dear Leonid Il'ich for such a high evaluation and for the warm, moving words about the communists and all working people of the republic. They gratify and inspire us and summon us to new labor accomplishments. Armed with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, the party organizations and labor collectives of Belorussia will work with a full input of forces on implementation of the Food Program and the practical realization of the party's agrarian policy.

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GROSSU SPEECH AT MOLDAVIAN PLENUM

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 30 June 82 pp 2-3

[Report by the First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Moldavia C. K. Grossu: "On the Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Which Follow From the Report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev 'On the USSR Food Program For the Period Until 1990 and On the Measures For Its Realization'"]

[Excerpt] In order to create the conditions for the successful fulfillment of the Food Program, the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers have found it to be expedient to carry out in the center and in the localities a system of measures to further improve the management of agriculture and of the other branches of the agroindustrial complex.

In our republic it is planned to form agroindustrial complexes in the rayons in order to improve the coordination of the developed organizational forms of the management of the agroindustrial complex, to make fuller use of material, labor, and financial resources, and to achieve a steady increase in output production and procurements. The complex includes the rayon Council of Kolkhozes, agroindustrial and other associations, kolkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, sovkhozes, inter-farm formations, other agricultural enterprises, and also enterprises and organizations which service them and which are connected with agriculture through the production and processing of output. With the agreement of the appropriate superior agencies, enterprises and organizations which service several rayons may also be included in the rayon agroindustrial complex.

The enterprises and organizations which are members of the complex retain their economic independence, their rights as a legal entity, and their departmental membership.

The supreme managerial agency of the rayon agroindustrial complex is to be the Council for the Agroindustrial Complex which will include the first deputy chairman of the rayispolkom--the chairman of the Council for the Agroindustrial Complex,--the chairman of the rayon Council of Kolkhozes, the general directors of the rayon agroindustrial and other associations, the chairman of inter-farm enterprises and associations, the chairmen of kolkhozes, the directors of sovkhoz-plants and sovkhozes, and also the leaders of the enterprises and organizations of the other branches of the agroindustrial complex (as decided by

the rayon Soviet of People's Deputies). The apparatus of the rayispolkom's agriculture section will become the working body of the Council for the Agro-industrial Complex.

At the center a Commission for the Agroindustrial Complex of the Presidium of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers which is led by the first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers has been formed. The commission's decisions which are adopted within the limits of its jurisdiction are mandatory for all of the ministries, state committees, and departments of the Moldavian SSR and all organizations, enterprises, and institutions.

At the same time, in accordance with the Law on the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR, the ministries and departments which have become members of the republic's agroindustrial complex continue to remain the central agencies of state management of the Moldavian SSR, and their leaders bear personal responsibility for the condition and development of the branches and for the fulfillment of state plans. The full responsibility for the development of the branches which form the agroindustrial complex of the Moldavian SSR, and for the fulfillment of the republic's Food Program continues to be placed upon the agroindustrial ministries and departments, on their local managerial agencies, and, correspondingly, on their leaders.

During the years which have passed since the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU in Moldavia a large agroindustrial complex has been created whose organizational and economic structure basically corresponds to the requirements of the party regarding a substantial improvement of food work. For nine years now the economy of the republic's largest kolkhoz-cooperative system has been led by councils of kolkhozes--democratic managerial bodies which are endowed with broad rights of the economic regulation and leadership of the production work of kolkhozes and inter-kolkhoz formations which have been successfully accomplishing economic and organizational tasks and providing a planned and well-directed character to the development of the process of the concentration, specialization, and industrialization of production.

Making use of economic and democratic methods of management, and firmly pursuing a policy aimed at large-scale inter-farm cooperation, the councils of kolkhozes have created a powerful and highly industrialized material and technical base for the kolkhoz-cooperative production sector. A number of inter-farm enterprises, organizations, and associations have been created whose fixed productive capital comprises 47 percent of the capital of the republic's kolkhoz-cooperative sector. Production concentration on an inter-farm basis has been basically completed for the output of swine and livestock breeding, the raising of calves and heifers, the production and processing of feeds, and the use of material and technical resources. A large inter-kolkhoz construction association has been created which performs all of the production and social and cultural construction, inter-farm irrigation systems are being built, and intensive gardens of an industrial type are being laid out.

All of this has made it possible to ensure further progress for kolkhoz production, and to take an important step toward improving the production and social conditions for the development of the farms and for their economic leveling, toward reducing the number of lagging farms, and forming stable workers' collectives. During the period which has passed since the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU gross output and gross income in the kolkhoz-cooperative sector has doubled.

In accordance with the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the councils of kolkhozes and farm, inter-farm, and enterprise and association leaders and specialists have to bring about a further improvement of the forms of organizing and managing the kolkhoz-cooperative system of production, concentrating their chief efforts on increasing gross production and on the absolute fulfillment of all of the plans for the sale of cropping and animal husbandry products to the state.

The production activeness of kolkhoz workers has to be stimulated in every way and more effective use has to be made toward this end of the possibilities in payment in kind and the various forms of material and moral incentives. There has to be a thorough development of the democratic principles of production management, and an increase in the effectiveness of the general meetings and of the role of kolkhoz workers in deciding the issues of intra-farm life.

There has to be an improvement of the style and cost accounting principles of the work of the kolkhozes and inter-kolkhoz formations and of the economic and production relationships between the participants in cooperation, and work on shifting the kolkhozes from a multi-branch to specialized production and on improving the utilization of the potential of inter-farm enterprises and associations has to be continued. Serious attention must be directed toward improving the economies of low-profitability and loss-bearing kolkhozes in order to achieve stable and high production growth rates here in the next few years.

Large integrated farm systems have been developed in the state sector. They account for 33 percent of the agricultural lands and 38 percent of the gross output of agriculture which is intended basically for consumption in fresh form, and which also goes for industrial processing. The structure of production and its specialization have determined the management system here: at the center--the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise and the Union-Republic Agroindustrial Enterprises,--and in the rayon--the territorial agroindustrial associations which have been created on the basis of head farms or industrial enterprises.

The agroindustrial systems and their managerial agencies are now faced with the responsible tasks of increasing the volumes and improving the quality of food goods. As early as this year the sovkhoses of the republic's Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise have to produce and prepare almost 500,000 tons of vegetable output, while canning plants have to bring production to 2.2 billion conventional cans by 1985. This year the system of the Ministry

of the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise has to supply the country's industrial centers with 762,000 tons of fresh fruit, vegetables, and grapes and bring their volume to 940,000 tons by the end of the five-year plan.

The leaders and specialists of the ministry and its territorial agroindustrial associations, sovkhozes, industrial enterprises, and procurement organizations have to fundamentally improve the leadership of the economic work of all subdivisions and ensure the absolute fulfillment of all planning indicators, and the full unity of the production, procurement, and sale of all types of exceptionally valuable foods. The ministry has to fundamentally improve the organization of the sale of fruit and vegetables and do everything necessary for the population's needs for fruit and vegetable output to be satisfied without interruption the year round.

In the canning industry it is necessary to raise the level of the use of production capacities, especially in the primary processing of output, curtail the seasonal nature of the operation of enterprises, make wider use of the new methods of canning and of waste-free technologies, expand the assortment of canned goods, especially children's food, increase the production of output which is in increased demand, and improve the packing and packaging of finished products.

The leaders and specialists of the "Moldvinprom" Agroindustrial Association have to direct the activities of all of the system's subdivisions above all toward the development of the branch of its specialization and toward a sharp increase in the production and procurements of grapes and fruit. The variety regionalization of grapes has to be improved with regard to natural and climatic conditions, the production growth rates for valuable industrial and table varieties of grapes accelerated, and the production of wines, cognacs, and champagne increased.

It is essential for the "Moldtabakprom" Association to devote greater attention to the organizational and economic strengthening of its sovkhozes, and to be more active in introducing new high quality varieties of the Virginia and Burley types, and also industrial technologies of growing, harvesting, and drying tobacco on tobacco sowing farms. The quality of tobacco raw materials has to be improved even more, and the production of smoking products with a decreased nicotine content increased.

Large demands are being made upon the Ministry of Agriculture. It has to be more active in fostering the introduction of a scientific system of agricultural management on all kolkhozes, sovkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, and inter-farm and agroindustrial associations. The ministry's specialists have to take careful control over compliance with crop rotations, the efficient use and protection of land, and a rise in the overall standard of cropping and animal husbandry, and substantially improve veterinary and zootechnical services for farms.

The scientific production associations of the Ministry of Agriculture and of other agrarian departments have to ensure a single technical and technological policy in the agroindustrial complex and develop such measures as will make it possible to accelerate the harvest of the basic agricultural crops by 1-1.5 months so that every year, regardless of weather conditions, the entire complex of agricultural operations will be completed no later than September. The sovkhozes which are members of the associations have to demonstrate high results in the production of output and become a standard for all farms.

The Council of Kolkhozes and the republic's ministries and departments have to work out and carry out measures to improve the organization and payment of labor and give more attention to introducing team contracting, making full use of their right to increase labor rates by 1.5 times. It is very important that all of the partners of joint production be oriented not toward intermediate indicators, but final results.

The reporter gave detailed consideration to the large demands which are being made today upon the ministries of food, and meat and dairy industries, of procurements, and of land improvement and water resources, upon the State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika, the "Moldsel'khozkhimiya" Association and their structural subdivisions, and also other ministries and departments.

The Food Program, Comrade Grossu continued, is a matter for all of the people, and in addition to the inhabitants of our villages, our city workers must also take the most direct part in its realization. Moreover, not only the workers of the enterprises and organizations which are members of the republic's agroindustrial complex, but literally all labor collectives. The gorkoms and raykoms, the gorrayispolkoms, and the leaders and primary party organizations of our ministries, departments, enterprises, and institutions have to establish the real contribution of every plant, factory, association, and other city organizations in the solution of the food problem, ensure an active policy of providing practical aid to agriculture with material and labor resources, respond more flexibly to the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the production of machinery, equipment, and other means of production for the village, and develop patronage relations more widely and increase their effectiveness.

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VAYNO SPEECH AT ESTONIAN PLENUM

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 June 82 pp 1-3

[Report by First Secretary of the Communist Party of Estonia K. G. Vayno: "On the Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Which Follow From the Report of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev 'On the USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 and On the Measures for Its Realization'."]

[Text] Comrades!

As you know, on 24 May there was a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which discussed a question of enormous importance and of paramount economic and social and political significance--the USSR Food Program for the period until 1990 and the measures for its realization.

The General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev addressed the plenum with a vivid, exceptionally rich report that was imbued with a Leninist spirit of partiynost' and efficiency. His report is a document of enormous theoretical and practical importance. It provides a deep and comprehensive analysis of the results of the development of the country's agroindustrial complex, reveals the basic directions for its further forward movement, and clearly defines the concrete ways and means of realizing the Food Program which has been developed in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev creatively develops and enriches our party's contemporary agrarian policy whose beginning was initiated by the historic March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and is a major contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theory of the agrarian question and to the practice of solving one of our most important economic problems.

The plenum of the party's Central Committee wholly and completely approved the theses and conclusions set forth in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and decreed that they be put at the basis of the practical activities of party, state, and economic agencies and of trade union and Komsomol organizations to realize the Food Program and achieve the consistent practical implementation of the agrarian policy of the CPSU. After approving the Food Program, the plenum also approved decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council

of Ministers on a number of concrete matters reinforcing the basic document which had been presented to it by the Politburo of the CC.

The Food Program and the other important documents adopted in connection with it are the result of the enormous work which has been accomplished by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers whose inspirer and organizer is Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. They serve as a convincing confirmation of the consistent and purposeful activities of the CPSU Central Committee and its Leninist Politburo to implement the course of our party's 26th Congress which is aimed at a fuller satisfaction of the needs of Soviet people.

The communists and workers of our republic have received the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU with unanimous approval and see in them a fighting program of action for the further progress of our agriculture and of our entire socialist economy.

The Food Program is a qualitatively new step in the system of our economic planning and management. It embodies a systems and overall approach to the solution of the food problem, and unites in a single whole the various elements of the agroindustrial complex, subordinating all of their activities to the achievements of a common final goal--the production of a sufficient quantity of food.

Large material and technical and financial resources are being mobilized in the country for the successful realization of the Food Program. The center of gravity is being shifted to a return from capital investments, an increase in the productivity of agriculture, and a deepening and improvement of relations in all of the elements of the agroindustrial complex. It is this which is the distinguishing feature of our agrarian policy in the 1980's, a policy which was worked out by the May Plenum of the Central Committee.

It is clear that the posing of such new, large-scale tasks is based on all of the preceding activities of the party and people to implement the agrarian policy which was worked out by the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU. This is convincingly demonstrated in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. It was during this period that the material and technical base of agricultural production was qualitatively renewed, and that its efficiency was increased. This can be clearly seen from the example of our republic.

During the past three five-year plans capital investments for the development of agriculture in our republic came to 2.8 billion rubles. This is almost four times as much as during all of the preceding years of Soviet power. The fixed productive capital of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses increased by 3.7 times. The power-worker ratio in agriculture increased by 4.5 times. Agriculture's equipment level was substantially raised, and the machinery and tractor pool was qualitatively renewed. A great deal has been done in the republic to bring about the overall mechanization of cropping and animal husbandry, to enlarge field tracts, fundamentally improve them, and to increase soil fertility. Suffice it to say that during this period 546,000 hectares were improved

in the republic, and field tracts with closed drainage increased by almost four times. The republic's farms now receive twice as much mineral fertilizers.

During the past three five-year plans production specialization and concentration has been developed in our republic. Large specialized animal husbandry complexes have been put into operation. We now have 268 dairy complexes with a capacity of 149,000 head. Almost one-half of the milk obtained in the republic is produced in them. Swine raising complexes have been created and are operating efficiently. A whole new branch for our republic has developed--poultry raising on an industrial basis.

Compared to the Seventh Five-Year Plan, during the 10th Five-Year Plan the average annual amount of agricultural output increased by 1.5 times, which has had a positive effect upon increasing procurements of agricultural output. Today 806 quintals of milk and 187 quintals of meat are produced per 100 hectares of agricultural land, and the annual production of gross output exceeds one billion rubles. All of this reflects the large amount of work done in the republic to intensify agricultural production and increase its efficiency.

It is very important that the entire increase in the production of agricultural output during the 8th, 9th, and 10th Five-Year Plans was obtained in our republic on the basis of an increase of labor productivity. By the beginning of the present five-year plan, for example, 2.3 times more output was produced a year per average annual agricultural worker than in 1965. This made it possible for us, despite the fact that the number of people working in agriculture decreased during this time by one-fourth, to achieve during the Ninth Five-Year Plan an average annual gross production of meat of almost 2 times, milk--39 percent, eggs--2.1 times, and grain--2.4 times more than during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. During the 15 years the per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased in the republic by 18 kilograms, milk and dairy products--by 43 kilograms, and eggs--by 139 units. But it is not only a matter of quantitative indicators. It is a matter of substantially improving the structure of nourishment. This is the way the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU puts the question.

A great deal was also done during these years for the social development of the village. Modern kolkhoz and sovkhos centers have been formed, and rural populated points have been built. Construction is now conducted on the basis of a single general plan. During the three five-year plans 2.7 million square meters of housing were built in the village, which comprises almost 30 percent of the housing fund there. There has been a substantial expansion of the network of hospitals, kindergartens and nurseries, clubs, and trade and domestic services enterprises.

But while speaking about these changes, good indicators, and growth statistics, we, of course, have to fully realize what a large amount of strenuous work we shall have to do to reach the frontiers which have been established by the Food Program.

As you know, the Food Program provides for the following average annual production in the republic: 210,000-215,000 tons of meat (in slaughtered weight) during the 11th Five-Year Plan and 235,000-240,000 tons during the 12th Five-Year Plan; 1.2-1.3 million tons of milk during the 11th and 1.3-1.4 million tons during the 12th; and 1.40-1.45 million tons of grain during the 11th and 1.5-1.6 million tons during the 12th Five-Year Plan. We shall have to increase the gross potato harvest during the ten-year period by 1.2 times and the production of feeds by 1.4 times; and we shall have to drain 170,000 hectares of wet lands. During the 10-year period the production of meat from state raw materials resources will have to be increased by 1.3 times and the production of cheese by 1.9 times.

Thus, comrades, a substantial increase in the production of agricultural output is envisaged. At the same time, the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU defined these assignments as minimum ones, and, for this reason, we have to conduct matters in such a way as to achieve higher results. And we have the possibility of doing this. The path to the accomplishment of this task is a fuller and better utilization of our entire potential which has been created and a further intensification of production. What do we have to do in order to achieve this?

First of all, much better use has to be made than today of the sown areas and livestock which now exist on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, of machinery and fertilizers, and of everything that agriculture possesses and will possess; and the achievements of science and advanced experience have to be introduced more actively into production and the organization of labor has to be perfected more persistently. This is the most effective and, in effect, the only possible way of increasing the production of meat and milk.

Everybody today has to understand that in order to take distant heights it is necessary to work with greater skill and with incomparably greater responsibility; that is, with maximum efficiency and collectedness. It is now no longer sufficient to work with the former tempos and the old methods. Otherwise, we shall not be able to fulfill our part of the work in the country's common Food Program.

On the basis of the country's program, a republic Food Program for the period until 1990 is now being developed in our republic. Its composition has to be completed by 1 November of this year. The program will define concrete goals, the ways of accomplishing the tasks facing the republic, and the material support for these tasks.

The rayons will also have to work out their own food programs, and on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes there will have to be overall plans for the development of the farms and for increasing the production of agricultural products for this entire period.

As you see, a large amount of work is being conducted and will be conducted to work out measures and the ways and means to realize the tasks which have

been mapped out. But I want to emphasize that all of us must, without losing time, achieve high production results as early as this year. In this way we shall lay a good basis and create a good beginning for the realization of the Food Program.

Among the tasks which are being set for us by the Food Program, especial importance is being attributed to a further increase in yields. Today the forefront is being occupied by selection and seed growing, the effective use of all types of fertilizers, and the introduction of a well-conceived system of cropping which takes full account of the climatic and natural conditions of every zone and every rayon. All of these points affect us in the most direct way. And I would like to give especial consideration to one--to the attitude toward these questions.

We have said more than once in the past--and it has to be repeated now--that many of our farm leaders are clearly lacking in the ability to oppose an efficient and rational organization of labor and intelligent and competent farm management to the difficulties connected with weather. Recent years have indicated that we are too dependent upon the weather; that is, our results in agriculture depend above all and in the first place only upon it. I will not speak about 1978 and about last year; as you know, they were exceptional years and very difficult ones for us. But take the average and ordinary years of 1979 and 1980 when we harvested 25 and 27 quintals of grain per hectare. But this is almost one-fifth less than in 1976. The situation is approximately the same with us with potatoes and other crops.

But, on the basis of the Food Program we have to obtain during the 11th Five-Year Plan an average of 32-33 quintals per hectare a year, and during the 12th--35-36 quintals.

I do not need to tell you that we have no insurance against having difficulties with the weather in the future. But the present level of material and technical resources supplies for the village, the wide scope of chemicalization and of land improvement, and the experience and knowledge of our people make it possible to achieve stable harvests even when there are serious weather deviations. This means that we have to learn to work under any weather conditions on a maximum program, as is already being done now on advanced farms. This quality has to be persistently cultivated in all of our farm leaders, communists, and rank-and-file kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers. Of course, there can be a definite difference in yields, but it must not be as striking as it is now.

A genuine agronomist and a skillful farm leader do not wait, as they say, for kindnesses from nature. They try to study the regularities of the repetition of rain, drought, or frost and the history of cropping in their areas, and, accordingly, select stable and high yield varieties. And if it is altogether impossible to avoid damage connected with the influence of the weather, then a good specialist will be able at least to reduce it to a minimum. What is needed is a competent, intelligent, and creative approach to the land, an ability to think soberly and critically and to analyze everything that

has been done, for example, last year and the year before last, to get to the basic reasons for miscalculations and failures, to work out calculations which will exclude the repetition of errors, and to avoid putting everything on the weather. The responsibility of agronomists has to be increased. Sometimes some of them have an excessive attachment to their desks and spend too much time making up various kinds of documents. But the agronomist's workplace is the field. It has been calculated that rural specialists spend almost two-thirds of their time in reading incoming papers and preparing replies to them. When are they supposed to have time to work on control and the organization of the operations which determine an increase in yields?

We have farms--and we have named them more than once--which under any circumstances obtain harvests of no less than 30 quintals of grain per hectare and no less than 150 quintals of potatoes. That means that there are people to learn from whose experience can be imitated. But if alongside advanced farms we continue to have chronically lagging ones, it means that far from everything that can be done is being done in this direction. The party committees and party organizations have to do more to see to it that the best experience becomes an object of mass study. And not only of study, but, chiefly, of introduction and repetition. General appeals produce little here. There has to be a detailed assimilation of the experience of those who know how to work the land well and how to achieve the greatest effectiveness. And the party organizations have to be the initiators and the agitators and the organizers here!

We talk a lot about the fact that lagging farms have to be supported. And this, of course, is correct. Lagging farms have to be helped. But, at the same time, we also have to make strict, party, principled demands upon those who, while they are in the same circumstances as advanced collectives, are not able to cope even with their planning assignments, and do not make use of the experience of the best farms. Only with this kind of approach will we make fuller use of our reserves. And, that means, accomplish the tasks which we have to accomplish more successfully.

Life teaches us that in those places where the proper order has been established on the land high and stable harvests are obtained from year to year.

What are the "secrets" of the best farms? They know how to make full use of the factors which influence yields, they make efficient use of all types of fertilizers, and, in the first place, mineral fertilizers, and they reduce losses of fertilizers during storage, transportation, and application to a minimum. It is at these stages, as a rule, that a great deal is lost on lagging farms. But every lost kilogram of fertilizer is 5-6 kilograms of unharvested grain.

We have to do better work with organic fertilizers. We can and must introduce an efficient technology for the production, storage, and application of organic fertilizers everywhere. The introduction of this technology is being held up for the time being not by the absence of machinery and mechanisms, as certain

of our economic managers attempt to explain the situation, but above all by insufficient organization.

The country's Food Program has established that the specialization of our agriculture in meat and dairy animal husbandry will be retained and deepened.

In order to attain an average annual production of meat (in slaughtered weight) during the 11th Five-Year Plan of 210,000-215,000 tons and of 235,000-240,000 tons during the 12th Five-Year Plan, we shall have to increase the average annual production of meat by 14 percent a year during the 11th Five-Year Plan compared to the 10th, and by 12 percent a year during the 12th compared to the 10th. There will be approximately the same growth rates in the rayons. Is this a lot, or is it a little?

If it is remembered that during the 10th Five-Year Plan our kolkhozes and sovkhoses increased the average annual production of meat by one-third compared to the Ninth Five-Year Plan, it would seem that the percentage of growth is small. But if you look at the absolute figures, they are considerable. In average annual terms, it will be necessary to produce in excess of 20,000 tons more than in the past. And during the 11th Five-Year Plan the production of meat per 100 hectares of agricultural land is supposed to increase by 19 quintals and come to 205 quintals, while during the 12th Five-Year Plan it must already be 230 quintals. These figures are substantial, but they are entirely realistic. The increased production will require stubborn and persistent labor to perfect production technology and improve the organization of labor and the feeding and maintenance of the livestock.

We have a large number of reserves here. And one of them is an improvement of the structure of meat production. In recent years the share of beef has been declining in the overall production structure. It now comes to only 38 percent.

But our feedlands are best suited to the raising of cattle. Our pastures and perennial grass fields provide green mass, hay, and haylage, and these are the traditional feeds of cattle raising. In addition, an average of 1.7 times less concentrates are expended on the republic's farms to obtain one quintal of additional beef weight than to obtain the same amount of pork. It is clear that it is advantageous for us to develop the production of beef. And we have the possibility of doing this. It consists, first of all, in a better organization of summer pasturing, an increase in meat-bearing herds, and a good organization of feeding during the stall period. Today far from full use is being made of these possibilities.

During the past five-year plan, for example, the cattle fattening intensity indicators worsened in our republic: daily additional weight decreased by 42 grams. A tendency exists in the republic toward a decrease in the average weight of the livestock which is sold to the state. Two years ago the average sale weight of our cattle was 439 kilograms, last year it was 10 kilograms less, and during five months of this year it has been equal only to 395 kilograms.

This means that here alone we lose from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of meat a year. And with skillful management and good organization this could be avoided and much better results could be achieved. After all, they are able, for example, on the "Estoniya" kolkhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon to obtain solely with their own feeds a daily additional weight of almost 700 grams. The achievement of such additional weight on other farms also is entirely realistic. We can and must sell cattle with a weight of no less than 450 kilograms. And we were close to this figure. The reasons for the low additional weight are not only in a shortage of feeds, but also in their poor use and in the poor organization of the feeding and maintenance of the livestock.

Swine breeding must also follow the intensive path of development. The production of pork is supposed to increase every year by approximately four percent. The average daily additional weight in fattening now fluctuates in our republic from 390 to 485 grams. In the near future we have to achieve a stable additional weight of no less than 500 grams. This is not an easy task.

The various types of feeds and, in particular, summer green feeds have to be used zealously and thriftily in swine breeding. Whereas in past years they comprised 2.5 percent of the total summer feeds used, today the proportion of these feeds has to be increased to 8-10 percent. This is an important underpinning which will make it possible to make more efficient use of concentrated feeds and to increase the production of pork.

And further. The flowline-shop system of pork production is now being employed on a number of the republic's farms. Practice showed that this is the most efficient form of work organization in swine breeding which ensures high final results. During the next few years this system has to be introduced on all farms on which there are swine sections with a completed herd turnover cycle.

We also have large opportunities for a further increase in the production of meat and eggs at poultry factories. This is all the more important in that the expenditure of feeds for the production of poultry meat is almost one-half of their expenditure for the production of pork. There has to continue to be an improvement of the technology of maintaining poultry, zoo-veterinarian requirements have to be more strictly observed, and the quality of combined feeds has to be improved. The poultry factories have to more fully satisfy the population's needs for all types of young poultry. We have a considerable reserve here, and it must not be ignored.

According to the Program, during the 11th Five-Year Plan we will have to bring the average annual production of milk to 1.2-1.3 million tons, and during the 12th--to 1.3-1.4 million tons; that is, to increase its production compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan by 10 percent, and by an additional 9 percent in the 12th Five-Year Plan. Let us note that we have already achieved the 1.2 million ton mark in 1975-1976.

What do we have to do in order to accomplish the tasks before us? As the calculations show, by the end of this five-year plan we shall have to take

no less than 3,900-4,000 kilograms per cow, while at the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan we shall have to achieve yields of no less than 4,100 kilograms. And, in addition, cow herds will have to be increased every year by 1-1.5 percent.

How do matters stand here today? On the average, during the past five-year plan we took 3,632 kilograms of milk per cow annually. This year the average milk yields decreased by 204 kilograms. What does this indicate? It indicates that our tasks are becoming even more difficult.

As early as June-July we shall have to achieve the kind of milk yields and the kind of milk production level which will be no lower than last year's. And in order to do this the favorable conditions of the pasturing period must not be left unutilized in a single rayon or on a single farm. During the basic time of this period, in June-September, an average of not less than 1,350 kilograms of milk has to be obtained per cow. We have already achieved such yields more than once in the past. So that this task is entirely attainable, with, of course, a good organization of work.

The basis of animal husbandry is above all feeds. The fulfillment of the tasks which have been set for us depends upon how our feed base will develop, and upon how rapidly we will be able to achieve a qualitative improvement in it.

We have to manage things in such a way that in the future we will have carry-over feed stocks and that the availability of feeds will outstrip the herd's needs--both cattle and swine.

Among the problems which are connected with the development of animal husbandry, the most acute one in our republic is the problem of a protein deficit. One of the most important reasons for the slow growth of meat production is the lack of balance in feeds for protein. The protein in our feeds is completely insufficient, and it is this which to a large extent explains the decrease in the productivity of our livestock, a worsening of the growth of young livestock, disease, and, frequently, the loss of livestock. It should not be hoped that a larger quantity of protein feeds will be received from somewhere else. This problem can only be solved on the basis of an increase in the production of our own protein-rich feeds.

At the Third Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia measures were defined for increasing the efficiency of the republic's animal husbandry. Especial emphasis was put on the necessity for concentrating attention on the solution of the problem of feed protein and of doing this on the basis of an expansion of the sowings and a substantial increase in the production of beans, clover, and lucerne. It was noted that during this five-year plan the sown areas for pulse crops and mixtures of them with grain crops had to be brought to 35,000 hectares.

How are these plenum decisions being carried out? In 1981 pulse crop sowings were expanded by only 3,000 hectares, and grain mixtures by only 700 hectares. Perennial grass areas are not increasing: they occupy only 30 percent of the sown area--the same amount as in 1975.

And this year pulse crops decreased even compared to last year. There were no sowings at all of pulse crops in a mixture with eared crops. Many people explain this by the lack of seeds. But is it possible to agree with this kind of explanation? Of course, not. It is a matter of the attitude toward this problem. With this kind of approach, comrades, we cannot solve the problem of increasing the protein value of feeds. It is very simple to refer to an absence of seed deliveries, and it is more difficult to do everything possible in order to obtain them. It has to be understood that without making an effort to develop seed growing for clover and pulse crops we will not be able to improve our feed base and accomplish our tasks.

Here initiative and an enterprising spirit, as well as a responsible and thoughtful attitude toward the job to be done, have to show themselves. In those places where this initiative exists and where leaders know how to see the future prospect, while basing themselves in their work on the achievements of science and advanced practice, these problems are solved well. And on the "Ranna" sovkhoz in Khar'yuskiy Rayon and the Tallinn Poultry Factory the skill was found to organize the production of flour with a large protein content from the waste products after the slaughtering of the poultry. The addition of this flour to the broilers' combined feeds increases their weight additions and decreases the expenditure of feeds per unit of output. At the same Tallinn Poultry Factory protein concentrate which is a good addition to the ration of young bulls being fattened is produced from poultry manure.

Shops for the production of vegetable protein concentrate are in operation at the "Saad'yarve" kolkhoz and the Pyarnu inter-kolkhoz swine farm. Next year it is planned to put a large shop for the production of protein concentrate made of grass into operation at the "Vyake-Maar'ya" kolkhoz. Shops for the production of acidophilous bacterial mass are operating at the "Sadala" kolkhoz in Yygevaskiy Rayon, at the "Peyde" sovkhoz in Kingiseppskiy Rayon, and at the "Karula" sovkhoz in Valgaskiy Rayon. This kind of experience and this kind of work practice can only be welcomed. But for the time being these are only isolated examples. They show that we have the possibility to increase the production of protein feeds and additives, but that it is not being utilized everywhere. And here we have the right to count on the help of scientists. Their connection with production has to be much closer, and their participation in the solution of the acute problems of the development of agriculture has to be more substantial. This applies especially to the introduction of scientific achievements into practice and to the use of scientific recommendations. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture is still doing too little work with these matters. But our scientific institutions themselves also have to have a greater interest in seeing their development work assimilated more rapidly in production and used in practice.

Everybody knows that the Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science which is well known for its scientific potential is located in Tartuskiy Rayon. But, strange as it may seem, it is precisely Tartuskiy Rayon which shows significant lagging in our republic for its animal husbandry indicators.

The republic Interdepartmental Council for the Coordination of Scientific Work in the Field of Agriculture has to show greater activeness in uniting the efforts of scientists in the solution of such important and urgent problems as, for example, the problem of protein in animal husbandry. The mastery of the technology for obtaining protein additives through the processing of peat of which there are substantial stocks in the republic has to be accelerated. It would be very useful to develop and realize a special-purpose republic Feed Protein Program.

Feed is today our chief concern. And here a great deal depends upon initiative, organization, and discipline, upon the rapid solution of large and small problems, and, finally, upon an elementary feeling of responsibility and a thrifty attitude toward feeds. We know how difficult it was last winter with feeds. Nevertheless, checks have shown that on far from all of our farms were they treated in the way that a genuine proprietor has to treat his property. In some places, for example in Yygevaskiy Rayon, straw was kept under the open sky, while nearby there was an empty storage facility. In Khaapsaluskiy Rayon the daily portions of haylage and straw were dumped right on the snow. In a number of rayons where feeds were in short supply straw was left unutilized. It is difficult to justify such mismanagement, such indifference, such an irresponsible attitude toward work.

The preparation of feeds for feeding is also underestimated with us. But in our day every farm should have a modern feed shop involving the thermal treatment of feeds and their enrichment with proteins, vitamins, and microelements. Today we have only nine such shops.

In May the intensive growth of pasture land grass began everywhere in the republic, and it became possible to feed the milk herd better. Nevertheless, the decline in milk yields was not stopped. In May there were 29 kilograms less than during the same month last year. This means that on many farms they were unable to make use of the advantages of the pasturing period and to perform the work correctly. And this is not accidental. In recent years many of our kolkhozes and sovkhoses have in general shown less attention to the production and effective use of inexpensive pasture feed. The grass stands on pastures are not renewed, the grazing of the livestock is not organized properly, and mowing has been forgotten. Frequently water is not even brought up on time.

Is it possible to expect high milk yields, for example, on the "Ravila" sovkhos in Khar'yuskiy Rayon, or, let us say, on the "Udeva" sovkhos in Paydeskiy Rayon, if, instead of the necessary 10-12 hours a day, the cows are grazed there only for 6-7 hours. Of course, not. This is also demonstrated by the results of their work--eight kilograms of milk a day. This is one-fourth less than last year.

Behind all of these faults there are, of course, concrete people. Some of them did not make the proper calculations, while others simply did not do the work they had been given to do. And the result is a shortfall in the harvest of feed from the pastures which is then compensated for with concentrates that are now being constantly demanded by farms from republic agencies; as for the decrease in milk yields, attempts are made to justify them either by bad weather, or by poor supplies. Work cannot go on in this way any longer. Farm leaders have to be held strictly accountable for a lack of organization. And communists must not ignore any instances of slovenliness and of violations of the zootechnical norms and of the stipulated procedures on the livestock sections or pasture lands.

The organization of summer livestock feeding has to be constantly at the center of the attention of the party committees and their bureaus, animal husbandry specialists, and farm specialists. Much is being said today about the necessity for the introduction of portion grazing as one of the most effective methods of the use of pasture lands. It has to be seen to it that these wishes do not remain merely talk.

A high level of organization and efficiency are especially necessary to us now that the responsible period of the preparation of feed from grasses has begun. It is known that the best qualities of grass and its high protein value are connected with a rather brief period. Under our conditions, this is the month of June. It is during this month that the first hay cutting has to be basically completed. For it is absolutely clear that if we delay we will lose both quality and quantity. A simple truth, it would seem. Nevertheless, it has to be recalled. Especially since in past years such cases occurred in our republic. Many farms were late in their technological operations. It is for this reason that last year low quality and non-class hay comprised almost one-half, and haylage one-quarter of the total amount of feed. And this year already, at the very beginning of the haying, we have such examples. Certain farms continue to permit a lack of resourcefulness. In some places the mowing and the preparation of grass meal has not yet been begun at all. But June has already crossed over the half-way mark.

We have sufficient material and labor resources to carry out the first and the subsequent grass mowings on time and to prepare hay, haylage, silage, and dehydrated feeds in the planned amounts. It is only necessary that people and equipment be distributed correctly, with a view toward the increased amounts of work on the farms, and, what is most important, that flexibility and efficiency be shown in organizing the feed preparation. We have to seek to have this kind of approach and this kind of attitude constantly and everywhere.

One other thing has to be mentioned. A check which was carried out in May has shown that we are making poor use of irrigated feed lands. The sprinkler installations were in working order on only 64 percent of the land area. In Khar'yuskiy and Tartuskiy Rayons half of the irrigated objects had not been prepared, while in Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon not a single one had been prepared. It is difficult to agree with any kinds of arguments and justifications when

it is a matter of land areas each hectare of which costs the state not less than 1600 rubles. We must strengthen control over the use of irrigated lands. This is also one of our appreciable reserves for increasing the production of feeds.

Let me remind you that the republic's socialist commitments provide for the preparation this year of 525,000 tons of hay, 575,000 tons of haylage, 620,000 tons of silage, and 90,000 tons of grass meal and of granulated and briquetted grass feeds; that is, we have to provide no less than 1500 feed units of our own production per conventional head of livestock. These commitments are strenuous ones. But they are fulfillable if work is organized on a high level in every rayon and on every farm.

The intensification of feed production has today brought to the forefront the following problem to which I would like to call the attention of precisely the secretaries of the party raykoms: on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses feed production has not yet become an independent branch with corresponding assignments, equipment, cadres, and progressive forms of labor organization and payment.

True, mechanized links, teams, and groups are being created on all of the farms of our republic for the preparation of feeds. This year there will be 800 of them. But, in essence, these are now frequently formal associations. The members of these groups are not united by a final goal, their composition changes every year, and the principle of intra-team cost accounting and of stimulation for final results has not been put at their basis.

Team cost accounting is taking only its first steps on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. This year, for example, a mechanized team for the production of feeds on a contract basis has been created at the "Kommunist" sovkhos in Valgarskiy Rayon. The team has been assigned grasslands and fields of grain crops, concrete assignments have been established, and payment for labor is stipulated for final output--the quantity and quality of the prepared feeds.

The "Valga" sovkhos in the same rayon also has operating in it an overall team which consists of animal husbandry specialists from the "Priypalu" livestock section and mechanization specialists which provide the section with feeds. The payment of the mechanization specialists has also been made dependent upon final results; that is, for the milk produced by the livestock section. And although it is still too early to draw complete conclusions, there is no doubt that the creation of such teams will yield good fruit. This is, comrades, the showing of initiative and enterprisingness and it is a genuinely efficient approach to the organization of work.

The plenum of the party's Central Committee and the program adopted by it for improving the country's food supplies are opening up a broad area for initiative and creative searches. And any initiative, any search and experiment has to be verified and supported by a final result: by an increase in the production of agricultural output, and by the achievement of high quantitative and qualitative indicators.

It has to be frankly acknowledged that the lack of cost accounting relations within the kolkhozes and sovkhozes frequently holds back the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization. The experience of the farms of other republics shows that cost accounting feed-making teams which are paid on the basis of final output make up the foundation of feed production as an independent branch; they achieve high labor productivity, and provide reliable stocks of good quality feeds.

All of the prerequisites exist in the agroindustrial associations for the creation of also another form of feed-making teams--the inter-farm team, for example, on the basis of the use of the workers and machinery of sel'khoztekhnika. These teams or detachments which work on a single cost accounting assignment could be sent to those farms which cannot with their own resources cope with feed making on time. The material rewards of the intra-farm and inter-farm teams and detachments must unquestionably depend upon final results, and, in the first place, upon the quality of the feeds. Unfortunately, the party raykoms and the agroindustrial associations are showing some kind of caution and impermissible slowness and lack of resourcefulness in these matters. It is obvious that here also some people are being affected by an inertia of the mind and by an inability to rapidly introduce the new and the advanced.

In order to ensure the complete safekeeping and good quality of grass feeds care has to be shown that storage units are in the proper condition. Not much time is left before the beginning of the harvest. We have to prepare in the best way possible and in good time the entire harvesting and transportation complex, the drying enterprise, and the grain storage units for the reception of the new harvest.

These are the most urgent and pressing tasks which we have to place at the center of our top-priority concerns. Their accomplishment will create the necessary stocks for us for the successful fulfillment of the 1982 and 11th Five-Year Plan plans, and will make it possible for us to move forward in the realization of the Food Program.

The fulfillment of the Food Program requires the development of branches which are connected with the servicing and the use of agricultural output. This concerns the development of the food branches of industry, our agricultural output storage bases, and the transportation of this output to processing enterprises and to trade.

The losses here are still too large. And a large part of these losses is accounted for by the fruit and vegetable bases. Last year, for example, the losses of potatoes at the bases of the republic's Ministry of Fruit and Vegetables came to more than 1,500 tons, while vegetable losses were even larger. With this output alone Tallinn could have been provided with potatoes for 20 days, and with vegetables for a month and a half.

How are the losses to be reduced to a minimum? This depends upon many factors. They include advanced production and storage technology, rapid delivery and

sale, the use of reliable packaging materials, and container methods of delivery from the plant, farm, and base to the sales floor. We have to make much fuller use of these possibilities. Today it is important not only to increase the production of agricultural output, but also to make sure that it gets to the consumer without losses.

Trade and public catering are the final links of the food conveyor leading from the field to the consumer. A great deal depends upon the work of these links. Unfortunately, in the sphere of consumption there is occasion to come up against numerous instances of losses of valuable foods. As a result of careless storage at warehouses and stores, and frequently on account of a lack of conscientiousness by the workers themselves there are so-called above-norm losses and the writing off of goods worth tens of thousands of rubles. As checks show, two-thirds of the products made in public catering are produced in violation of the recipes or preparation technology, that is, to put it simply, are defective. This leads to losses of valuable raw materials in the form of food waste.

Food is gotten by hard labor, and it is all the more vexing when people do not know how to manage it sensibly. Thus, the question of increasing vegetable, fish, and groats in public catering, which is especially important in the light of the insufficient resources of meat and dairy products, has been raised more than once. However, to date neither the Ministry of Trade ESSR nor the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies has taken measures to increase the interest of workers in the production of these dishes. As a result, in recent years the use of fish and vegetables in public catering has not been increasing.

Matters have gone so far that at many enterprises of the system of the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies they have stopped preparing fish dishes even on "fish" days. A definite share of the blame for the insufficient use of fish and vegetables in the public catering system belongs to the Administration of the Fish Enterprise and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise which provide extremely unsatisfactory supplies for these enterprises of semi-finished fish products, cleaned vegetables and potatoes, and industrially produced salads. It is no longer possible to tolerate this situation. These questions demand an immediate resolution.

Consumer cooperatives are being assigned a large role in adding to food resources. The Estonian Union of Consumer Cooperatives is faced with the task of organizing the procurement of agricultural output surpluses in orchard and vegetable garden cooperatives and private subsidiary farms, substantially expanding the network of permanent and temporary output reception and procurement points, greatly increasing the amount of output processing, and increasing the sale of these products in cities, rayon centers, and workers' settlements, paying especial attention here to the organization of the procurement, processing, and sale of meat and meat products. This is not a simple matter, and it requires additional material and labor expenditures. For this reason, the Council of Ministers and the city and rayispolkoms must, for their part, provide the

necessary help to the organizations of consumer cooperatives in solving these problems.

It is entirely clear that it is impossible to accomplish the difficult and many-sided tasks facing us without an improvement of capital construction in the village, and also in the branches directly connected with the agro-industrial complex. But, as yet, it is not always conducted satisfactorily with us.

Thus, in 1981 almost one-half of the planned capital investments remained unutilized at the enterprises of the Ministry of Procurements ESSR. Forty-five percent of the planned construction and installation work was not performed. The Rakvere Elevator was not put into operation, and the reconstruction of the Keyla and Tamsaluskiy Grain Products Combine was not completed on schedule. Last year 18 percent of the construction and installation work was not performed in the Ministry of the Food Industry ESSR. Nor is there any way to explain the failure of the annual housing construction program in the village, and the increase in the amount of incompleting construction.

The organizations of the Ministry of Construction ESSR are performing unsatisfactory work on greenhouse combines on the "Luun'ya" and "Kokhtla-Yarve" sovkhoses, the Tartu Meat Combine, and the Pyarnu and Pylva Dairy Products Combines. The reconstruction of the Pyarnu Meat Combine's refrigerator which is being carried out with the combine's own resources has been dragged out.

Our kolkhoses and sovkhoses have many complaints against the "Estkolkhozstroy" Association. Annual work plans for agricultural objects were not fulfilled during four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan and in 1981. The plans for the commissioning of housing in the village are not being fulfilled. Through the fault of "Estkolkhozstroy" the kolkhoses and sovkhoses failed to receive 32,000 square meters of housing during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Although this year in "Estkolkhozstroy" as a whole the fulfillment of construction and installation work plans for kolkhoses and sovkhoses has improved, in certain rayons, for example, in Vil'yandiskiy, Vyruskiy, and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayons, there is a marked lagging.

There is every ground for asserting that the real reasons for the lagging of construction in the village and in related branches consist in the insufficient attention given to it, in a lowering of the responsibility of construction workers, and in a weakening of the demands made upon them for the fulfillment of plans. We have to be strictly guided by the statement made by L. I. Brezhnev at the May Plenum of the CC CPSU to the effect that "party, government, and economic agencies and the trade unions and Komsomol have to resolutely correct their attitudes toward construction projects of the agroindustrial complex. They have to be regarded as the country's shock construction projects."

The organizations of the State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika have to be much closer to the affairs of the farms. The task has been set of evaluating their work in accordance with the final work results of the farms. In order to

do this a large amount of work will have to be done, and the entire mechanism of the interaction between the State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika ESSR and the farms will have to be reorganized. What is needed, if you wish, is a psychological turnabout in the consciousness of people so that the workers of sel'khoztekhnika feel the same responsibility for the fate of the harvest and for high milk yields as the workers of kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The kind of situation that we now have, when at the height of the feed making every 10th vehicle is unable to go out into the fields on account of the lack of spare parts or of unpunctual repairs, must not exist. Now attempts are made to find a justification for all of this. But if the absence from the fields during the height of work of the necessary vehicles and mechanisms or spare parts for them were to hit the guilty parties in their own pockets, then, it is clear, instead of searches for so-called "objective" reasons, they would look for and find a real way out of the situation. It is probable that other such problems as, for example, providing farms with machinery for the removal of stones and spare parts for feed harvesting machines and the servicing and punctual repairing of equipment would also be solved more efficiently and with better quality.

There must also be a greater role for the "Estsel'khozkhimiya" Scientific Production Association in carrying out the tasks of the Food Program. Although the established annual plans are fulfilled and overfulfilled by the association, we are not satisfied by the amount of work done to accumulate and apply organic fertilizers. Special mechanized detachments for the application of organic and mineral fertilizers and for the struggle against weeds and crop pests and diseases have still not been organized.

The Ministry of Agriculture ESSR has to take concrete measures to strengthen the material and technical base of "Estsel'khozkhimiya" so that the association can really become an active helper of the farms in increasing soil fertility and in the struggle for larger harvests.

The decisions of the May Plenum of the CC CPSU direct the republic's party organization and agricultural management agencies toward increasing work aimed at a comprehensive strengthening of low profitability and lagging farms. It is planned to carry out a large complex of measures to expand housing construction on such farms, develop their material and technical base, strengthen material stimulation for an increase in production, and to make cadres, especially mechanization specialists, permanent in the village.

An important problem for us is making animal husbandry specialist cadres permanent in the village. There are now more than 25,000 of them working on the republic's farms. But on many livestock sections there are still not enough milkers and livestock tenders. And the training of such cadres is, in essence, not being performed. Last year, for example, we were short 2,000 animal husbandry workers, with the result that many milkmaids were compelled to work without days off. The shortage of qualified of animal husbandry specialists is leading to a worsening of the zootechnical condition of the livestock sections and to an increase of livestock losses.

In order to strengthen animal husbandry with cadres the Ministry of Agriculture ESSR, the party raykoms and rayispolkoms, and the agroindustrial associations, jointly with the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the Ministry of Education ESSR, have to carry out during the current five-year plan effective measures to improve the vocational orientation of pupils. The requirements of the decree of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU "On Additional Measures To Make Workers Employed in Animal Husbandry Permanent at Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes and Other Agricultural Enterprises" have to be carried out more energetically.

The Food Program is setting the task of improving domestic services for the rural population. Despite the rapid development rates of domestic services in the village, today one-fourth of the republic's farms still do not have overall reception points. And among them are, for example, such large settlements as on the "Ranna" kolkhoz in Pylvaskiy Rayon, the "Adavere" support and demonstration sovkhov imeni V. I. Lenin in Yygevaskiy Rayon, the "Kurtna" division of the "Oktoober" fishing kolkhoz in Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon, and others. The republic's Ministry of Domestic Services and the rayispolkoms have to work out a long-term plan for the development of domestic services in the village and provide in it for the organization of services on every sovkhov and kolkhoz.

The subsidiary farms attached to associations, plants, and factories can provide considerable support in the solution of the food problem. At many of the enterprises of our country such farms almost completely supply plant dining rooms with vegetables, milk, meat, and eggs. Unfortunately, to date only individual enterprises have created subsidiary farms in our republic. We have to urgently correct this situation. Not later than the end of next year the republic's large industrial associations and enterprises have to obtain additional meat and vegetables for their plant dining rooms from their own subsidiary farms.

Correct steps are being taken by the comrades from the "Estremrybflot" and "Slantsekhim" imeni V. I. Lenin Associations and the "Dvigatel'" and imeni Kh. Pegel'man Plants who have taken a serious and practical approach to the solution of these problems and are already taking concrete measures to create subsidiary farms at their enterprises. But many of our leaders seem to be waiting for some kind of additional special instructions about this, and are not showing the necessary initiative and enterprisingness.

This kind of situation has to be changed. There is only one issue: every enterprise and every organization has to have a subsidiary farm, even though it is a small one.

We also have to devote serious attention to private subsidiary farms. The output of these farms comprises a weighty share of our republic's food resources. Suffice it to say that they now produce 19 percent of our gross agricultural output. They provide 29 percent of our potatoes, 43 percent of our vegetables, 19 percent of our milk, and 14 percent of our meat.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have to continue to provide the population with comprehensive assistance in the creation of the conditions for the raising of livestock and poultry and in supplying them with feed. It is necessary that those who are engaged in purchases accept the output offered by the population without impediment. This is also a considerable reserve for increasing food in the republic.

We also have to increase our attention to patronage work, and make more effective use on the farms of the help of city dwellers and servicemen. As you know, the Bureau of the CC has adopted a special decree on the training of a reserve of mechanization specialists for the village from city and rayon industrial enterprise workers. The planned measures make it possible to increase the effectiveness of patronage in the village and to help the farms in fact with cadres of mechanization specialists. The experience which we have gained in recent years in the organization of patronage has to be further developed. This also concerns the setting up of direct relations between the farms and patron enterprises, and the conclusion of long-term contracts between them.

Mention also has to be made of the filling of orders by industry for the village. Everything that is done for agriculture has to be done on time or ahead of schedule, and with a high level of quality. Party organizations have to establish strict control over this. Complete understanding has to be shown for the various requests of agricultural organizations: reasons should not be sought for a refusal, but everything possible should be done to manufacture a necessary part or spare part, and provide help with deficit machinery and mechanisms. In a word, everyone is to turn toward the village. All of the workers of industry, construction, transportation, and of the other branches of the economy have to feel themselves to be active and full participants in the realization of the Food Program.

The May Plenum of the CC CPSU ratified a large number of decrees which are aimed at improving planning and management, stimulation methods, and the entire operations mechanism in the agrarian sector of the economy and in the branches connected with it.

For the first time the agroindustrial complex has been singled out as an independent object of planning and management. Especial importance is being attributed to the rayon element.

In our republic, as you know, rayon agroindustrial associations were created everywhere at the end of last year. The republic's experience in the creation of these associations was approved at the plenum. But this does not mean, comrades, that all of the problems have been solved by us. Quite a bit of work will still have to be done for these associations to actually and effectively influence production with a view toward the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and for the Soviets which head these associations to become genuinely fully authoritative managerial agencies and to run construction, processing, transportation, and equipment. Until we have this kind of authoritative boss

in the rayon which operates in a single direction, we will not be able to solve many problems.

The creation of the agroindustrial associations is not merely a change of signs. It is a qualitatively new form of agricultural management which is maximally close to production, coordinates all of the elements of the agroindustrial complex, and also presupposes a complete and calculated use of means and resources and a maximum interest on the part of all managerial workers precisely in final results. Naturally, their work style also has to be new. Nevertheless, it has to be observed today that far from everybody has as yet understood this truth and that far from everybody is making full use of the advantages of the new economic organizational mechanism.

Practice shows that many people are mechanically carrying over into the new conditions the work style of the previous agricultural administrations. Not summaries and documents, and not an office-bound and paper work style will now decide the success of our work, but independence and initiative, efficiency in solving problems which arise, and well-conceived and flexible maneuvering of resources.

The Councils of the agroindustrial associations have to place at the center of their activities the strengthening of the economies of lagging farms and pulling them up to the level of advanced ones. It is here that we have one of the important reserves for increasing agricultural output.

A large amount of difficult work will have to be done. It is towards this that the workers of our agroindustrial associations have to be oriented. What is involved is that every leader and specialist fully understand that there is only a single criterion for evaluating their work--the overall final result, and an increase in the production of meat and milk.

Our success also depends upon how we train people. Studies have to be organized for the workers of the agroindustrial associations, and seminars and advanced training courses held. Better use has to be made for this purpose of the advanced training faculty of the Estonian Agricultural Academy.

The Ministry of Agriculture ESSR, as the organization which today carries out the leadership of the Councils of the Agroindustrial Associations, has to take account of the changes and the restructuring which is taking place now in the village and be closer to production, to the solution of problems which arise, and to the farms' final results. And the final result for the ministry--is the fulfillment in the republic as a whole of the agricultural product production plans. However, as yet the ministry's apparatus has not been reorganized, and many of its workers are operating as if no changes are taking place in the management of agriculture in the rayons.

The same concerns the newly created Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise ESSR. It must to no degree copy the style and methods of a large institution apparatus. After all, only 19 farms are under its direct management.

This makes it possible for it to have a good knowledge of the on-the-spot state of affairs and to efficiently solve the problems of both the production of vegetables and potatoes and of their punctual delivery to the consumer. For now, this efficiency is clearly lacking.

Life has shown that not all of the problems of management can be solved solely on the rayon level. For this reason, in accordance with the decree of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving the Management of Agriculture and of the Other Branches of the Agroindustrial Complex" which was approved by the May Plenum, we will have to create an agency to deal with the agroindustrial complex on the republic level.

The Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia has charged a group of competent comrades with preparing the corresponding proposals. This republic agency will be created at the Council of Ministers ESSR. It will have specific rights, and will be headed by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

As the May Plenum of the CC CPSU emphasized, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been and continue to be the foundation and basis of agricultural production. And a radical improvement of their work, as well as an advance in the efficiency of agriculture as a whole, is impossible without stable economic conditions for genuine, and not formal, cost accounting. Today such conditions exist far from everywhere. In order to improve the economic situation a decision has been made to carry out a number of measures. Appraising them, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has emphasized that in the scope and the depth of their action on absolutely all of our kolkhozes and sovkhoses they represent in their totality a very major economic and political action.

Beginning with 1 January 1983 the procurement prices are being increased for cattle, swine, sheep, milk, grain, potatoes, vegetables, and certain other products. Mark-ups are also being introduced for output which is produced under the worst conditions, or on loss-bearing and low-profit farms. We have all been waiting for these measures, and they will have an important influence on strengthening the economy. And we have to do everything necessary to make use of this help in the best possible manner in order to advance the economies of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, increase the efficiency of agriculture, and increase the production and procurement of output.

Every ruble which is allocated by the country for the realization of the Food Program has to be used with the greatest effectiveness and with a maximum return. And measures to improve payment for labor will have an important stimulating influence here. The most important thing here is for everyone to see and be aware of a direct, simple, and understandable connection between what he has accomplished and what he has earned.

The realization of the broad measures of the Food Program and the advancing of all of agricultural production will, of course, require a great intensity of effort and a strengthening of all of our organizational, party political, and educational work. Success, as is known, is decided by people, by their selfless labor, enthusiasm, high level of organization, and initiative. The

more difficult the tasks which are set for labor collectives, the greater must the contribution of each individual worker be. For a calculation is being made on the highly productive labor of each worker and on a full return on the labor of hundreds and thousands of people. It is for this reason that the Plenum of the CC CPSU has emphasized that party organizations have to concentrate their efforts on the chief thing--on work with people, on the mobilization of each and all for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of planning assignments, and on the struggle for a high final result. And the example here has to be demonstrated above all by communists of which there are now 36,000 in the village. This is one-third of the republic's party organization. Working directly in agricultural production are 15,000 communists and around 11,000 Komsomol members. This is a great force, our biggest support in the masses, our aktiv.

Communists have always been the right-flank men of socialist competition. But it is especially important now to seek and find unutilized reserves and concrete ways of accomplishing the tasks which the party is setting for the workers of the village.

As a rule, the fulfillment of large and broad-scale economic tasks involves the discovery of large possibilities which are possessed by party organizations, possibilities of an organizational and political character which do not require additional expenditures or capital investments. We have to make fuller use of this highly important reserve for improving the state of affairs and for eliminating various kinds of shortcomings.

At the present time the forefront is being taken over by a strengthening of party influence in the labor collectives and in all of the elements of agricultural production, an increase in the efficiency of primary party organizations, and an improvement of the placement of communists in the village. It is the correct, most expedient, and deeply thought-out placement of communists in livestock sections, animal husbandry complexes, field teams, and in all of the most important sectors of agricultural production that is one of the decisive aspects of our organizational work.

In this respect, quite a bit has been accomplished in recent years. The number of shop party organizations has increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and there are more party groups. Shop party organizations, party, and party-Komsomol groups are now operating at practically all of our dairy and fattening complexes. It would be difficult to overestimate their role and their importance. These are our most mobile and initiative-taking party cells which operate on the front line, there where the lines of party decisions are translated into the language of practice. It is therefore all the more important that these lower level party elements be in a fighting mood now and act energetically and aggressively so that communists are able to lead people after themselves.

However, as practice shows, not everywhere is the necessary attention being devoted to party groups, and not always is the content of their work analyzed and are they provided with the necessary help. We have many years of good

experience in creating temporary party groups for the period of responsible agricultural work. They operate during the spring sowing, in feed making, and in harvesting. However, certain party raykoms--this applies, in the first place, to Valgaskiy, Raplaskiy, Khaapsaluskiy, and Khar'yuskiy Rayons--are still underestimating their role. How else is it possible to explain that on certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses temporary party groups have not yet been created at all? We have to see to it that in all of the subdivisions which operate in feed making and harvesting there be without fail communists united into party or party-Komsomol groups, while in those places where there is no possibility of doing this there should be party organizers so that they can take special control over all of the decisive sectors of kolkhoz and sovkhos production and, in the first place, those sectors where the fate of the future harvest and the supplying of farms with feed is decided.

The rayon party committees have to bear a large responsibility for the realization of the Food Program. It is on their shoulders--and this was especially emphasized by the plenum of the CC CPSU--that the basic burden and the chief weight of the work will lie. This, of course, makes special demands upon the work style of the party raykoms and upon the forms and methods of the party direction of the farms and of help to the primary party organizations.

It has to be said frankly that help is not always competent and sufficiently qualified. Certain party workers have learned to uncover shortcomings, but they still do not know how to give clear and concrete recommendations on how to eliminate these shortcomings and how to organize work correctly. It is not a secret that when they are in the primary party organizations certain raykom workers are more interested in writing up protocols of meetings and sessions of the party committees and party bureaus and in making up various kinds of plans and documents, and do little delving into the real situation, into concrete and sometimes very difficult cases. But it is precisely here that the party organization secretaries are in need above all of advice and of efficient and skilled help.

The CC CPSU has adopted a decision on the creation of agricultural sections in the party raykoms. This will undoubtedly make it possible for the party committees to do better work with cadres and performance control and to go more deeply into the problems of agricultural production and solve them more concretely and comfortably. Deep thought should now be given to how the work of these sections will be organized, and to clearly defining their tasks, functions, and relationships with the primary party organizations and farm leaders. People have to be carefully chosen for work in these sections. They have to be experienced workers who have a good knowledge of production and come above all from our specialists who have experience in party political work with people and from the graduates of higher party educational institutions. The same care has to be shown in selecting released kolkhoz and sovkhos and inter-farm enterprise primary party organization secretaries.

Some of our economic executives sometimes have, let us be frank about it, dependent attitudes. They barely come up against a difficulty, and they rush

to the raykom. And the party workers actively "get involved," sometimes substitute for the economic executives, take their functions upon themselves, and turn into suppliers and "pushers." This kind of practice can hardly be regarded as correct. And it must in no way be permitted that the new agricultural sections turn into such "pushers." The party raykom is not a guardian, not a nursemaid, and not a supply section. It is a headquarters, and the organizer of the political leadership of the rayon. It has its own party methods of influencing the accomplishment of production and socio-economic tasks.

The greater complexity of these tasks and the performance of the broad and diverse measures of the Food Program will demand from party committees a high level of organization, efficiency, and concreteness in leadership. These qualities have to be established by our entire daily practice and our entire approach to work.

We must now concentrate our chief attention on the organization of the fulfillment of decisions. The work practice of some of our raykoms shows that far from always are decisions supported by painstaking organizational work, systematic control, and effective verification, with the result that work which has been begun is not always brought to a conclusion.

If decisions do not contain a concrete program, a clear and itemized designation of shortcomings, the concrete names of the people who are supposed to eliminate them, and exact schedules for planned work, then no result need be expected.

The party raykoms must now direct especial attention to the rayon agroindustrial associations. Our raykoms are still doing too little to strengthen these associations and to creatively interpret and utilize their experience. The agroindustrial associations are a new form of economic management in the village, and they require new forms of work. For this reason it is very important to have a careful look at the experience of party work under the new conditions and to take account of literally every particle of it. For example, zonal councils of party organization secretaries have been created and are successfully operating in a number of our agroindustrial associations. As experience shows, the work of these councils is most effective in the field of the organization of socialist competition, work with people, and the coordination of actions to carry out general political and cultural measures. There can also be other forms of work.

The section for party organizational work should make a deep study of the experience of party organizations under these conditions and prepare recommendations.

After our plenum there will be plenums of the rayon and city party committees and meetings in the primary party organizations at which there should be a deep and thorough analysis of the state of affairs and the mapping out of concrete measures of an organizational character and of party-political support for the forthcoming work.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at a recent session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet that the range of tasks facing the Soviets of People's Deputies is being substantially expanded. They have to take the most active part in the realization of the measures planned by the party. A rise in the level of the work of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the efficient use of fertilizers and herbicides, the safekeeping of output, the development of the subsidiary farms of factories and plants and of gardening collectives, and the ensuring of uninterrupted work by procurement and trade organizations--it is toward this that the efforts of the newly elected Soviet and of the deputy committees and deputy posts which are being created have to be directed.

The Soviets can and must do a lot in accomplishing the tasks of the social transformation of the village.

It is necessary that the agencies of people's control operate more effectively. Not a single instance of mismanagement, extravagance, of the violation of state and performance discipline, and of losses of agricultural output during harvesting, transportation, and storage must get by the attention of the people's control groups and posts.

Trade union organizations have to operate more actively in the village. It has to be seen to it that the structure of the trade union organizations in the agroindustrial associations and the content of their work correspond more fully to their rights and to the degree of their responsibility for the organization of work in the village and for an improvement of the everyday life and rest of rural workers, and promote an increase in socialist competition in the agroindustrial complex and the struggle for high final results.

Komsomol organizations must also make their contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks which have been posed by the party. Livestock sections, animal husbandry complexes, and mechanized teams are in need of young reinforcements. An increase in the technical competence and professional expertise of rural workers, drawing them into the struggle for the efficient use of equipment, land, and fertilizers, and patronage over the growing of feed crops--these are points for the application of the republic's Komsomol's forces. We have today the acute problem of making the youth permanent in agriculture and of educating a genuine proprietor of the land--a knowledgeable and skillful person who loves his work on this land. Here also the Komsomol organizations have to have their say.

One of the top-priority tasks of our party organizations is to develop in a fighting manner broad propaganda and explanatory work among the masses of the Food Program and the other documents of the May Plenum of the CC CPSU. Leading party, government, and economic cadres are obliged to take the most active part in this work. It is also important to enlist scientists and specialists and our best propaganda forces in it.

The radio and television and our press have a special place in propagandizing and explaining the Food Program. It is necessary here to work out detailed

and long-term plans for a profound treatment of the entire complex of the program's measures. This has to be done knowledgeably, concretely, and in an understandable way.

It would be useful as early as June to hold special additional classes on the materials of the May Plenum of the CC CPSU in the network of party education and in other forms of studies. This topic has to be treated more deeply at the general republic political day in July, although we have touched upon these matters at the just concluded political day.

With a view toward the new demands by the party, it is necessary to review the entire thematics of our lecture propaganda on agriculture.

In conclusion Comrade K. Vayno said: The decisions of the May Plenum of the CC CPSU and the Food Program which was adopted by it are bringing forward tasks of various scope and with diverse schedules for the republic's party organization and for all of the workers of Soviet Estonia.

The one that is closest to us is to increase as early as this year field yields and animal husbandry productivity, and to ensure an increase in procurements of grain, meat, milk, and other output compared to last year, and its punctual processing and complete safekeeping, thereby creating the conditions for dynamic progress by agriculture in subsequent years. It is these urgent problems which have to be placed today at the center of our concerns. Both from an economic and from a political point of view it is important that the Food Program produce its first fruits as early as 1982.

Permit me, comrades, to assure the Central Committee of the CPSU, its Politburo, and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the republic party organization and all of the workers of Soviet Estonia will not spare their efforts for the successful execution of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and of the tasks advanced by the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, will make their contribution to the realization of the Food Program, and provide a worthy reception for the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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VOSS SPEECH AT LATVIAN PLENUM

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Jun 82 pp 1, 2-3

[Report of A.E. Voss "On the Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report 'On the USSR Food Program for the Period to 1990 and Measures for Its Realization.'"]

[Excerpts] Comrades, as you know, the regular Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held on 24 May. The Plenum examined the question of the USSR Food Program for the Period to 1990 and Measures for Its Realization.

In evaluating from a political and economic viewpoint the tremendous work that is tirelessly being done by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, we note with satisfaction the exceptionally big contributions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Under his leadership and with his direct participation, the historical decisions of the March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and many large-scale measures were implemented for the purpose of improving the well-being of the Soviet people. On the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a complex food program was developed for the country, serving as the most important ingredient of the party's economy strategy for the immediate decade.

Numerous comments, nationwide interest, unanimous approval and a wide-scale response emphasize the special meaning of the present Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, A.E. Voss noted.

And the enthusiastic, unanimous approval with which the decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee were greeted by the workers of the republic and all the Soviet people is perfectly understandable.

In the comments reaching the party committees of the Communist Party of Latvia, there is emphasized the special importance of the food program approved by the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee as an essentially new step not only in the systematically realized agrarian policy of the CPSU but also in the system of socialist planning and management of the development of the country's economy as a whole.

The workers of Soviet Latvia like all the Soviet people in unanimously emphasizing and approving the proposals and conclusions discussed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the decisions of the Plenum have accepted them as an immediate program for their practical activity.

In the years that have elapsed since the March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the material and technical base of the republic's agriculture has been

qualitatively renewed. New, more productive and power-provided equipment has come to the fields and animal-husbandry farms. In this time, fixed capital on kolkhozes and sovkhoses increased 3.7-fold and the power-worker ratio in agriculture grew more than fourfold. Reclaimed land increased 2.5-fold.

The mixed-feed industry underwent considerable development. Mixed-feed production almost quadrupled.

The fixed production capital of the food sectors of industry has increased almost 2.6-fold during the past three five-year plans.

During this time, many social problems were successfully solved, profound changes took place in the living and working conditions of kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers. On farms, a process is ongoing of creating forward-looking well-appointed villages, ensuring all-round optimal combination of working, rest and living conditions and a cultural life for rural inhabitants.

The measures adopted by the party and the dedicated labor of kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoses workers, specialists and industrial workers have provided, despite all the caprices of nature, and there were many of them, increased production of basic agricultural products.

The average annual gross production of agriculture in the republic grew during the 10th Five-Year Plan compared to the Seventh 45 percent, grain production--almost twofold, meat (in dressed weight)--77 percent, milk--22 percent and eggs--97 percent.

Despite the fact that the population of the republic compared to 1965 increased by 260,000 persons, or 11 percent, we achieved a point where during the examined period the average yearly volume of agricultural gross production grew 28 percent per capita. In the 15 years, per-capita consumption of meat and meat products increased 21 percent, eggs--73 percent, vegetable oil--44 percent and sugar--14 percent.

The fact is, comrades, the party's agrarian policy, large funds invested into agriculture, the efforts of rural workers and the help of city dwellers provided a significant increase in the production of food products. Of course, these results would have been much bigger if the extremely difficult weather conditions of the past four years had not occurred. Each of them could have held back for a long time the development of the republic's agriculture, especially of animal husbandry and moved it backward. But this did not occur.

Thanks to the great assistance of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, we succeeded in significantly weakening the blows of the elements, reducing losses to a minimum and increasing average yearly production of animal-husbandry products. And we express the most heart-felt appreciation and gratitude to the Politburo of the Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the constant aid and attention and for the warm greetings that Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev sent to the republic's workers in connection with the successful fulfillment of last year's socialist commitments in regard to sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables and other farming products. Communists and all workers of Soviet Latvia received this fatherly greeting as concrete guidance to action, as a militant program of our work.

Noting the favorable effect of the March 9 1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we naturally are speaking not only of achievements but also of unsolved problems and the new big tasks put on the agenda by life itself, A.E. Voss continued.

The words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the effect that we cannot help but see that the food problem has far from been removed from the agenda and applies wholly and entirely to Latvian SSR. Despite the relatively high level of consumption of basic food products, demand for meat and dairy products is not being satisfied in the republic, and there is a shortage of fruits and vegetables. The reasons for such a situation are fully and essentially shown in the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. First of all, the point is, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, that demand for food products is still outstripping the production of foodstuffs. This is due to the growth of the population's monetary income which with stability of state retail prices for basic food products results in raising the demand for them. In addition to this, there has been a certain reduction of the number of people directly employed in agricultural production and in a growth of the population of cities. The structure and age composition of the rural population have changed significantly. The purchases of food products in the state network by the rural population itself have grown.

It must be noted as well that due to both objective and subjective factors, we have been unable to provide a sufficiently rapid growth in the efficiency of agriculture and precise, integrated operation of sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

The speaker subsequently recalled the chief tasks of the food program for our republic. In Latvian SSR, it is necessary to increase at essentially accelerated tempi production of animal-husbandry products and output of cheeses and butter. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, we must ensure an average annual production of meat (in dressed weight) of 300,000-310,000 tons and during the 12th Five-Year Plan--340,000-345,000 tons, of milk 1.8-1.9 million tons and 1.9-2 million tons, respectively, and of grain--2-2.1 million tons and 2.1-2.3 million tons, respectively; to increase production of potatoes, vegetables and fruits and to achieve growth of production for all types of feeds for the decade amounting to 1.3-1.4-fold and to work on the reclamation of excessively humid ground over an area of 520,000 hectares.

As we see, the plans are quite strenuous but realistic, A.E. Voss noted. The fact is that these plans are secured with supplementary financial and material technical resources which the state is designating for the further development of agriculture. They are supported by those large-scale measures of a social-economic and organizational character which the May Plenum of the Central Committee adopted.

At the same time, we must consider our plans not only as realistic but also as minimal. Of course, all this presupposes careful elaboration of measures, ways and means of achieving the designated indicators. Naturally, we have to provide for such an approach in working out the republic food program. At the same time, we must be guided by a most important requirement, which the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee considers essential to include in the program. It is further raising the efficiency of operation both of agriculture

and of industrial sectors related to it and making a decisive transition to primarily intensive factors of growth.

Much has been done in the way of this aim. But an exceptionally large amount of painstaking work lies ahead. It is essential to decisively eliminate existing defects holding back production.

Far from all kolkhozes and sovkhoses ensure efficient use of our chief natural wealth--the soil; as a consequence of this, we fail to get significant quantities of produce from year to year.

At many farms, integrated mechanization, the achievements of science and advanced methods are slow in being introduced into production, while the operation of agricultural equipment is not organized at the requisite level.

Not all farms provide for efficient use of mineral fertilizers and agents for protection of plants.

Many construction and land-improvement construction organizations do not ensure the fulfillment of prescribed targets for turning over facilities for operation. The quality of performed work remains low.

Serious defects are to be found in the existing system of procurement and delivery of products to consumers.

All our forces must be concentrated on the elimination of the said defects, difficulties and existing disproportions. This is an important task for the entire party organization and for every worker, both rural and urban.

The speaker then dwelt on certain concrete and urgent tasks of raising the efficiency of agricultural production in the republic.

A key problem in farming is that of further accelerated and stable production of grain. And the main thing today, and even more so tomorrow, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, is increasing yield. It means moving to the forefront breeding and seed growing. This presumes effective use of all forms of fertilizer. It calls for the introduction of a scientifically based, well-thought out system of farming that fully takes into consideration the natural and economic conditions of our zone.

The efforts of party, soviet and operational organs and all agricultural personnel must be directed at the realization of measures ensuring from each hectare an average yield for the republic of not less than 26 quintals of grain and not less than 35 quintals in certain rayons.

Even this year, it is necessary to implement an additional complex of measures for the care of sowings, for the conservation and utilization of all areas of grain crops directly designated and for reduction of losses in taking in the harvest. It is necessary not only to fulfill plan indicators but also to exceed them.

Increased production of grain is not only an economic but also, under today's difficult international conditions, an important political task.

In the field of animal husbandry, the main thing at the present time is to increase the yield of milk from each cow and to increase the average daily weight gain of cattle that are being fattened and the average weight of cattle sold to the state. All this requires qualitative improvement of herd reproduction, improvements in breeding and zootechnical work, veterinary service and rearing of new highly productive breeds of cattle.

On the whole, the most important task of party, soviet, agricultural organs, ministries and departments of the republic and all urban and rural workers is ensuring during this current year of 1982 a significant shift in raising the productivity of farming and animal husbandry and on this basis fulfilling and overfulfilling state plans and socialist commitments relating to purchases of grain, meat, milk and other agricultural products.

Maximum attention should be paid to the production and procurement of high-quality fodder for animal husbandry at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz in the republic.

As we know, questions of development of fodder production were examined in the beginning of March of this year at the Plenum of the Central committee of the Communist Party of Latvia. A special program was developed whose aim is to provide stable growth of fodder production on a scale needed for the full satisfaction of the requirements of animal husbandry. It specifies the most rational structure for fodder, measures for improvement of seed growing and raising the yield of agricultural crops and provision of storage facilities and measures for improving the balance of feeds in regard to protein and amino acids. At the same time, it is necessary to assure an increase of fodder production in 1985 of 46 percent and in 1990 not less than 60 percent compared to 1980.

In his report at the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that intensification of the sector to a significant degree depends on depth of scientific research and wide-scale employment of scientific developments in agricultural production. The scientists of our republic must speed up development and introduction of new industrial technologies, guaranteeing the production of big harvests, an increase in milk yields and average daily weight gains of cattle. At the same time, it is necessary to keep in mind that rural workers are expecting of our scientists new discoveries and recommendations that answer to the requirements not just of today.

The course of further intensification of agricultural production outlined by the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee calls for accelerated development of sectors servicing, processing and selling agricultural products. A number of measures relating to growth of capacities of enterprises processing and selling agricultural products and expansion of the network of storage facilities must be carried out in the republic. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, for example, there should be completed the construction of the meat combine at Valmiyera, the dairy combine in Riga and the meat combine in Liyepaya must be expanded, the construction of a new bakery as well as the construction and modernization of many other

facilities will be started. But the capacities of the food and meat-and-dairy industry existing today in the republic could produce many more of their traditional and so-necessary to consumer food products.

This requires raising the level of production organization and labor discipline, eradicating unjustified losses at a number of enterprises of these sectors and regulating allotment to them of raw-material zones as well as improving the system of procurement and deliveries to them of agricultural products and raw materials.

In addition to increasing the output of food goods, sectors of the food industry of the republic should also increase feed production from production wastes. In the immediate years ahead, it will be necessary to achieve a significant increase of capacities of vegetable and potato storage facilities and of capacities of canning plants and also the expansion, modernization and reequipment of existing processing and trade enterprises.

It evidently would be advisable for party gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments of the republic and large industrial enterprises to provide the necessary assistance to the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry of the republic in carrying out the designated program of construction of storage facilities, stores and hothouses. Attention should be first concentrated on building in 1982-1983 vegetable and potato storage facilities with a capacity of 20,000 tons in Rizhskiy Rayon. The construction of storage facilities and hothouses for the needs of public dining of workers and employees must be conducted on a wider scale with the resources of industrial enterprises.

For the purpose of reducing losses in transportation and storage and introducing a wasteless technology of production and processing of agricultural products there should be increased the size of storage and initial processing of potatoes and vegetables at kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The republic's Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture should carry out the construction of vegetable and potato storage facilities, fruit storage facilities and enterprises for the processing of agricultural products in volumes ensuring full preservation of the harvest.

On the whole, construction in rural localities should receive maximum attention. As you know, these questions were specially examined at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia. But the operation of the main construction organizations of the Ministry of Construction and Latvkolkhozstroy as before do not satisfy us, A.E. Voss emphasized. The plan of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan for construction of animal-husbandry complexes for the production of milk and pork, vegetable and potato storage facilities and warehouses for the storage of mineral fertilizers was not fulfilled. The plan of the 4th month of the current year has also not been fulfilled. Work is proceeding extremely slowly, for example on last year's start-up facilities, particularly such like the pig-growing complexes of Tsirma in Ludzenskiy Rayon and Kron'autse in Dobel'skiy Rayon.

Things are no better when it comes to fulfillment of construction plans with the economic method.

Far from everything has been done by the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry in the building up of its capacities and increasing the output of construction materials. The modernization of a whole series of this ministry's enterprises is either being drawn out or shifted to a later period, with which one cannot agree. This situation must be rectified.

As you know, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and the republic Council of Ministers have adopted a decree on measures for bolstering economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhoses. It provides for the accomplishment of a complex of measures on strengthening the material and technical base of these farms and the creation of normal conditions for the labor and life of workers and for securing of cadres. The total amount of capital outlays for these objectives during the 11th Five-Year Plan amounts to 350 million rubles, including 57 million rubles allocated to nonagricultural ministries and departments.

Many construction organizations acted with great responsibility with respect to the fulfillment of this program. At the same time it should be pointed out that construction at economically weak farms is proceeding unsatisfactorily, especially in Aluksnenskiy, Balvskiy, Yekabpilsskiy, Ludzenskiy, Ogrskiy, Madonskiy and Saldusskiy rayons. The Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Agriculture, Latvskolkhozstroy and the State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika have not adopted effective measures for increasing the capacities of organizations engaged in construction in the rayons with economically weak farms. Furthermore, many contracting and specialized organizations are not only not increasing the volume of completed work but are even reducing it. Such a situation must be decisively corrected.

Party organizations have to strengthen control and increase demands on operational heads for fulfillment of the program of bolstering of these farms.

The heads of Gosplan, Gossnab, the State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika and the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry should be reminded that they are charged with providing full allotment of everything necessary for new construction and for rural capital and current repair. We must be guided by the priority of rural construction in the current five-year plan not in words but in deed.

Party, soviet and operational organs, trade unions and the Komsomol must decisively change their attitude toward rural construction projects. As was pointed out at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, they must be considered as the country's shock construction projects.

The republic Council of Ministers together with interested ministries and departments must return again to the question of introducing requisite order in rural construction.

An organic component of the food program, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is measures for social

reconstruction of rural localities, the speaker continued. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, 331 million rubles, or 1.5-fold more than during the preceding five-year plan, are being allocated for housing construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Construction of children's preschool institutions, dining rooms and other social, cultural and consumer facilities is being expanded.

In this connection, better use should be made of the right granted to union republics to allot for the construction of residential buildings and cultural and consumer facilities on economically weak farms up to 10 percent of the capital investment allocated for the construction of facilities of nonproduction designation in cities of the republic. The use of the given volume of capital investment should be the responsibility of construction organizations engaged in construction in cities.

In refining annual plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan and in the working out of a plan of economic and social development for the 12th Five-Year Plan, the republic Gosplan as well as construction organizations must approach with special responsibility the use of these funds.

In the solution of the tasks of the food program and raising the efficiency of agricultural production, a significant contribution will have to be made by industrial enterprises and organizations of all union-republic and republic ministries and departments. They are to provide aid to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in construction, capital repair and modernization of production facilities and warehousing operations, fabrication of spare parts and nonstandard equipment and introduction of automation equipment for production processes into production.

In a word, this is a tremendous field of activity, and we should feel the results of this aid as early as this year.

As you see, the plans are big, and we have to see to it that they are not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled. This is demanded of us by the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and it is demanded in the interest of further development of agriculture.

As noted in the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the food program brings to the fore differently timed tasks--long-term, and medium-term, and immediate, that is, urgent. The last-named, A.E. Voss emphasized, should be put today at the center of all our concern so that the republic's workers feel the first results of its realization this year.

This undoubtedly will require of us a review of many questions and make it necessary to increase demands on putting all work on a qualitatively new level not only at kolkhozes and sovkhozes but also in the entire agroindustrial complex.

On the basis of the tasks of the food program, it will be necessary in each rayon, at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, each enterprise and organization included in the agroindustrial complex to think out and carry out measures for their fulfillment, for prevention of losses, improvement in uninterrupted work of procurement, transport, trade and sale organizations.

More work will have to be done on reducing losses in the transport of products to the consumer. Deliveries of vegetables, fruits and potatoes should be significantly expanded on the basis of the principle "field--store." Along this line much should be done by the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Latvian Union of Consumer Societies.

In the republic, questions of receiving of milk and cattle directly at farms and of centralized shipment of these products are still being resolved slowly. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, the volume of centralized shipments should reach 65 percent for livestock and 25 percent for milk.

It is necessary to prevent losses in the sphere of consumption. This applies first of all to enterprises engaged in trade, public dining, sanatoriums and rest homes. These institutions should implement concrete measures to reduce losses, and this means to improve the quality of preparation of food, to expand the production of packaged semifinished products and to raise the level of educational work among collectives aimed at thrifty and economical expenditures of food products.

The May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee once more directed attention of party, soviet and operational organs to the need of further development of private subsidiary farms of citizens and orchard and market-gardening cooperatives and ordered that they be provided with every possible assistance and support. Their share in the production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and fruits is quite high. It must be admitted that this work is conducted irregularly and not everywhere in the republic. By contributing in every possible way to the development of these farms, we can significantly add to stocks of food products and thereby make a perceptible contribution to the the fulfillment of the tasks of the food program.

Inadequate use is made in the republic of the opportunities provided by subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutions.

It should be noted that the possibilities for their development exist in the republic, but these questions must be solved with more initiative and energy.

A significantly larger contribution to the realization of the food program can and must be made by transport organizations and particularly the republic's aviation. During the current five-year plan, the republic's pilots must complete aviation chemical operations on an area of approximately 3 million hectares.

The Latvian Production Association of the Fish Industry and the Union of Fishery Kolkhozes must continue work on raising the productivity of the industry, improving the use of fish raw materials for food purpose, expanding assortment and raising the quality of food fish products. At the same time, through a more rational use of fish resources, it is necessary to increase production and delivery of feed fish flour and wastes of fish processing to agriculture for the needs of animal husbandry.

A program is planned of fuller use of the possibilities found in the operation of the republic's fish industry. In 1985 compared to 1980 the total fish catch will have grown 2.2-fold. Through the means of intensive factors, fish output per hectare of finishing ponds will increase 2.4-fold. At the same time, it is necessary to make fuller use of the possibilities presented by internal water bodies of the republic for increasing the production of commercial fish.

In making up the food program, we have to develop a complex of measures to make up the existing shortage of agricultural products and to reduce the dependence of their production on weather conditions.

All these problems have to be carefully worked out by the republic Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries and departments and party gorkoms and raykoms in strict conformity to the requirements of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

It is considered necessary to complete the working out of the republic's food program by 1 November 1982. This task is of special party importance. At the same time, it must be well understood that the realization of the food program requires full mobilization of the forces and knowledge of everyone of us and of all party organizations and soviet and operational organs.

The solution of the food problem, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, presupposes not only the continued development of the productive forces of agriculture and growth of the capacities of the processing industry and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex but also improvement of methods of management and planning and creation of conditions for highly productive labor. The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving the operation of the agroindustrial complex of the country approved by the Plenum namely have this as their aims.

Actually, we are talking of a radical reorganization of all practical work relating to management of agriculture and improvement of the economic mechanism. Such a formulation of the question is the only correct one and is most fully in accord with the present stage of development of agricultural production and related industrial sectors.

The creation of agroindustrial associations in rayons and of requisite republic and union organs of administration will make it possible to eliminate departmental isolation, to eliminate surplus, duplicating units, to utilize more efficiently funds and manpower resources and the main thing to attain high end results in the solution of tasks set by the food program.

The degree of urgency of the need of improving administration of agriculture is shown by the work experience of the agroindustrial association created six years ago on an experimental basis in Talsinskiy Rayon. The introduction of a new structure of administration of the rayon's agroindustrial complex made it possible to establish, in the words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, a truly competent and democratic organ of administration, capable of fully influencing production while taking into account the interests of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Agroindustrial associations have been created in all rayons of our republic based on the Talsinskiy experiment, which has fully justified itself.

But their further development and higher efficiency of operation are retarded by the obsolete organizational production structures of the agroindustrial complex and by an outmoded mechanism of administration. While possessing a whole series of advantages, this form of management at the same time is in need of significant further improvement.

The solution of the big and difficult tasks set in Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's report requires that special attention be paid to the selection and placement of supervisory cadres for the agroindustrial complex, especially at the rayon level.

With creation of agroindustrial associations, the best and most experienced specialists and organizers were sent to manage them. Nonetheless, so far not all of them are operating as one would like. This is a new operation requiring a different approach to the style and methods of work.

The experience of the Talsinskiy and other rayon agroindustrial associations convinced us that the new structural subdivisions yield high final results there where good managers are present, who are able to use economic levers in everyday practical work not just in word but also in deed. Therefore these cadres should be taught modern methods of economic analysis and management and a progressive style of work. Taking this into consideration, the Ministry of Agriculture must in the shortest possible time solve the problems of short-term training and retraining of cadres of heads of rayon agroindustrial associations. This will make it possible basically to provide all agroindustrial associations with highly skilled personnel, who are able to produce the maximum economic effect under any conditions.

A manifestation of the party's new great concern for strengthening economically agricultural production is to be found in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on providing significant material aid to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The purchase prices of basic types of agricultural products are being raised. Money is being allotted for the purpose of building housing, social, cultural and consumer facilities and roads on slightly profitable and unprofitable kolkhozes. For the purpose of improving the financial position of kolkhozes and sovkhozes considerable indebtedness in terms of loans of Gosbank is being written off, while payments of debts are being shifted to later time periods. This assistance is proffered first and foremost to slightly profitable and unprofitable farms.

In many cases, as pointed out at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still under the petty tutelage of superior agricultural organs. It is therefore necessary to forbid anyone demanding that they fulfill any assignments not prescribed by the state plan.

It is necessary in every possible way to increase the organizational and economic independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

We must do serious work relating to raising the material incentives of every worker in the agroindustrial sphere for increasing production output and achieving the best final results. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry

of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and other interested ministries and departments must in the shortest possible time develop and begin wide-scale introduction in sectors of the agroindustrial complex the brigade contract and the job contract plus bonus wage payment system.

Of major significance for securing of cadres at rural localities are the pay increases introduced for animal-husbandry workers for continuous service and the introduction for them of additional paid vacations and raising of salaries and establishment of other benefits for supervisory personnel, specialists and employees and also supplementary benefits for young specialists.

Broader use is planned of pay in kind for increased crop production.

Of major importance to the further development of the agroindustrial complex of the republic are the introduced changes in regard to relations between kolkhozes and sovkhozes, on the one hand, and the organizations serving them--Selkhoztekhnika, construction workers, land improvers, procurement people, on the other. A basis of evaluating their work is, in addition to direct indicators, the results of agricultural production--production output.

During the 12th Five-Year Plan, it is intended to switch completely to acceptance of livestock, poultry, milk, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and berries directly at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The outgoing shipment of the accepted production will be done on transport of procurement organizations.

A strenuous and very responsible stage has set in--the stage of fodder procurement.

At each farm, the fodder conveyor must operate uninterruptedly beginning with the first days of the green harvest work without regard for any caprices of nature. Grass should be taken in in the best possible time and at an accelerated tempo high quality of forage should be assured. We cannot tolerate looseness and slowness in this very important work. Special attention should be directed to the quality of procured fodder and the preservation of all nutrients in it.

The task of party organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes is to organize work in such a way that the entire grown mass is cut early and delivered to storage locations without losses.

Right now it is especially important to intensify work relating to care of the sown crops. The main thing is to overcome the unfavorable consequences of the June frosts, which did so much damage to some crops.

Thus, according to data of the Ministry of Agriculture of the republic, the frosts damaged on kolkhozes and sovkhozes 31.5 percent of the potatoes and in some rayons more than half of the plantings of this crop. More than 39 percent of the corn suffered and was partially destroyed and about 13 percent of the vegetables suffered a similar fate.

It will be necessary to carry out opportunely the entire complex of agrotechnical operations and to provide for resowing of those crops which were destroyed.

Our task is not to leave even a single hectare of land unused.

In addition to care of sown crops and procurement of coarse fodder, we must as never before prepare for harvesting the crops of the second year of the five year plan, check the readiness of equipment, drying and warehousing operations, think out a system of measures for dealing with losses of grown produce and approach in a more thoughtful manner the equipping of harvesting complex technological detachments.

The realization of this program should be achieved in a complex with the key problem of party supervision of agriculture--improved work with cadres. It is necessary to remember that in agriculture, as in everything else, concern for cadres is of first-priority significance. The successful accomplishment of long-term and urgent current tasks depends to a decisive degree on the ability of our cadres to work creatively with a high level of dedication and with a knowledge of the job.

In the past five-years, there has been an improvement in the qualitative composition of directors of sovkhozes and chairmen of kolkhozes; their educational level and specialized training are now higher.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that it is well known that high results in the work of collectives are achieved as a rule with stable supervision. This is attested to by the example of leading farms. Unfortunately, this experience is not everywhere duly taken into account. In the republic, heads of farms are frequently replaced in a number of rayons, which is evidence of haste in selection of cadres and mistakes due to the superficial study of work and political qualities of personnel.

In the solution of organizational and political questions, the main burden as always rests on the shoulders of party raykoms. Taking into account the complexity and diversity of the tasks facing the rayon echelon, a decision was adopted on strengthening of rural raykoms. In particular, agricultural departments are being created in them. The main thing now is to see that our raykoms utilize more fully all those most substantial opportunities which have been created for raising the efficiency of agricultural production.

At the same time, it should be remembered that the adoption of the food program at the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee coincided in time with the completion of elaboration in the United States of the document "On a New Strategy for the Conduct of a Protracted Nuclear War." The Soviet program, which embodies the peace-loving aspirations of our party and state in foreign and domestic policy contradicts the provocative militarist plans of American reaction.

An integral part of this U.S. policy directed against the socialist countries in addition to speeding up the arms race is carrying out of various measures aimed at the creation of artificial hindrances to the successful realization of the social-economic policy of the CPSU and not last the USSR Food Program.

In the Pentagon document and in Reagan's speeches, it is suggested that the United States and its allies at the present time actually declare economic and technical war against the Soviet Union. Reagan's government is urging its NATO allies and Japan to maximally reduce economic exchange with the USSR and the socialist countries and introduce discriminatory conditions with respect to credit extension, trade and to curtail scientific-technical cooperation with them. Despite the resistance of business circles of Western Europe and Japan, which are interested in retaining and deepening economic ties with the USSR and other socialist states, the governments of the NATO countries and Japan are to a large degree yielding to U.S. pressure and are disrupting traditional channels of exchange between the countries to the detriment not only of the socialist community but also to a lesser degree of themselves.

At the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized:

"...The leadership of certain states is trying to transform customary commercial operations, such as, for example, the sale of grain into a means of pressure on our country, into a weapon of political coercion. We cannot accept this and have no intention of ever accepting it."

It is namely for this reason that communists and all workers are required to have a deep understanding of the international situation in which the food program is being carried out, maximum organization and discipline and a high feeling of responsibility before the Motherland.

In the mobilization of communists, komsomols and all workers for the successful implementation of the food program, a great role is played by the party's ideological-educational and propaganda work.

The results of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee must be discussed at plenums of party raykoms and gorkoms, at meetings of communists at all primary party organizations and at meetings of workers, employees and kolkhoz farmers in labor collectives. At plenums of party committees and meetings, concrete measures must be determined for the practical realization of tasks stemming from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with reference to local conditions and their contribution to the realization of the food program.

Mass information and propaganda media are charged with widely and purposefully explaining the theoretical conclusions and practical tasks contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's document.

A most important task of party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, the republic and local press and the republic's state television and radio and Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade is to bring the theses and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the contents of the documents of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to all workers and every individual.

Comrades! The fulfillment of the food program is the concern of the entire party, the concern of all the people, A.E. Voss said in conclusion. The

workers of Soviet Latvia respond to the party's concern for growth of their well-being with a new wave of socialist competition and are full of decision to make a significant contribution this year to the realization of the food program.

This is a special year. The republic's workers together with all Soviet people are preparing for a worthy celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. To rally the people together, to direct their energies to the successful realization of the plans outlined by the 26th party congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is the main task of party organizations and all communists of town and country.

Permit me, comrades, to assure the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, the Politburo of the Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev individually that the communists and all workers of Soviet Latvia will devote their energies and their skills to the struggle for the unconditional fulfillment of our country's food program.

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GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEECH AT LITHUANIAN PLENUM

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 23 Jun 82 pp 1-2

/Speech by 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania P. Grishkyavichus during the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania: "The Food Program -- A National Concern"/

/Excerpts/ Comrades! As you know, the 24 May Plenum of the CC CPSU discussed a problem of paramount economic and socio-political importance -- the food program of the USSR for the period up to 1990 and measures for carrying it out. During the Plenum an exceptionally interesting and well-reasoned report, one permeated by a spirit of creativity, was delivered on this subject by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. By providing a thorough and comprehensive analysis of the results of developing the country's agroindustrial complex and by revealing the means and methods for implementing the food program, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev thus made a new and large contribution towards scientific communism, to the Marxist-Leninist theory of the agrarian problem and to solving the food problem.

By consistently implementing the party's agrarian policies and relying upon constant and comprehensive assistance furnished by the CC CPSU and the Soviet Government, the republic's agricultural workers have achieved noticeable successes.

Approximately 8 billion rubles worth of capital investments, or almost five times more than the entire amount for all of the previous years of Soviet rule, were invested over the past 15 years in developing the branch's logistical base. The fixed productive capital of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses was increased by a factor of 5, the power-worker ratio -- by more than a factor of 5. At the present time, more than 2.2 million hectares, or 72 percent of the agricultural land requiring drainage, have been reclaimed by means of closed drainage. The area of irrigated land has been increased. The crop rotation plans have been enlarged considerably and this is making it possible to utilize the agricultural equipment more productively and efficiently and at the same time it is raising the overall culture of farming.

Important measures have been carried out in connection with the specialization and concentration of agricultural production. Large-scale livestock production complexes of the industrial type and poultry factories have been placed in operation and the growing of potatoes, sugar beets, flax and vegetables is being concentrated at specialized farms.

The industrial branches which service agriculture -- chemical, mixed feed and microbiological -- are undergoing further development. The capabilities of the

meat and dairy, food and light industry have been increased. Increases have taken place in the work volumes and services being provided for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes by Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya.

With growth in the technical equipping of the rural areas, increases have taken place in the productive capabilities of the entire agroindustrial complex and improvements realized in the methods employed for management and control. The structure of the leading personnel has improved from a quality standpoint. Substantial changes have taken place in the working and living conditions of the agricultural workers, in their professional level and in the socio-cultural make-up of the rural areas.

Compared to 1965, the wages of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers have increased by a factor of 2.5 and their pension system has been improved.

Over the past three five-year periods, more than 146,000 apartments in public, individual and cooperative dwellings have been built, 91,500 old farmsteads eliminated and today 68 percent of the rural residents are living in kolkhoz or sovkhoz settlements.

An extensive program for the construction of projects of a socio-cultural nature is being carried out in the central settlements of farms. Eight hundred and four of the 1,078 kolkhozes and sovkhozes already have dining halls, 329 have kindergartens and nurseries, all of the farms have stores and a majority of them have schools, palaces of culture or clubs and receiving points for consumer services. The levels for trade and domestic services for the municipal and rural populations have been drawn noticeably closer together. Over the past 20 years, commodity turnover per city resident has increased by a factor of 2.5 and in the rural areas -- by a factor of 5.5.

As a result of development of the logistical base for the agroindustrial complex and the selfless work performed by the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and specialists, growth has been achieved in the production of agricultural goods. Compared to the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the average annual gross agricultural output increased by a factor of 1.6 during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. During this period the average annual production of grain increased by a factor of 2.4, meat by a factor of almost two and milk by a factor of almost 1.5. At the same time, increases took place in the consumption of these products.

However, we cannot rest satisfied with that already achieved. As noted by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the Plenum, the food problem by no means has been removed from the agenda. On the one hand, this came about owing to growth in the monetary income of the population, which with stable prices for the principal types of food products, tends to increase their consumption, a reduction in the number of people engaged directly in the agrarian sector of the economy, an increase in the municipal population and by growth in the procurements of food products by rural residents. On the other hand, and this is a chief concern, there is the problem of inadequate production volumes for the agricultural products and the slow improvements in the efficiency of agriculture and the overall agroindustrial complex. As a result of extremely difficult weather conditions over the past few years, a reduction has taken place throughout the republic in the number of important indicators of production intensification, especially in our chief branch -- livestock production. For example, compared to 1977 the average milk

yield per cow in 1981 decreased by 454 kilograms, livestock and poultry procurements by 12 percent and milk -- by 11 percent.

Implementation of the food program is directed towards ensuring that the population is supplied with food goods in a rapid and reliable manner and that the indicators for per capita consumption of the principal food products are raised considerably. The decisions handed down during the May Plenum of the CC CPSU are providing us with a real opportunity -- certainly following a good amount of work -- for increasing considerably the production of meat and milk and meeting our obligations.

Our chief task is that of accelerating the rates of development for livestock production. The food program calls for an average annual production of meat in dressed weight during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan of 500,000-520,000 tons for the republic and during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan -- 590,000-600,000 tons and milk -- 2.8-2.9 million and 3-3.1 million tons respectively. This means that, compared to the average annual level for the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the production of meat during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan must be increased by no less than 12 percent, milk -- by 5 percent and during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan -- by 31 and 12 percent respectively.

As you can see, these are intensified tasks. And we are under an obligation to devote all effort towards ensuring that they are carried out successfully. The principal method to be employed for solving the established tasks -- intensification of all agricultural production and particularly the creation of a strong and stable feed base.

The food program has tasked the republic with increasing the production of feed by a minimum of 1.3 times during the current decade. In addition to increasing the gross yields of grain, considerable progress must be realized in developing the production of coarse and succulent feeds. This year alone, no less than 14 quintals of feed units must be procured per standard head of livestock.

We have a clear and efficient program of action in this regard, one which was developed last year during the 3d Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania. And today we must concern ourselves with how it is to be carried out and what must be done in order to ensure that it is implemented successfully. A principal concern is that of ensuring that the land, machines and fertilizers are all utilized more efficiently than has been the case up to now. In short, efficient use must be made of everything that is available to agriculture, scientific achievements and leading experience must be introduced into production operations in a more energetic manner and more persistent improvements must be introduced into labor organization.

The key to solving the feed problem lies in achieving a considerable increase in the production of grain. The Plenum of the CC CPSU confronted the republic with the task of raising the average annual gross yield of grain during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan to 3.6-3.9 million tons, or 53 percent more than the average annual level for the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Considerable growth is planned in the production of potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, fruit and berries.

The task at hand consists of raising decisively the organizational role and responsibility of the agricultural specialists for the status of affairs on their assigned work tracts, for ensuring observance of the technological requirements

for cultivating the agricultural crops and for intensifying control over the carrying out of all of the measures planned and decisions adopted. Indeed, a considerable number of the farms are constantly obtaining low yields for their grain and other agricultural crops. Thus, in 1981 87 farms obtained an average of 12 quintals of grain per hectare and 24 farms -- less than 10. Unfortunately, some rayon party committees, rayon executive committees and agricultural administrations are not attaching proper importance to the existing shortcomings and they are only weakly directing the efforts of specialists at the rayon level and in the primary party organizations and also the farm leaders and specialists towards correcting these shortcomings in a decisive manner.

The problem regarding the utilization of reclaimed lands should once again be emphasized. Not all of the farms are attaching the proper value to this land. The lowest return from such land is taking place on farms in Vil'nyusskiy, Moletskiy, Shirvintskiy, Yurbarskiy, Akmyanskiy and Mazheykskiy Rayons. It is obvious that the leaders and specialists still harbor the erroneous opinion that land reclamation by itself is capable of producing high cropping powers and thus they display little concern for employing an entire complex of agrotechnical measures on these lands. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management must display much greater concern for the quality of the land reclamation work, correct the defects brought to light in a more rapid manner and restore those land reclamation systems which have broken down.

The efficient use of reclaimed lands also requires that high cropping powers be obtained for the cultivated meadows and pastures -- 600,000 hectares of which are to be found on such lands. Meanwhile, some rayons, particularly Ignalinskiy, Trakayskiy, Varenskiy, Kretingskiy and Shyaulyayskiy Rayons, are not responding properly in this regard and they appear in no hurry to restore these feed lands.

More attention should be given to the perennial grasses on arable land, especially clover. The tasks in this regard have also been defined rather clearly and efficiently and must be carried out in a consistent manner.

During certain periods of the summer pasturage, many farms are tolerating interruptions in the supply of green feed for the livestock. A green conveyer line system must be created which will ensure that the livestock are provided with green feed from early spring to late autumn.

Just as in the past, a weak link in the green conveyer line continues to be that of annual grasses. On many farms they have fallen behind other forage crops in terms of their cropping power. The reason for this lies in the fact that these grasses are sown late, they are given only weak amounts of fertilizer and their plantings are not tended properly.

Much has been accomplished throughout the republic with regard to developing the production of seed and introducing new and more productive varieties of agricultural crops. However, serious shortcomings continue to persist in the area of seed production. A priority task is that of improving seed production for pulse crops and grasses, particularly clovers. In recent years there has been a shortage of seed for vetch, lupine, peas and beans. This has resulted not only from unfavorable weather conditions but also from the lack of a thrifty and business-like approach towards the raising of these crops. Every farm must be supplied with the required amounts of seed for these crops. The work must be arranged in a manner such that in the near future each farm will grow sufficient pulse crops for satisfying their complete requirements for them.

Today there is once again a need for discussing the failure on the part of many farms to attach the proper value to the use of organic fertilizers. Despite the measures undertaken, there was a reduction of 4 percent in applying these fertilizers this year throughout the republic as a whole and in Radvilishkskiy, Kupishkskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Zarasayskiy, Kel'meskiy and Raseynskiy Rayons -- a reduction of from 16-28 percent. New farmyard manure storage facilities must be built and existing ones placed in proper working order and improvements must be realized in the technology for the accumulation and use of liquid farmyard manure. The farms must receive a great amount of assistance from the associations of Sel'khozkhimiya, which in a number of rayons are not following the established plans for applying organic fertilizers to the soil. The use of mineral fertilizers must be improved and more extensive use must be made of the new and effective chemical agents for protecting plants and also preservatives employed for feed procurement purposes.

A very important and very complicated economic campaign has unfolded throughout the republic -- the summer procurement of feed. This year the haying rates on the whole are somewhat higher than those for last year. More than 60 percent of the mown areas were able to be harvested during the first half of June on farms in Alitusskiy, Varenskiy, Kapsukskiy, Kaunasskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Shakyayskiy, Shilutskiy and Shirvintskiy Rayons. Having commenced their haying work on a timely basis, they realized a dual benefit: first of all, there was no overgrowing of the grasses and secondly -- they were able to take advantage of the favorable weather for procuring high quality hay. Unfortunately, once again this year many rayons failed to take advantage of these favorable opportunities. In Anikshchyayskiy, Birzhayskiy, Vil'nyusskiy, Shal'chinnikskiy, Zarasayskiy, Klaypedskiy, Kretingskiy, Tel'shyayskiy, Mazheykskiy, Moletskiy and Shilal'skiy Rayons, less than one third of the areas were cut down during the first half of June and even less feed was procured. It is wrong to sit back and await the arrival of favorable weather. Through the flexible maneuvering of equipment and using various means for procuring the grasses, the haying work should now be carried out at a high tempo and on a continuous basis, for each day or even hour that is lost produces losses which cannot be made up even with the best of weather. More attention must be given to the quality of the feed, greater controls must be exercised and more efficient and more extensive use must be made of the incentive measures called for in connection with the best indicators for this work. All of this should receive attention now and not at the end of the year, as often happens and at which time it is too late to implement changes.

In the procurement of feed, just as in other work, a broad path must be opened up for leading experience, for scientific recommendations and for any progressive innovation likely to benefit the overall task. And by no means is this meant to be limited to the hay-making periods. I wish to touch upon one particular type of valuable feed -- mixed silage. Last year the central committee of the communist party recommended that the experience of farms in Kapsukskiy Rayon be employed extensively on all farms engaged in the maintenance of hogs. A specific task was outlined for each rayon, true, a rather humble one -- for the republic on the whole, only 100,000 tons. Unfortunately, it was fulfilled by only 35 percent. The task was completely fulfilled by those who initiated this undertaking -- the farmers in Kapsukskiy Rayon and also by those in Alitusskiy, Raseynskiy and Shilal'skiy Rayons. Nor was proper attention given to this matter in a number of other rayons. On farms in Pakruoyskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Rokishkskiy, Shyaulyayskiy, Moletskiy, Akmyanskiy, Plungeskiy, Shirvintskiy and even Pasval'skiy Rayon, the leaders of which we on more than one occasion held up as fine examples, in that the rayon was

the first in the republic to obtain more than one quintal of pork for each hectare of arable land, pig farming is based mainly upon the use of grain: for all practical purposes, they have not even commenced procuring mixed silage.

This situation must be corrected. This year almost all of the farms are growing potatoes, with the area for this crop being expanded by 1,500 hectares. The potatoes and other components for mixed silage must be grown in the required amounts by all farms. In short, this year we must unconditionally fulfill the task for the laying in and procuring of all other types of feeds.

Comrades! Feed is the foundation for livestock production. But still another factor is of equal importance: increasing the milk yield from each cow and the average delivery weight for the livestock. "This task" as emphasized by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the Plenum, "is considered to be of paramount importance -- improving the structure of the herd from a quality standpoint, implementing improvements in breeding work and breeding highly productive strains of livestock."

We possess fine experience and good traditions with regard to improving the productive qualities of the animals and also breeding operations in livestock production. But in recent years the work carried out in this area has been rather shaky. A deterioration has taken place in the quality of the animals being added to the milking herd and this is something which a good manager will not tolerate under any circumstances. Cows are being culled out on a mass basis during their most productive ages. The number of cows is increasing very slowly and some rayons are simply marking time. Thus, on 1 June there were less cows than planned in 24 rayons and in Pasval'skiy, Vilkavishkskiy, Ionavskiy and Zarasayskiy Rayons their number had decreased compared to the same date last year. Such a situation cannot be tolerated.

The principal task in meat production -- in the near future, to raise the daily weight increases in young large-horned cattle stock during fattening to no less than 700-800 grams and in the case of hogs -- to 500 grams. The principal reserve for increasing beef production is that of raising all young large-horned cattle stock to the highest conditions.

Pork must occupy an important place with regard to increasing the meat resources. However, its proportion with regard to the overall production of meat at kolkhozes and sovkhozes is increasing slowly and it is even decreasing at all categories of farms. This trend must be changed. The task of selling no less than 1 quintal of pork for each hectare of arable land in the public sector remains unchanged and we must accelerate a solution for it. Importance is attached to ensuring that each farm has good brood stock for its hogs and that they are able, with improved conditions, to increase their numbers of animals and satisfy the young stock requirements not only of the public farms but also the population. A situation cannot be considered as normal or acceptable wherein 91 farms, or more than 8 percent of their overall number, including 57 farms subordinate to the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, are not maintaining hogs. Twenty percent of the farms subordinate to the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Economy and a majority of the farms of rural professional technical schools are not engaging in pig farming.

We have accumulated good experience in the production of pork on an industrial basis. There are enterprises which are performing in an excellent manner and demonstrating a high level of production effectiveness. But there are also pig

farming complexes which are operating beneath their potential and whose indicators differ very little from those of primitive small farms. We have invested tremendous resources in these complexes and we must ensure that they provide a maximum return and pay for themselves as rapidly as possible.

The principal efforts on a dairy farm must be directed towards raising the productivity of the cows. By 1990, we must raise this productivity to 3,550-3,650 kilograms of milk. First of all, the milk yields at backward farms must be raised. Last year it did not reach 2,500 kilograms at almost 200 farms and at eight farms it was lower than 2,000 kilograms of milk on the average per cow. Everything must be done to ensure that by the end of this five-year plan there will be no farms on which the dairy productivity of the cows will be lower than 3,000 kilograms.

By the middle of June, the number of livestock and poultry procured was 0.5 percent less and milk 2 percent more than for the same period last year. But the average milk yield per cow for the 5 month period was still 21 kilograms less than that for last year. The pasture period is the most favorable period for increasing the milk yields and daily weight increases in livestock during fattening. But full advantage is not being taken of this fact in Alitusskiy, Yurbarskiy, Mazheykskiy, Shilal'skiy, Utenskiy, Zarasayskiy, Shyaulyayskiy and Shirvintskiy Rayons, on the farms of which the milk yields continue to lag behind last year's level. Here the problem is nothing more than a lack of the required degree of intensity in carrying out the work and constant efforts directed towards obtaining each kilogram of product. Without this we cannot hope to achieve success.

The May Plenum of the CC CPSU has assigned the task of making maximum use of all available sources for increasing the food product resources, including the potential afforded by the private plots of the population. Recently, owing to measures undertaken by the party, the production and sale to the state in this sector of livestock products has continued to increase. Nevertheless, the potential for further developing the production and sale of products to the state on these plots has still not been exhausted. Despite the fact that the number of livestock being maintained by the population has increased somewhat lately, nevertheless at the present time 26 percent of the families of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers still do not have cows and approximately one third do not have hogs. Taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the decisions handed down during the May Plenum, we must achieve a situation wherein each family residing in the rural areas maintains both livestock and poultry and sells as many products as possible to the state.

During the May Plenum of the CC CPSU, emphasis was placed upon the fact that much output is lost during storage and processing, owing to a weak storehouse economy and insufficient capabilities of the processing industry. This also applies to our republic. Owing to spoilage, the procurement organizations must annually write off or return to the farms approximately one fourth of the potatoes and vegetables procured. Up to 30,000 tons of fruit are not being procured from the population owing to a shortage of processing capabilities. The dragging out of the sugar beet processing season is unacceptable and leads to great losses of sugar. Such a situation cannot be tolerated. The newly formed committee of the Council of Ministers for the agroindustrial complex must undertake measures aimed at strengthening the logistical base of those branches responsible for processing the agricultural output.

The food program contains the task for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan of fully completing the conversion over to the acceptance at the sites and the centralized transporting of livestock milk, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries. It bears mentioning that this sphere of services has also not been expanded sufficiently rapidly and, as a result, the established tasks are constantly not being carried out. The services concerned with supplying the farms with mixed feed, construction and other materials and equipment must also be expanded considerably. Moreover, the vicious practice of allowing state transport carrying agricultural freight artificial advantages over kolkhoz and sovkhoz transport must be ended since it leads to the latter's sustaining additional losses.

It is our hope that the concentrating of the management of the agroindustrial complex in a single organ will make it possible to improve the work of all of its branches and component elements. In particular, we must put an end to farms being victimized by abuses, embezzlement and fraud caused by enterprises of the meat and dairy industry. The management of the republic's Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry has repeatedly underscored this problem and yet no conclusions have as yet been reached regarding it.

During the May Plenum, the need for expanding and improving capital construction work in the rural areas was recognized. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, Minstroy /Ministry of Construction/, Minsel'stroy /Ministry of Rural Construction/ and Litmezhkolkhozestroy underfulfilled by more than 60 million rubles their contractual work for agricultural organizations. This is being repeated during the current five-year plan. In particular, individual and cooperative dwellings and rural professional technical schools are being built in a very poor manner. The planned program for the asphaltting of roads and other surfaces in the rural areas is systematically not being fulfilled. As emphasized during the Plenum, construction projects of the agroindustrial complex must be considered vital and everything must be done to ensure that they are carried out in a high quality manner and strictly in accordance with the planned schedules.

Measures directed towards the social reorganization of the rural areas constitute an organic part of the food program. The May Plenum of the CC CPSU obligates us to engage in housing and cultural-domestic construction in the rural areas. This is an important factor for raising the productivity of peasant labor and eliminating the social differences between the cities and the countryside.

Our accomplishments with regard to the social-cultural reorganization of the rural areas have already been mentioned and you are all active participants in this process and familiar with all that has been done. Still more work remains to be carried out in the immediate future.

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, almost 37,000 dwellings and apartments will be built in the rural areas, mainly single-apartment houses with administrative buildings. The construction of children's kindergartens and nurseries and also dining halls must be completed on all farms prior to the end of the five-year plan. The task has been assigned of providing each farm with an 8-grade school and for every 3-4 farms -- a middle school and a dispensary, with the construction of other cultural-domestic installations to be continued. An extensive program will be carried out concerned with highway construction, the development of communications

and increasing the length of motor bus lines. Towards this end, the plans call for the use of both rural and municipal contractual organizations and up to 10 percent of the limits allocated for the construction of non-productive installations in cities. In addition, the plans call for the financing, by means of the budget, of the construction of projects of a social nature on economically weak farms.

The May Plenum of the CC CPSU defined important measures for improving production relationships between branches of the agroindustrial complex. A number of decrees have been approved aimed at improving control and planning, the methods for issuing incentives and the entire mechanism for management in the agrarian sector of the economy and its related branches.

For the very first time, the agroindustrial complex is being singled out as an independent object for planning and administration. Agroindustrial associations have been created in the rayons, oblasts and krays and in the republics -- agroindustrial committees.

Special importance is being attached to the rayon level. Much work must be carried out in order to ensure that the newly created rayon agroindustrial associations exert a sensible and effective influence on production operations, taking into account the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

For the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been and continue to be the foundation for all agricultural production. The majority of them are headed by experienced and intelligent leaders who are capable of solving the new and serious tasks being assigned by the party. All of this is attaching a degree of urgency to the need for decisively removing the farms from administration and petty guardianship.

Radical improvements in their activities, similar to raising the effectiveness of agriculture on the whole, is impossible in the absence of stable economic conditions for genuine and not formal cost accounting. In order to improve and normalize the economic situation, a decision was handed down calling for a number of measures to be implemented. In evaluating them, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized during the plenum that, in terms of their scale and the depth of their effect on all of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses without exception, they constitute in their entirety a large-scale economic-political action.

Commencing 1 January 1983, increases will take effect in the procurement prices for large-horned cattle, hogs, sheep, milk, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables and some other products. Bonuses are also being introduced for adding on to the prices for products produced under poor conditions at unprofitable or low-profitability farms. The specific level for the procurement prices is in the developmental stage. And it is believed that in the process one important principle must be observed: the farms must be interested to an equal degree in the production of all types of products required by the state and society.

In addition, 34 million rubles worth of unsecured Gosbank loans are written off for low profitability and unprofitable farms, loans which were earlier deferred. The repayment of loans amounting to 39 million rubles has also been deferred. These privileges affect approximately 300 farms throughout the republic.

We must now carry out a great amount of work in connection with the use of new economic stimuli and privileges for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The appropriate

ministries and departments, jointly with the party and soviet organs, must study thoroughly the economic status of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and determine which of them are first in line for assistance.

The May Plenum emphasized the fact that the principal burden of party concern for the carrying out of the food program rests on the shoulders of the rayon party committees. They must provide political direction for the development of the agroindustrial complex and they must organize efficient interaction among its component parts at the rayon level. This is why we must persistently strive to improve the work style of the rayon party committees and aid them in decisively rejecting substitutions and duplication among the soviet and economic organs and in making full use of all available opportunities and reserves for increasing the production volumes for agricultural products.

The plans call for the creation of agricultural departments in the rural rayon party committees. This will aid the party committees in penetrating more thoroughly and more specifically the life of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and exerting a more active influence on the formation of the ideological-moral and professional make-up of a farmer. Concern must be displayed for ensuring that well trained and energetic comrades are assigned to these departments.

The carrying out of the large-scale tasks advanced during the May Plenum obligates the rayon party committees to provide better direction and to rely upon the primary party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises belonging to the agroindustrial complex. Included in their ranks are approximately 69,000 communists, or almost 40 percent of the entire structure of the republic's party organization. This is a large force. Through the primary party organizations, the rayon party committees must ensure the presence in each collective of an atmosphere of efficient organization, discipline and work output, a high leading role for the communists and purposeful activity by the party groups. An equally important aspect of their activity -- to direct in a skilful manner the work of the professional trade union and komsomol organizations, the local soviets of people's deputies, the organs of people's control and all social organizations.

The party organs must focus a great amount of attention on the selection, placement and training of the agricultural personnel. From a quality standpoint, their structure has been improved considerably throughout the republic. Compared to 1965 when the farm leaders and agricultural specialists constituted 61 percent of this structure and those possessing higher educations -- 15 percent, at the present time these figures are 95 and 62 percent respectively. Improvements have taken place in the structure of chief specialists at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in middle echelon leaders. Today 78 percent of the brigades and farms are headed by agricultural specialists. Many leaders and specialists are handling very well the work sectors assigned to them.

At the same time, we are still encountering leaders who are managing their farms based upon primitive methods, who are satisfied with that which has already been achieved and who, as the saying goes, are just going with the current. We are still encountering incidents of abuses of official status, violations of the ethics of a leader, disregard of specialist opinions and immoral behavior. Unfortunately, such actions are not always properly evaluated from a party standpoint.

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SHEVARDNADZE SPEECH AT GEORGIAN PLENUM

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jun 82 pp 1-4

[Report of E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at Georgian Communist Party Central Committee seventh plenum on 15 June 1982]

[Text] Comrades!

We are discussing the Georgian party organization's tasks ensuing from the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum, "The USSR's Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It".

Before turning to examination of these tasks, I would like to dwell briefly on how this plenum of our party's Central Committee was prepared and how the Food Program submitted for its examination was drawn up.

For the purpose of a radical solution of the problem of supplying the population with food it was deemed essential at the 26th CPSU Congress in February last year to draw up a special food program which would provide for a considerable increase in agricultural production. It was said at that time that work on the program had only just begun.

The same year, at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, that is, in fact, at the first plenary session of the Central Committee convened since the 26th party congress, Leonid Ilich again emphasized that the 26th party congress had deemed it necessary to prepare and incorporate in the 5-year plan a comprehensive food program and that the compilation of such a program was a matter of the highest creativity and complexity.

And now the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has just submitted for examination by the Central Committee May plenum the question of the Food Program and measures to implement it.

The country's Food Program is the fruit of collective thought. Scientists, kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders and specialists participated in its compilation. Proposals of republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, the appropriate ministries, obkoms and oblispolkoms and raykoms and rayispolkoms, press material and the working people's letter were taken into consideration.

We attach particular significance to the fact that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum made mention of the experience accumulated by agrarian-industrial associations in a number of rayons of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Georgia, Latvia and Estonia, which shows that this, as was said, is a correct, promising measure. This high evaluation makes much incumbent upon the communists and all working people of Georgia.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed confidence that the decisions of the May plenum would exert on the life of the country and its economy no less an influence than was once exerted by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum, which the party and people rightly called historic.

Today, comrades, we can say with firm confidence that future generations will also call the May (1982) plenum of our party's Central Committee historic. And our contemporaries, the present generation of Soviet people, are also well aware of its historic significance.

This is a historic plenum inasmuch as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report and the documents adopted by the plenum will, as we said at the plenum itself, become a part of the gold reserves of the theory and practice of communist building and mark a stage revealing in a new light the possibilities and advantages of the production forces and production relations under developed socialism.

By virtue of all this, the Central Committee May plenum, which approved the Food Program, is itself a program plenum since Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the documents adopted by the plenum determine both the current and long-term tasks of the Soviet people's provision with food and a rise in their living standard and the fuller satisfaction of the population's growing requirements and point out the ways to tackle these complex tasks.

Our party has already embarked on the accomplishment of these tasks. Also embarking on this work is the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Seventh plenum, whose task includes:

summing up certain results of the work done in agriculture since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum, which initiated a new course of our party's agrarian policy;

determining the main problems and tasks confronting the republic's agrarian-industrial complex with respect to implementation of the Food Program;

analyzing how the formation of rayon agricultural production associations and the entire agro-industrial complex of the republic is proceeding; and

examining the Food Program in the economic and sociopolitical aspects.

It is with this intention and with this work program that the Central Committee Bureau submits the report to this Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

I. Reference Point -- the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum

In order to have a better, clearer idea of the tasks for the future it is necessary to take a look back at the path that has been trodden and sum up what has been done. It is legitimate, as observed at the plenum, to take the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum as the reference point.

It is today perfectly obvious that a qualitative breakthrough in the country's agriculture has been achieved in this period thanks to the policy adopted by the party at that time of an increase in capital investments in agriculture, a reinforcement of the material-technical facilities and an improvement in the planning and economic stimulation of agricultural production, the consolidation of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and their increased self-sufficiency and an improvement in the life of the rural population. The power-worker ratio has increased sharply, as has the amount of irrigable and drained land and supplies of mineral fertilizer. Labor productivity on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses has doubled. Other branches of the agrarian-industrial complex have taken shape confidently.

The party's agrarian policy, the big resources invested in agriculture and the efforts of millions of people have secured a considerable increase in the production of food products.

There has also been an appreciable growth of agricultural production in the Georgian SSR. Capital investments in the sector have amounted to R4.8 billion in the last 15 years. Far more was done to strengthen agriculture's material-technical facilities than in all previous years since the victory of Soviet power in Georgia. The area of reclaimed land has increased by 90,000 hectares, and the resources channeled into reclamative measures

have increased from R232 million in the Eighth Five-Year Plan to R70 million in the 11th. Three times as much fixed capital was introduced in agriculture last year than in 1965. All this has, naturally, contributed to a rise in the level of intensification of agricultural production.

The most appreciable and, I would say, cardinal shifts in the development of agriculture have occurred in the last 10 years, since the adoption of the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom. In this period purchases of meat have increased 71 percent, milk 55 percent and eggs 173 percent, those of tea leaf have almost doubled, those of grapes increased 160 percent, fruit and citrus by a factor of 3.5, vegetables 111 percent, potatoes by a factor of almost 5 and so forth. The republic has coped with the plan-pledge for the sale to the state of grain and more than doubled fodder procurement. Kolkhoz net income and sovkhoz profit have almost doubled. Last year the volume of trade in foodstuffs was greater than the 1965 level by a factor of 2.5.

At the same time it was emphasized at the May plenum that the food problem is far from having been removed from the agenda. Just as in the country as a whole, demand for meat and dairy products and vegetables is not being satisfied in the republic. We are producing less animal husbandry products per capita and consuming less than in the Union. Unfortunately, production thereof is in general here growing more slowly than procurements.

I have to inform participants in the plenum that immediately following the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) plenum the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau created a special commission for the development and implementation of a republic Food Program and entrusted leadership of this commission to the Central Committee first secretary.

The draft program has been distributed to participants in the plenum, and there is therefore no need to dwell on all its aspects in detail. The basic direction, basic task and principal goal of the Georgian SSR Food Program is ensuring as quickly as possible a considerable rise in the level of satisfaction of demand in the republic for the main foodstuffs.

As can be seen from the material that has been presented, average annual production of tea leaf in the republic by 1990 will have increased 45 percent, of grapes 95 percent, fruit and citrus 45 percent, vegetables 60 percent, meat 57 percent, milk 37 percent and so forth. This is a sizable growth, particularly if it is considered that we have to obtain it practically without an increase in area and livestock numbers and, furthermore, under conditions of a reduction in manpower in the countryside.

I will cite just one example. We have to increase meat production by a factor of approximately 1.5 in less than 10 years. If it is considered that to achieve such a growth in meat production in the past it took us more than 15 years, although the initial base was considerably less then, the entire complexity of the task confronting us becomes apparent.

This indicates that fulfillment of the Food Program will require of all communists and all working people of the republic not only a high exertion of effort, the maximum mobilization of energy and will and the utmost organization and discipline. The tasks confronting us demand of everyone a fundamentally new, qualitatively different approach to the solution of all problems.

It is a question of the fact that the Food Program, like any other program formulated on a firm scientific basis, can be realized only by way of the implementation of truly scientific, comprehensive measures organically combining accumulated experience and an innovative approach and labor enthusiasm and sober calculation.

II. Intensification -- Basic Direction of the CPSU's Agrarian Policy

In determining our priority tasks for implementation of the Food Program we must constantly remember the trends which have exerted an appreciable influence on the food balance in the country and the republic and led to the production of food products here having grown less quickly than the demand therefor. And particular attention should be paid here to the fact that the efficiency of the sectors incorporated in the agrarian-industrial complex is not yet growing quickly enough in our republic.

The 26th CPSU Congress deemed the transition to predominantly intensive factors of economic growth a most important direction of the further development of the country's economy. Intensification is the most effective and practically sole possible path for solution of the food problem also, L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the plenum.

It is a question, first, of the need to intensify agriculture even further.

In the 12th Five-Year Plan we will have to produce an annual average of 750,000-780,000 tons of grain, approximately 900,000 tons of vegetable and melon crops, 1.4 million tons of grapes, no less than 635,000 tons of tea leaf, 1.44 million tons of fruit and citrus and 570,000 tons of potatoes.

This is why I would like to emphasize particularly that the path toward intensification lies via the application of intensive methods of farming. Figuratively speaking, it is necessary to learn the culture of crop cultivation.

After all, we frequently do not use even half of the land's possibilities. Specialists believe that we have an orchard yield -- an average of 30 quintals -- which is three times below the optimum level. In the last 5-year plan we could have produced an additional 270,000 tons of citrus fruit if we had raised its yield on the public farms if only to half of what our population obtains on the attached plots. Use is not being made for this reason of considerable potential in viticulture, vegetable growing and other sectors also.

This once again shows convincingly how much we need scientific methods of crop cultivation. I refer not only to the science which will produce returns in many years, but which is as yet only maturing in laboratories. Discussion of this here is to come. We also term big science the vast code of agrotechnical standards and rules in which the practical experience of many generations of scientists, specialists and practical workers is concentrated and crystallized.

We often simply disregard this invaluable experience, more, we brush it aside. According to Ministry of Agriculture data, more than 30 percent of annual crops are sown on the public farms in violation of the specified agrotechnical times, and their harvesting is intolerably protracted. And, as a direct result, the yield is 2-3 times below the potential of the varieties which are sown.

Extremely unsatisfactory use is made of the possibilities of irrigable and drained land. The yield on these is, as a rule, far below the planned yield, as a result of which there was a shortfall in supplies to the state of 35,700 tons of cereals, 42,100 tons of potatoes, 50,500 tons of root crops, 263,100 tons of fruit, 184,500 tons of grapes and so forth from irrigable land alone last year.

It is necessary to radically change our attitude toward reclamative farming and implement on the reclaimed land the full set of agrotechnical measures.

We always stress that our republic is short of land. But this makes it all the more incumbent upon us to treat the land as most valuable property, look after it and make the optimum use of every hectare. It has been calculated that if we increase the cereals' yield in the republic to an average of 35-40 quintals by 1990, which is perfectly feasible, we will be able to achieve the volumes planned in the Food Program even while releasing 60,000 hectares of arable! On this area it will be possible, in turn, to obtain an additional 180,000 tons of fodder (in feed unit equivalent).

In the same way, if we managed to raise the yield of perennial crops on irrigable land to the planned level, this would be, in principle, the equivalent of accommodating new orchards on 55,000 irrigated hectares, which for us are worth their weight in gold.

Such crops as tobacco, soybean and essential-oil crops also demand far more attention. These sectors have, to be blunt, been thoroughly neglected here.

An increase in yield is connected with the cultivation of new high-yield varieties of annual and perennial crops. A decision was adopted to create a science-production association for seed growing on the basis of the republic Ministry of Agriculture Scientific Research Institute of Farming. The comrades have presented an interesting program. They promise that tens of thousands of hectares in the republic will have been sown with the local Kartuli-9, Kartuli-52 and Inguri corn hybrids by the end of the 5-year plan. Similar programs also need to be developed for other cereal varieties, including the Papalashvili multistem corn strain.

It is necessary to constantly broaden the possibilities of hill farming. Enormous wealth is stored away in the mountains here in the form of hayfield and pasture, but we are as yet making insufficiently effective use of this treasure.

It will be possible to obtain per hectare on the republic's public farms by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan a minimum of 90-100 quintals of fruit, 90-95 quintals of grapes, as much tea leaf, 150-200 quintals of citrus, 35-40 quintals of grain, 230-250 quintals of vegetables, 175-180 quintals of potatoes, 15-20 quintals of kidney beans and so forth.

We have to do even more to raise the standard of animal husbandry and fodder production.

It is prescribed in the country's Food Program that we increase by a factor of 1.6-1.7 all types of fodder and cater for an annual average production of meat of 215,000-220,000 tons and of milk of 830,000-850,000 tons. And yet more than 50,000 cows are still not producing offspring here owing to systematic violations of elementary zootechnical and veterinary rules. The proportion of these has been over 40 percent on farms of Tsagerskiy, Signakhskiy, Tsalendzhikhskiy, Chokhataurskiy, Galskiy, Ochamchirskiy and certain other rayons.

What can be said here? We sometimes allude to the shortage of concentrated feed and emphasize that considerably less thereof is expended per standard head here than on average in the country. But, nonetheless, so much is being lost owing to indiscipline and a lack of due exactingness and the necessary knowledge.

An increase in the proportion of cows in the structure of the herd is also an important reserve of an increase in milk production. For this reason it is planned in suburban areas to considerably increase the number of cows, with the fattening contingent being reared on specialized farms. In particular, it is planned in this 5-year plan even in Gardabanskiy Rayon to increase the number of cows to 11,400 and raise milk production to 35,000 tons, which is the equivalent of the annual consumption norm of such a city as Batumi. It is undoubtedly an extremely taut program, but the comrades from Gardabanskiy Rayon give their word that they will cope with it successfully.

A possibility of increasing the proportion of cows in the herd also emerges in the event of the young animals being handed over for fattening to the population on a cooperative basis. Such a form is being employed successfully in Dmanisskiy Rayon, for example. It may also be adopted extensively in certain other mountain areas, where the population has a chance to procure fodder in a sufficient quantity and where the public farms are experiencing a shortage of premises.

At the same time it is necessary to assimilate better the planned capacity of the dairy complexes which have been built in the republic. Of the 22 such complexes, only 1 -- the Teletskiy -- has yet reached planned capacity.

An increase in the productiveness of public animal husbandry is our main path. But this is insufficient, and for this reason it is necessary to also seek in parallel other possibilities for an increase in the production of animal husbandry products. Thus if the population were helped with fodder and if the pureblood composition of the cows on the private subsidiary farms were improved, the average milk yield here could be raised by 250-300 kilos. On a republic scale this would mean 100,000-120,000 tons of milk obtained additionally, which is roughly the equivalent of the production of 35-40 animal

husbandry complexes with 1,000 cows each and, in terms of existing norms, would be sufficient to cater for a year for such cities as Kutaisi and Sukhumi together.

The positive, we believe, trend of an increase in the number of goats has been observed recently in a number of areas of west Georgia. This trend, comrades, should be supported.

On the other hand, it is time for the cardinal solution of the fodder problem. Primarily by way of the utmost increase in its production and the intensification of fodder production. Thanks to the better observance of agrotechnics alone, it would be possible to, as a minimum, triple the corn harvest for silage and additionally obtain up to 1 million tons of bulk silage, which would cater fully for our public herd's need for this type of fodder.

There is other unutilized potential also. Approximately only 160,000-180,000 tons of hay and straw consumed on the public farms currently pass through the feed-preparation shops here. If we processed the entire volume of roughage, and this is almost 700,000 tons, we would additionally obtain approximately 40,000 tons of feed units, which is the equivalent of a milk addition of 27,000 tons. This quantity could cater for the needs for a year of such cities as Poti and Tskhinvali together.

Big significance for the further intensification of agricultural production is attached to its better provision with modern equipment. Concern is frequently expressed in connection with the fact that the power-worker ratio in our agriculture is 3.3 times below the union-average indicator and 7.4 times below that of such a republic as Estonia, for example. At the same time means of mechanization are being introduced simply terribly. We currently have more than 80 operations in the cultivation of the basic crops which are in principle mechanized, but which, in the main, are performed manually. We are doing it by hand because we have no time, as they say.

Today we once again remind leaders of the republic's party, soviet and management authorities that for further intensification and the successful implementation of the Food Program it is essential that we make far better use of the potential for an increase in efficiency and quality in agriculture. This is now our official, party duty!

Second, the Food Program directs us toward the further development of the industrial sectors connected with agriculture.

The program records: to more than double the production of canned fruit and vegetables in the Georgian SSR. The production of high-quality vintage wines and fruit and grape juice will be developed. Tea-production capacity will be characterized by a high growth rate.

It should be noted that compared with 1965 the gross food industry product has more than tripled. Approximately R400-450 million are allocated in the present 5-year plan for the further development of the material-technical facilities of the food sectors.

What are the tasks which confront us?

If we proceed from the end results, they are primarily questions of the expansion of the secondary processing of products. We must in principle by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan have raised capacity for tea packaging to 90,000 tons and the bottling of wine to 40-45 million decaliters and champagne to 50 million bottles.

At the same time, despite pronounced improvements, we still have many bottlenecks and much lack of coordination at a most important intersection of the two main sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex -- agriculture and processing. As calculations show, capacity for the primary processing of grapes and tea leaf has to be raised by the end of 1990 to 1.5 million and 950,000 tons respectively and for canned fruit and vegetable production to 1.5 billion standard cans.

This is to proceed from the quotas of the Food Program. But we firmly intend to surpass them. In addition, it should be considered that, in accordance with the approved goal-oriented comprehensive programs, it is planned to assimilate and expand the production of quick-brewing tea, dehydrated cooked food, quick-frozen fruit and vegetables and new types of nonalcoholic and tonic beverages.

The conclusion suggests itself: securing the fulfillment of this entire program solely by way of new construction is impracticable and inefficient, although much does have to be built. Consequently, it is also necessary to find additional possibilities for the accelerated buildup of the capacity of the processing sectors.

A considerable proportion of the increase in capacity in the processing sectors needs to be obtained thanks to the retooling of production. This is markedly cheaper than new construction. And why build new buildings if the proportion of obsolete and obsolescent equipment in these sectors constitutes 40 percent and has long needed to be replaced.

It is essential that leaders of the ministries of food and meat and dairy industry and the "Samtrest" and "Chay-Gruziya" associations in conjunction with local party, soviet and management authorities study this problem attentively and determine the possibilities for a fundamental retooling of production.

An important role in the formation of the republic Food Program is assigned the "Gruzrybprom" association. Fish is an important product in our food ration. But since the start of the year, for example, we have processed for food purposes only 12 percent of the anchovy. The task is to raise this indicator to 64 percent by 1990, having increased available capacity on republic territory accordingly. At the same time it is planned to increase fish production in interior water-storage basins to 8,000 tons, that is, almost fivefold.

Much in the successful functioning of the agrarian-industrial complex also depends on the industrial sectors providing agriculture with material-technical resources and equipment.

Of the 78 types of agricultural equipment developed in the past 10 years in the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Mountain Agricultural Machine Building and the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, only 24 are in series production currently. Is it not extravagant to use the most highly skilled specialists to create equipment which will obviously not be employed? And we know that it will not be employed.

An important step has now been taken in the republic: a science-production association for agricultural machine building -- the "Gruzelkhoz mash" -- has been created. I would like to believe that there will be considerably fewer unsolved problems.

We have endowed the comrades with big rights. It is now a matter of the returns. It is first of all necessary to actively switch in to the work and adopt as partners such organizations as the republic Ministry of Agriculture Scientific Research Institute of the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, the appropriate departments of the Polytechnical and Agricultural institutes, the Georgian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Machinery Mechanics and other scientific subdivisions.

Such partnership can and must contribute to unification in the solution of priority and long-term problems. Next year even it is necessary on the basis of the Kutaisi Small Tractor Plant to assimilate the series manufacture of a 5-7-h.p. engine unit with mounted and trailer implements. The question of the organization of the production of [Model No] 0611 self-powered tool carriers, of which one hill farming is in such need brooks no delay. It is essential to complete the development and embark on the manufacture of a 12-14-h.p. hill tractor. There are many other tasks also, comrades.

And in tackling them we cannot, of course, for one minute lose sight of the long term. It is necessary even today to be thinking about the next generation of machines, which will be capable of working on any terrain.

I would like to emphasize particularly that agricultural machine building could be rendered appreciable assistance by enterprises of union jurisdiction, particularly of industry's defense sectors. The "Gruzelkhoz mash" needs to make contact with them far more actively and set up business partnership in the sphere of a refinement of the techniques of the manufacture of special equipment, tooling, instruments and so forth.

In a word, the goal is clear: securing a sharp increase in the power-worker ratio of the republic's agricultural production, including hill farming.

The work of the Batumi Engineering Plant and "Gruzvin mash" Production Association, which supply our processing industry with production equipment, is also in need of considerable reorganization.

Speaking of the balance of the agrarian-industrial complex, it has to be considered that the growing volumes of tea and grape processing require the manufacture of additional equipment and a rise in its technical level. There are still many vagaries here, and there is no clear-cut program. Essentially, we have not yet precisely determined what production equipment will be produced when and where and in what quantity. Various figures are adduced, and each department defends them.

Our Gosplan in conjunction with the "Chay-Gruziya" and "Samtrest" associations and Ministry of Food Industry of the republic must scrupulously investigate this matter. The task is to substantiate as quickly as possible the republic's need for production equipment for the processing industry and submit our considerations and calculations to the union Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry.

It is also time to confront the union ministry with the question of a renewal of the product manufactured by the Batumi Engineering Plant and the "Gruzvin mash" Association.

The Food Program entrusts the Kutaisi auto workers with a responsible assignment -- "...ensuring in the 11th Five-Year Plan the creation of capacity for the production (annually) of 20,000 agricultural tractor-trailers...."

This, comrades, is a difficult and very honorable assignment. I recall that it was initiated by L.I. Brezhnev personally, and the fact that the introduction of capacity at the Kutaisi Auto Plant now figures as a separate paragraph in the program once again confirms to what extent this is a serious problem of all-state scale and how unique a vehicle it is.

In conjunction with the leadership of the country's Ministry of Automotive Industry we have already examined twice this year the progress of modernization at traveling sessions of a special work group for the development of large-scale enterprises. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and republic government and Ministry of Automotive Industry have confirmed bilateral measures which determine the concrete tasks of construction workers, assemblymen, service personnel, republic authorities and Ministry of Automotive Industry subdivisions. We believe that fundamental decisions were adopted.

Under the complex conditions of mountainous relief and the lightly terraced nature of the majority of the republic's agricultural land tremendous significance is attached to special types of transport -- aerial cableways, monorails and pipelines -- and it is with good reason that I focus our plenum's attention on them. The State Committee for Special Transport and Systems of its Automation -- as yet the only one in the country -- is currently in charge of the scientific and practical aspect of this problem here in the republic. It is, inter alia, the Union's head organization in the sphere of the creation of agricultural aerial cableways, the leading organization for monorail tracks for agriculture and so forth.

The list of tasks confronting the committee is lengthening constantly. The development of mountain citrus growing and fodder production in the mountains and certain other sectors now depends directly on their accomplishment.

This is why we must investigate in detail all questions of the construction of the Akhalkalak Aerial Cableway Equipment Plant. There is a lack of coordination here. The plan fails to provide, for example, for steel castings capacity. It is also necessary to settle the question of the production of equipment for pneumatic transport lines. It is time to transfer this matter to a planned basis.

The development under mountain conditions of special types of transport is connected with the need for special sources of energy for them also. It would be advisable, it seems to us, for the committee to establish a business partnership with the "Agregat" Plant and solve this very important problem.

There are other questions also. But this is not what is most important. It is obvious even now that an independent, fundamentally new sector of engineering has taken shape here in recent years. This once again convincingly proves the advantages which we inevitably derive from tackling all questions promptly and the advantages of a creative and businesslike approach to problems.

There has been a considerable modernization of big chemistry here in recent years. We are firmly counting on the new works at the Rustavi Chemical Plant operating with full returns.

I would again like to mention that we complain quite often that we are less well provided for in mineral fertilizer than other regions and that many of our indicators are worse than the country average. And yet by operating rhythmically and steadily the Rustavi chemical workers could produce up to 20,000-30,000 tons of above-plan fertilizer annually, which, according to current regulations, would remain in the republic. Thus our agriculture has experienced a shortfall of more than 60,000 tons of fertilizer. And this means an additional 130,000 tons of hay or 65,000 tons of feed units or 5,000 tons of meat!

Need it be said how important it is today that the collective of Rustavi chemical workers achieve the speediest assimilation of planned capacity and how much depends here on the position of the Rustavskiy Gorkom also.

Yesterday I spoke with Comrade G.T. Gogoladze, director of the plant, and leaders of the party organization, and they gave the assurance that the production program would be unconditionally fulfilled in the second 6 months.

Third, in connection with implementation of the Food Program we must carefully analyze the state of affairs in rural construction.

The rural construction worker is now an extremely authoritative and respected figure in the countryside. At the same time we still have serious shortcomings in this sphere. It is usually observed that the indicator of the capital-worker ratio in the agrarian sector lags behind considerably here. At the same time in the 10th Five-Year Plan the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital with respect to the Ministry of Agriculture was underfulfilled by R166 million. Now was the situation any better last year -- the commissioning quota was realized only 76 percent.

There were many reasons for this. The main one here is, of course, the poor work of the construction workers themselves. However, if we investigate more deeply, a negative role is also frequently performed here by the insufficient work of the client, mistakes in planning and so forth. It is sufficient to say that last year 52 facilities were not commissioned owing to a lack of equipment and special materials, the supply of which should have been catered for by the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and other organizations.

L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the Central Committee May plenum that the maximum attention should be paid to the timely commissioning of all facilities which permit the biggest increase in food products in a short time. But we are nowhere near to completing the construction of large-scale animal husbandry complexes in Kldekari, Egrisi and Korbouli, a pedigree poultry factory in Dusheti, a rabbit-breeding complex in Bebnisi and other important facilities which have been under construction here for years.

In connection with the fact that we have to some extent touched on questions of the organization and planning of construction in the countryside I cannot overlook such an important problem as the relations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and agrarian-industrial associations with the construction organizations. They are currently very complicated. How otherwise to explain, for example, the following fact: an office of the kolkhoz of the village of Likheta of Ambrolaurskiy Rayon with an estimated cost of only R70,000 has been under construction since 1977? And we have many such examples, unfortunately.

We also need greater organization in the activity of the construction, planning, water-management and agricultural organizations and scientific establishments in the draining and agricultural assimilation of the marshy land of the Kolkhida floodplain.

The Food Program approved by the May plenum sets as a concrete task the draining and assimilation prior to 1990 of 70,000 hectares of Kolkhida land. Big capital investments are allocated for this purpose.

There is indisputably much in Kolkhida today that is impressive. But there is still much that needs to be done, improved and accelerated. Thus only a little more than 5,000 hectares were drained last year instead of the 6,200. It was planned to plant perennial subtropical crops on 3,300 hectares, but they were in fact planted on only 920 hectares and so forth. It needs to be said bluntly that if drainage work continues at this pace, our long-term plans for the planting of perennial subtropical crops could be in jeopardy.

We expect the Glavgruzvodstroy and republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture to reorganize their work fundamentally and that the Commission for Land Reclamation and the Comprehensive Use of Water Resources of the republic Council of Ministers will be able to better coordinate the efforts of all bodies and establishments participating in the development of Kolkhida.

Fourth, the Food Program provides for measures for the further development of science and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex.

Since, according to L.I. Brezhnev, is the clue to the efficiency of agriculture. It is sufficient to mention that in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans the savings from the introduction of its achievements in the two leading sectors of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex -- agriculture and processing industry -- alone constituted more than R115 million.

The problems of the development of science, agricultural included, were discussed in detail here at the previous, sixth, Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. And today also, advancing the demand for the strict observance of agrotechnical standards and rules, we have already spoken to some extent about applied science and, if you wish, scientific-technical discipline.

But this problem is, of course, far broader. It is particularly relevant to our republic. The point being that by 1990, we assume, all our practical possibilities with respect to a further increase in soil fertility and livestock productiveness using existing methods of farming and animal husbandry will essentially have been exhausted.

Consequently, our main support now and our main hope is science and the introduction of scientific methods. They must considerably outstrip practice and move ahead of practice. Under the conditions of Georgia, where, as distinct, say, from the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, there are no vast sown areas, only highly efficient measures will have a pronounced effect on an increase in gross harvests. And, consequently, it is necessary to become accustomed to thinking in scientific categories and, as the construction workers are in the habit of saying, to create process stock, process stock of scientific ideas and scientific developments.

We need to study attentively what has been accumulated here in the scientific research organizations and to stimulate the most promising directions, particularly in the sphere of biological science. I would like to emphasize the significance of this field of research particularly.

Biological methods of soil enrichment, combating pests, breeding work and so forth are currently being developed increasingly throughout the world. It would appear essential that we considerably increase in the republic both the volume and the qualitative level of research in this important sphere. It is necessary to extend and optimize work on photosynthesis, considering that this opens the way to the control of plants' physical and chemical properties. It is necessary to accelerate research in physical-chemical biology.

Important results have been achieved in recent years in the sphere of genetic engineering making it possible to obtain new highly productive strains and hybrids.

Research is being conducted relatively successfully in a whole number of these fields in scientific establishments and VUZ's of ours like the institutes of plant biochemistry, physical and organic chemistry, pharmacology and plant protection, the Tbilisi State University, the Georgian Agricultural Institute and Georgian Institute of Subtropical Farming and in other organizations. For this reason it is necessary to coordinate all work better and increase its efficiency.

The problem of coordinating teamwork is now of exceptional significance for the efficient functioning of all components of the economy and our entire national economy as a whole.

L.I. Brezhnev observed at the May plenum that the Food Program signifies a fundamental turning point not only in an upsurge of all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex but is intended in its nature and scale, he said, to secure the progress of the entire national economy. And, consequently, it is essential that we regard this important economic-political document as an inalienable component of work on realization of the main strategic task -- surmounting a certain lagging of the Georgian SSR behind the union-average level in the main parameters of socioeconomic development.

In this connection we addressed to the comrades from our Gosplan, Ministry of Finance and other authorities a request for some calculations.

In the coming decade it is planned to reduce Georgia's lag behind the union-average indicator in industrial production per capita by 8.8 points. Of these, 2.6 points will be secured for us by the food industry, on condition that we reach the frontiers prescribed in the Food Program.

Or, another example. A 10-percent increase, say, in the tea, grape and fruit yield would produce an additional agricultural product to the extent of R117 million and industrial product to the extent of R173 million. The additional profit of the agricultural enterprises would be R11 million and of the industrial enterprises R15.8 million. This would make it possible to increase national income by more than R110 million and revenue into the state budget by R19.2 million. And, finally, the main thing -- it would be possible to reduce by more than 1 point the republic's lag behind the union-average level in the production of national income per capita.

Incidentally, we must also consider our losses in sum, comrades. To take a specific example. A seemingly simple question -- construction of the Kocharskaya Tea Factory. A small enterprise of an estimated cost of little more than R1.5 million. It was not, seemingly, such a disaster that last year the Ministry of Rural Construction and the "Chay-Gruziya" Association failed to commission it. But let us not rush to conclusions.

The construction workers lost almost R1 million worth of commodity output here. If the factory had been commissioned, the food industry would have received R8.2 million of commodity output. Commodity turnover would have increased by R6.6 million. And, as a whole, the republic's economy experienced a shortfall of approximately R10.8 million of commodity output and R2 million of net income, including R1.8 million of deductions into the state budget.

And this at just one facility! Now consider how much we lost if in 1981 some 18 bigger facilities were not commissioned along food industry lines alone.

A reduction of 1 day even in the time taken to ship vegetables would enable us to reduce daily losses of tomatoes by 60 tons, cabbage by 50 tons, cucumbers by 10 tons and so forth. This is roughly the quantity which our capital -- Tbilisi -- receives daily on average. And what do the losses per hectare of 57 kilos of cereals and 7.2 quintals of potatoes cost us?

This is why, comrades, the struggle against losses of agricultural products becomes an important condition of the fulfillment of the measures outlined by the party.

It is also important to display greater concern for the development of sectors which, at first sight, are not directly connected with the agrarian-industrial complex. Take communications, for example. As the experience of certain RSFSR oblasts shows, given stable traffic-control communications, the productivity of the machinery-tractor fleet increases 20-25 percent and animal husbandry productivity 5-10 percent. The time spent by specialists of the control sphere is almost halved. And we also have many such examples, as in, say, Telavskiy and certain other rayons, where a dependable traffic-control service operates. We are really in a position there to promptly control all processes in agriculture and processing industry.

And this means that the organization of modern communications with the several participation in definite volumes of the Ministry of Agriculture is by no means a diversion of resources from the sector. Perhaps this very term -- "diversion" -- is more applicable to the millions of rubles which are underassimilated from year to year here with respect to the "Agriculture" sector.

The mobilization and stimulation of the functioning of the republic's entire national economic mechanism assume particular importance this year. After all, each one of us knows full well that this is a special year, when our country will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

L.I. Brezhnev set us the task of ensuring that this very year work on implementation of the Food Program produce its first results. Yet this year began and is continuing, unfortunately, under extremely unfavorable weather conditions such as are unprecedented.

The comrades know that, first, many sheep perished in the Kizlyarskiye winter pastures as a result of the frosts and ice crust. Then there was heavy flooding in regions of west Georgia. And, finally, in May unprecedented hail damage in the majority of rayons of Kartli and Kakheti.

According to preliminary calculations, the hail damaged more than 100,000 hectares of agricultural land. The republic's agriculture has already lost more than 250,000 tons of grapes.

It is precisely under such conditions that high organization, willpower, professional expertise and knowledge become exceptionally important. It is precisely now that we need the skilled economic maneuver in order to reduce to a minimum the influence of the losses on the development of the national economy as a whole.

As the calculations of the republic Gosplan and Ministry of Finance show, the damage inflicted by the elements will cause a reduction in the gross social product.

At the same time we can in no way permit a deceleration of the growth rate of the main summary indicators of the republic's socioeconomic development.

A decisive role here should be performed by industry. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers and the Gosplan have sent competent brigades to various regions. It has been calculated that thanks to an increase in the production of tea, citrus, bay leaf and other crops, it is possible to additionally produce more than R65 worth of products. There is much potential at many enterprises and associations of union jurisdiction. We are also putting big hopes in other sectors and enterprises.

It is also necessary to mobilize the rural workers. The viticulturists have to do twice as much work as in normal years. As before, we are putting particular hopes in our tea growers, who, without reducing the pace of the procurement of tea leaf, have increased its quality considerably. Making the maximum use of the summer period for an increase in livestock productiveness -- this is the task of our stockbreeders.

It is necessary to increase measures to prevent the illegal export of agricultural products from the republic. It is essential to step up the struggle against the embezzlement of products and other negative phenomena in agriculture and processing and other sectors.

It is important to constantly remember that the successful completion of the country's jubilee year and laying a firm foundation for implementation of the Food Program is the duty of each of us and that it is only on us ourselves that success in this matter depends.

It is necessary to grasp for oneself yet again the simple idea that in order to live better it is necessary to work better and to strive for a multiplication of our social wealth with all one's powers. This is why we say that the Food Program, which is geared to the good of the people, must become a truly nationwide business and all-state concern.

III. To Perfect the Forms and Methods of Management of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex

The solution of the food problem presupposes further development of the production forces and an improvement in production relations. From this proceed the paths and methods of implementation of the party's agrarian policy at the current stage.

The Central Committee plenum emphasized that the system of management of sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex which has evolved in the country is excessively cumbersome and fragmented, has ceased to correspond to requirements and is making leadership more difficult. In this connection the plenum passed the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex". Agrarian-industrial associations are being created in rayons, krays, oblasts and autonomous republics, and agrarian-industrial commissions in the union republics and at the center.

This system is the result of many years of painstaking work by party, soviet and management authorities, scientists and specialists and the outcome of numerous experiments organized with CPSU Central Committee approval in various regions of the country, including Georgia.

Very appreciable assistance in the formation of the agrarian-industrial complex has been and continues to be rendered us by the Ministry of Agriculture and Comrade Minister Valentin Karpovich Mesyats personally. Valentin Karpovich will surely well remember, we have spoken of this repeatedly here, that many ministry staff executives have visited the republic, given useful advice, tackled many disputed issues on the spot, in a word, played a most active part in all our undertakings. All our experiments have been examined in detail in CPSU Central Committee departments -- those of organizational-party work, propaganda and agriculture -- in the planning-finance bodies and elsewhere. These experiments of ours have been the subject of attentive study in the USSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan and have been summarized at sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We believe that this common collective labor of ours was also evaluated highly by L.I. Brezhnev when, a year ago at the jubilee festivities devoted to the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia, he observed that "the country is taking an attentive look at the interesting experiments being conducted in the republic." We sensed this once again at the Central Committee May plenum, when we reported the organizational restructuring of management which has already been undertaken in all rayons of the republic and the new economic mechanism in the countryside.

You know what we are talking about. The trusts have been abolished. The kolkhozes, sovkhozes, subdivisions of the Georgian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomsezkhoztehnika], reclamation administrations and processing industry have become a part of rayon agrarian-industrial associations on the basis of partnership and cooperation. Experience shows that this system corresponds more fully to the present level of development of the production forces and creates all the conditions for highly productive work.

The new management mechanism which has been set up in the republic basically corresponds to that which it is planned to introduce throughout the country. And, consequently, we may speak of the first results, particularly at the rayon level.

Prior to our plenum, we visited certain rayons, met the leaders of the associations and also the organizations incorporated in them and talked with raykom secretaries, rayispolkom chairmen and other workers. Some comrades visited the Central Committee and had talks in the departments and with Central Committee secretaries.

What can be said about these meetings? It became apparent that the rayon associations here are being formed correctly as a whole and in the channel of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. This is the first conclusion which we may draw today.

The second conclusion is that a new type of leader has emerged who is capable of thinking in large-scale categories and tackling all problems comprehensively and who is aware of his responsibility not only for the land but also for the state of all, I stress, all sectors of the rayon agrarian-industrial complex. A taste for independent work, a quest for what is new, a display of initiative and the uncovering of additional potential and sources of income has now emerged in many people. Not the least role here has been performed by the transition of the associations in the main rayons to cost accounting: This forces all leaders to be zealous proprietors.

I confess that a gratifying impression was made by the tour of Goriyskiy Rayon, where Comrade V.I. Khutsishvili is chairman of the agricultural production association. This is a worker who has graduated from the "Abasha" school, so to speak. Under the raykom's leadership the Gori comrades have quickly been able to do a good deal and, what is important, managed to determine on what to concentrate the main attention -- the problem of the mechanization of agricultural production. The Abasha experience has been adopted completely in its solution here.

You know full well what repercussions the system of the encouragement of machine operators which was introduced in Abashskiy Rayon several years ago had. Today the

Abasha people have gone further. Having comprehensively mechanized corn cultivation, they have created two unregulated brigades with 10 machine operators apiece for which 1,000 hectares of corn have been set aside each. It is proposed to harvest on average 60 quintals of grain per hectare. It is at such a frontier that people have been targeted, and they must, of course, be given proper incentives -- material and moral.

The Gori Association believes just the same thing. Some 40 machine operators here have already been issued with special "Advanced Machine Operator" certificates, which confer many privileges. And the result: for the first time in Goriyskiy Rayon the entire area assigned to corn has been sown in accordance with industrial techniques. Comprehensive mechanization is also being introduced for the first time in the production of beet, kidney beans and other crops.

The association has, accordingly, big plans to increase the production of fruit, assimilate mountain hayfield and pasture and restore abandoned villages. Development of the Liakhvi River canyon, where more than 1,000 hectares of land may be put at the service of agriculture -- and this is, as you know, unique land -- has begun. In a word, we are convinced that the association and, together with it, its leadership also are winning increasingly great authority in the rayon.

It would be particularly useful for this to be pondered by the leaders of organizations which have yet to grasp the essence and goals of partnership and cooperation -- the fundamental principles of the functioning of the rayon agrarian-industrial associations.

The activity of the Gardabani comrades, to whom we went as association chairman Comrade T.S. Urushadze, former Georgian Communist Party Central Committee executive, also makes a good impression today. With his arrival much here has changed for the better, primarily thanks to increased exactingness and promptitude in work. Under the leadership of the raykom Gardabani has formulated and is implementing its own practically very bold and taut food program. The comrades intend to virtually double the production of meat, milk, eggs, vegetables and other agricultural crops before the end of the 5-year plan.

But the main thing is that the farms have now been convinced in practice that the agricultural production association is the closest and most accessible organ of management, where all problems can be tackled without delay.

Agricultural production associations of Zugdidskiy, Marneulskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Bolnisskiy, Zestafonskiy, Kobuletskiy, Samtredskiy, Gulripshskiy, Leningorskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy and other rayons are today working efficiently. Not to mention Abashskiy and Makharadzevskiy rayons, whose experience we used as a basis. The comrades here are displaying the utmost concern for the development of agriculture directly and are boldly seeking and finding opportunities for an increase in the volume of the processing of agricultural products, creating their own construction facilities, readily introducing the achievements of science and progressive experience, enlisting in this work scientific establishments with the status of business partner, and so forth.

Nonetheless, we cannot evaluate the process of the development of the new organs of management in just one straightforward manner. Meetings held prior to the Central Committee plenum showed graphically that where the raykoms and rayispolkoms and raykom first secretaries have correctly understood the entire importance of the reorganization of management of the agrarian-industrial sectors which is under way and approach questions of the formation of new management bodies with a due sense of responsibility, the results today are most promising and the associations in these rayons are operating at full stretch. On the other hand, where instead of sharply improving the style and methods of leadership the local party authorities continue to exercise petty tutelage over or substitute for the managers, associations are only being formed slowly and, sometimes, have become frozen altogether at agricultural administration level.

Certain of our ministries and departments have yet to reorganize their work in accordance with the new requirements. They have little contact with the associations and are failing to fulfill the instructions of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers. Many complaints at meetings have been leveled at the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, which has not restored the independent status of its enterprises in the rayons. Many of them are, as before, under the jurisdiction of Tbilisi enterprises, which complicates coordination. We believe Comrade Minister A.O. Movsesyan to be a progressive and efficient leader. He usually makes very interesting, intelligent speeches. I believe he will find a solution to these questions in order that his practical work may be just as interesting.

It would also be correct for the republic Council of Ministers to formulate a special decision determining the procedure of the functioning of enterprises built with association centralized funds. It seems to us that it would be most advisable to make these enterprises interfarm enterprises and to distribute the profit among the partners on the basis of appropriate agreements.

The formation of the staffs of the new management bodies is dragging on in a number of rayons -- Karelskiy, Tskhinvalskiy, Dmanisskiy and certain others. In some places here there has been virtually no change even outwardly following the reorganization of the rayon agricultural administrations. And, naturally, the returns from such associations are still small. This is why today, comrades, it is necessary to enlist specialists from republic authorities and departments at this level more extensively. And it is further necessary that all these problems be closely and more purposefully studied by the corresponding raykoms. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee position in this respect is well known -- the rayon associations must be staffed with efficient, competent and authoritative workers, with those from the republic level included.

Nor do we exclude, by way of experiment, the centralization of certain functions and services of the farms and organizations incorporated in associations. This is mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree.

The republic Interdepartmental Council for Management of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex and the local party and soviet authorities are called on to coordinate and direct all this work. The main thing currently in the activity of the rayon associations is the intensification of all sectors and, as a result, an increase in the production of foodstuffs.

It should be said that with the creation of the republic Interdepartmental Council for Management of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex many disputed questions which the comrades previously brought to the republic Council of Ministers or to us in the Central Committee are being resolved on the spot, so to speak.

At the same time we also have a number of observations. The Interdepartmental Council, and this is not by way of a reproach but a request, has to determine its place better and find its appearance in order not to duplicate the Council of Ministers and not substitute for the incorporated ministries and departments.

First of all, it is important to understand that the council cannot and is not obliged to tackle trifling current issues which arise in the process of the relations of ministries and departments.

Another question concerns the council's relations with the rayon agrarian-industrial associations. Here also it is necessary to undertake the solution only of fundamental issues in dispute between partners and a quest for the optimum way out which is acceptable to them.

Undoubtedly, it would probably as yet be premature to make some conclusive recommendations. But I would like to express confidence that there will be a constant improvement in the style and methods of the council's work. It is necessary to organize matters such that at this level of the management of the agrarian-industrial complex also our experience may in a certain sense be indicative.

Introduction of the new management system has enabled us to improve the coordination of all the basic components and all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex. But this is now no longer sufficient. For the successful implementation of the Food Program it is necessary to strive for the increasingly great integration of the branches incorporated in this sector of the economy.

Under current conditions, when authoritative bodies capable of exercising skilled leadership of the agrarian-industrial complex have been created in each rayon, the mechanism of rural construction is also undoubtedly in need of improvement.

No one now has any doubt that the rayon agrarian-industrial association should undertake the planning of capital construction at the rayon level. Annual plans should be formulated here which would then be forwarded to the appropriate ministries and departments, with subsequent submission to the republic Gosplan.

Proposals are also being expressed suggesting that we proceed toward certain changes in the current system if a single client of the republic Ministry of Agriculture, creating in each rayon, first of all in our major rayons, its corresponding unit. Furthermore, the rayon unit of the single client could, many comrades believe, assume the exercise of these functions for other sectors participating in implementation of the Food Program also. Of course, all this should be done gradually, cautiously and step by step.

It is also necessary to decide which construction subdivisions and with what status should be incorporated in the rayon associations. This also is a question of principle. It is proposed, inter alia, to incorporate in the associations the mobile mechanized columns of the Ministry of Rural Construction and the interkolkhoz construction organizations working in a given rayon and stationed on its territory.

Every rayon should, we believe, provide in the Food Program for measures for the further expansion of the production of construction materials on the basis of local raw material and current production waste. The comrades from the Ministry of Rural Construction have come up with an interesting suggestion -- undertaking in two-three rayons, as an experiment, the "turnkey" construction of all facilities, entrusting to the construction workers themselves the functions of client and parts-furnishing organization.

In a word, there are many problems, and they all require, of course, more detailed study. The republic Council of Ministers needs to study this question and draw up the corresponding proposals.

One further point has to be mentioned. Recently some comrades have been putting the question of the transfer of interkolkhoz construction organizations from the Ministry of Rural Construction to the Ministry of Agriculture system. They express the thought that in this event it would be possible to bring them closer to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Incidentally, these organizations' shareholders are, as before, the farms of the rayons and, consequently, they are essentially a part of the rayon agrarian association system.

This is not a simple matter. We believe that we should not rush to conclusions here. As a part of the Ministry of Rural Construction and actually under dual jurisdiction, the "Gruzmezhkolkhozstroy" has strengthened its material-technical facilities considerably. Labor-intensiveness has declined sharply, and labor productivity has risen. These are important changes. This question should evidently be tackled in a complex with the problems which we have spoken about earlier.

At the same time we should pay more attention to the further development of the direct-labor method of construction on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Questions of the integration of the agrarian-industrial associations with Gruzkomselkhoztekhnika, reclamation and procurement system organizations require the most earnest attention.

The republic Ministry of Procurement is currently rendering the agrarian-industrial associations great and effective assistance in the creation of interfarm and intrafarm facilities for the production of formula food.

Interesting experiments, we believe, are being conducted on the concentration of agricultural equipment in Abashskiy, Goriyskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Tsalkskiy and certain other rayons with the active participation of the republic Ministry of Agriculture and Goskomselkhoztekhnika, and the comrades' approach differs, moreover. Whereas Abasha and Gori are effecting the concentration on the basis of the agricultural equipment supply organizations, Lanchkhuti and Tsalka are doing this on the basis of the interfarm associations. Comrade D.Ye. Sarishvili, chairman of the Goskomselkhoztekhnika, has, I wish to mention this specially, from the very outset taken the correct, progressive direction in this matter.

Similar experiments on the integration of agricultural production and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with the reclamation services began this year in Sagaredzhoyskiy and Mtskhetskiy Rayons. Interesting proposals for the coordination of efforts have also been received with respect to development of the Kolkhida floodplain.

All these are very important problems, and we are not ready in respect of many of them to give exhaustive answers and evaluations at this plenum. The comrades would evidently not expect them right away. But one thing is clear: these quests are geared to the achievement of high end results, and for this reason it is necessary, I believe, to continue them and check them out in practice. And subsequently to convene in the Central Committee a special republic meeting on questions of the integration of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with agricultural equipment supply and reclamation subdivisions and construction organizations.

Speaking of integration, it should be noted that daily practice itself stimulates this, in our view, objective process. At a final lesson in the political training system in the Achigvarskiy Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum recently the students put forward the proposal concerning the creation, as an experiment, of a comprehensively mechanized financially autonomous agrarian-industrial brigade which would undertake the mechanized harvesting of the tea leaf and its processing at a microfactory which had recently been built on the sovkhos. This brigade would thus independently perform the entire production cycle -- the harvesting, shipment, primary processing and grading of the tea and the dispatch of the finished product. Consequently, it would not be difficult to link remuneration in the collective not only with the quantity of harvested tea leaf but also with the quality of the final product, that is, with end results. An interesting initiative, undoubtedly.

I believe it is necessary to approve such a form of the organization of labor on certain tea-growing farms and give thought to its application in other sectors of agricultural production also. Although this is a very complex and lengthy process. We will not accomplish the task of integration and fusion in a year or two.

We need a better linkage of departmental interests and their subordination to the main goal -- a high end result -- at the higher levels of management also. Yet the impression is given that not all ministries and departments sufficiently understand this. Indicative in this respect is the position of the leadership of the same "Chay-Gruziya" Association, which, to judge by the indications, is striving to ensure that the resources of the centralized funds of the rayon associations be channeled primarily into the reconstruction and modernization of the tea factories. At the same time these factories are not contributing their share of the profits to the centralized fund.

Thus having last year obtained almost R12 million profit, the Zugdidi Tea Factory Association transferred to the rayon association only R47,000. Reference is made to the guidelines here. But they are manifestly out of date and surely need revising. Partnership should be built on a genuinely businesslike basis.

This is why we emphasize once again that in the formation of an agrarian-industrial complex and the further refinement of its managerial and organizational structure it is first of all necessary to precisely understand the final goal of this important process. And this goal is, as L.I. Brezhnev said at the May plenum, ensuring the country's uninterrupted supply with food.

This is a matter which is complex in the highest degree and a creative matter. And in approaching it creatively we must do everything to create for people conditions for highly productive work and stimulate such work in every possible way.

IV. The Paramount Economic Task

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the Central Committee May plenum that realization of the Food Program is a paramount economic and urgent sociopolitical task.

This is an economic task because the measures being implemented for the dependable provision of the country's population with food products as quickly as possible are aimed primarily at the solution of most important economic problems. And for the solution of these problems it is very important to soundly adjust the economic mechanism of the entire agrarian-industrial complex and increase the stimulating role of such economic levers as price, profit and credit.

Questions of farm efficiency and profitability acquire exceptional significance under the conditions of the formation of the agrarian-industrial complex and securing its high end results.

Together with other documents the plenum confirmed the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures for an Improvement in the Economic Mechanism and a Strengthening of the Economy of the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes".

As has been said, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are the foundation of all agricultural production, and it is perfectly logical that questions of an increase in the efficiency of their activity, financial included, are today of paramount importance.

As a result of the substantial measures which we are adopting the republic's agriculture and the main sectors of processing industry are operating profitably, as a whole. This testifies to a significant improvement in economic work in the countryside.

As observed at the plenum, the most effective form of an increase in profitability is the highly profitable running of the farm. And, incidentally, many examples of skillful, zealous management on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes could be cited in confirmation of this.

The profitability of the production of agricultural products on the Kolkhoz imeni Ketskhoveri of the village of Tkviavi of Goriyskiy Rayon is at a stable high level.

The conditions of the management of this kolkhoz are in no way distinguished from the majority of farms of the same rayon, but let us compare indicators. Last year the kolkhoz obtained 129.6 quintals of fruit per hectare of fruit-bearing orchard compared with a planned 106 quintals, whereas the average fruit yield on the rayon's kolkhozes constituted only 43.5 quintals. The milk yield per forage cow in Tkviavi was the equivalent of 3,649 kilos, whereas the rayon's kolkhozes obtained an average of 2,121 kilos. And, finally, the overall result: the farm profitability level of the Kolkhoz imeni Ketskhoveri constitutes 40 percent, that of the rayon 7.2 percent.

Good results are being achieved by the Ingirskiy Tea Sovkhoz, many of whose farms are operating at a highly profitable level.

Nonetheless, there are examples of an entirely different, diametrically opposite kind. There are serious shortcomings in the economic activity of Tianetskiy Rayon, where throughout the last 5-year plan none of the farms and interfarm organizations was able

to overcome its unprofitableness. Roughly the same situation has also come about in Tskhinvalskiy Rayon. There are many unprofitable farms in Tetriskaroyskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Adigenskiy, Onskiy, Znaurskiy, Dzhevskiy and a number of other rayons.

Of course, in a number of instances the farms' unprofitability is caused by objective factors -- difficult operating conditions, bad weather, natural disasters, complex terrain and so forth.

But let us dissociate ourselves from the particular and turn to the general: the farms' normal operation is mainly impeded by purely subjective factors like, for example, incompetent leadership. The operating conditions of Akhmet'skiy Rayon's Zemo-Alvanskiy Sovkhoz cannot be called particularly difficult. In this case how do we explain the fact that in the last 6 years the sovkhos has lost the state more than R1 million? Only, I believe, by mismanagement by its leaders. And here is why. The work of this and other sovkhoses of Akhmet'skiy Rayon was recently inspected by the republic prosecutor's office, and outrageous instances of remiss management and extravagance were turned up.

It is greatly to be regretted that many leaders of farms and rayons even look for the causes of unprofitability in the shortcomings of the work only of the economic and accounting services. If there are losses, they reckon, it is primarily the accountants who are to blame for this. And the accountants are dismissed. This is, I would say, a flawed practice. Say what you will, accountancy is truly the "mirror of the farm," and if it reflects only defects, it is quite unnecessary to smash it. It is not the mirror which is the cause but those who stand in front of the mirror and their lack of organization, incompetence, lack of principle and superficiality.

Insofar as we have touched on the organization of the accounting and economic services I would like to mention that such services are formed in the agrarian-industrial associations also. I have already said that we have many good changes at the rayon level here, as a whole. We have spoken with the comrades and sensed how our personnel has matured. But when it comes to the leader of a planning-financial department and the chief accountant, the impression is given that many of them are thinking in outdated categories.

If we wish to set up partnership properly and if we wish all our farms to operate profitably and all sectors to have an interest in high end results, we must first of all display concern for a serious reorganization of the work of all economic services, from those functioning within republic ministry machinery through those of individual farms. In this connection we expect concrete proposals from the corresponding Central Committee departments.

We have focused attention on this problem specially because it is of great concern to all of us: the republic annually has a profit shortfall of R45-63 million. Recently more than 300 of our kolkhozes, sovkhoses and interfarm organizations on average have been completing the economic year with losses.

These figures would have been far bigger had measures not been adopted. As you know, it is not the first year that a system of distribution of part of the profit by way of price additions for the economically weak farms has been in operation.

The fund necessary for this is formed thanks to reductions in the purchase prices of highly profitable crops. We intend to continue to apply this system extensively. But it now, of course, requires considerable additional touches. We hope that the Interdepartmental Coordinating Council for Management of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex will submit substantiated, well-founded proposals in this respect.

At the same time much here, of course, will depend on a rise in the level of leadership of economic activity locally. The new rayon bodies of management of the agrarian-industrial complex, which have the corresponding economic and other services for this, are called on to have their impressive say here.

Now, when there is an increase in the purchase prices of a number of agricultural products whose production was unprofitable from year to year virtually everywhere, we have a right to demand that high profitability be secured and in all sectors.

I refer primarily to animal husbandry. We will strive to ensure and we must ensure that animal husbandry be profitable both in the republic as a whole and in each rayon and on each farm.

High profitability should also be secured in the canning industry. As is known, in a number of countries this sector provides a large part of the national income. But of our 108 canned goods manufactured by the "Gruzkonservprom" Association, 83.3 percent bring only losses. In order to make up for them the state has to allocate R40 million annually.

In recent years specialists of this association have developed with the participation of scientists and designers new types of canned product which in quality and manufacturing costs correspond to modern requirements. This proves that the possibilities for an increase in profitability in canning production here are considerable. It is only necessary to strive to ensure that work in this field be performed more systemically and that all these problems be tackled not by individual comrades and enthusiasts but the appropriate scientific research and planning organizations. We expect from the republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the State Committee for Prices a more concerned and businesslike attitude toward the solution of this problem.

In touching on questions of a rise in profitability in sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex it is also necessary to talk about how to interest all the partners in the achievement of high end results, how to strive to ensure that they obtain more high-quality products with the least expenditure and how better to activate the financial and legal levers contained in the new organizational structure.

In order to achieve the highest profitability in each rayon, each sector incorporated in an agrarian-industrial complex and in the republic as a whole it is important first of all to learn to operate in the new way.

We must all learn the business aspect. "The Commercial Aspect" was precisely how V.I. Lenin headed an article he had been pondering in 1921. We should not fear the word commerce. After all, it is not a question of the name but of the meaning and content we invest in this concept. Under the conditions of socialist management commerce should be understood as an ability to constantly make expenditure and the results of economic activity commensurate and on this basis control socialist production better. Such commerce not only does not contradict the norms of our life but, on the contrary, contributes to their assertion for it is aimed at a rise in national wealth.

Broad opportunities for this are opened by the centralized funds which are being formed in each rayon agrarian-industrial association. These are precisely the economic lever by means of which we can control the entire agrarian-industrial complex. And this important lever makes it possible to control not only the process of the formation but also the use of profit.

Prior to the formation of centralized funds in the rayons, many resources allocated for agricultural needs were not used in practice. They were scattered, and this fettered leaders' initiative and prevented its full development. For example, the unutilized funds for farm expansion alone constituted an average of approximately R50 million a year in the republic.

Now accumulated in centralized funds, these resources make it possible to maneuver financial and material-technical resources very flexibly and with benefit to all partners, to concentrate them in the most important areas and to derive the maximum returns.

We have many positive examples of the skillful use of centralized funds -- in Zugdidi, Gori, Makharadze, Lagodekhi and other rayons. Who is now not familiar with the product of the works for processing tea waste in Makharadze which was built precisely with resources from the centralized fund? These same resources have been used in the rayon to modernize a cattle-fattening center and poultry factory and expand a tea factory and are being used to modernize other facilities. Many republic authorities are being relieved of undue concerns. The comrades are now tackling a number of problems on the scale of their rayon independently.

At the same time it is necessary to display the utmost concern for the better use of the economic potential of each kolkhoz and each sovkhos and interfarm association, for an improvement in their financial activity and for a further refinement of the product procurement system, where a leader's business acumen can be revealed particularly strikingly.

It would even do no harm to entrust in some rayon or other, as an experiment, duties pertaining to leadership of commercial activity also to the deputy chairman of the agrarian-industrial association for procurement.

For an improvement in commercial work such authoritative bodies as the Gosplan and Ministry of Finance, the Georgian republic offices of the Gosbank and Stroybank, the Central Statistical Administration, the Committee for Prices, the Gosstroy and other bodies and organizations are called on to render the rayon associations all-around assistance.

It should be clearly understood and thoroughly comprehended that only given the zealous use of all material and financial resources is it possible to reveal to the maximum the principles of efficient operation contained in the very essence of the agrarian-industrial complexes, put these principles and these levers into effect and compel them to work.

In this connection it should be said that the Georgian republic office of the Gosbank recently submitted to the Central Committee proposals on an improvement in the credit-payments mechanism and drew up measures aimed at an increase in the efficiency of agricultural production. The proposal concerning a broadening of the rights of the local Gosbank establishments in the sphere of credit planning merits attention, for example. It is necessary to fundamentally reorganize the practice of the planning and financing of rural construction.

More active use needs to be made of credit, like other financial levers, for an increase in the capital-worker ratio in the sectors incorporated in an agrarian-industrial complex. The Food Program envisages its interconnected, more balanced development. Currently the economic efficiency of this sector is still low owing to the fact that its component elements are at different levels of technical-economic development, which, of course, sharply complicated the planning process and the linkage of the production programs.

In touching on questions of planning it is necessary here to also mention such an important, we believe, aspect of this work as the championing of republic positions in union bodies. This is a very important and far from secondary matter. As you know, highly competent, knowledgeable people work in the union ministries and departments, and in order to persuade them of the legitimacy of any of our positions it is necessary to be no less au fait and competent with respect to problems than they and to have sufficiently impressive arguments. Yet, as I have mentioned, certain workers, setting out on a business assignment, stock up with by no means the necessary arguments. Their requests are not, naturally, supported by the appropriate serious and in-depth analysis and frequently appear unfounded.

But if impressive arguments are adduced, our requests are, as a rule, taken into consideration. This was the case when we were visited by a USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Agriculture team.

I say all this because, for example, we often express complaints about the shortage of agricultural equipment. But no one has yet attempted to thoroughly analyze the specifics of our land and to substantiate our requests with the fact that the small scale of the terracing of the vast majority of the plots of land, the marshy terrain and the frequent rainfalls and high moisture of many zones make a number of norms unacceptable for us. It is evidently necessary to determine these norms with regard for the specific features of the regions.

It is not the first year that we have been insisting on the allocation of additional funds for fertilizer, but we have not given as reasons for our requests the fact that in the last 10 years alone the areas of fruit and citrus orchards and vineyards, which need mineral fertilizer in far greater quantities than, say, cereal and other crops, have increased by almost 40,000 hectares in the republic.

And more than enough such arguments could be found; it is only necessary to approach them with knowhow, as they say.

Mention should also be made of the special role of economic science under conditions wherein an agrarian-industrial complex is actively taking shape here, which is a fundamentally new step forward in the organization of socialist production. Seemingly, extensive scope for creativity and skillful investigative search is afforded the economist here. You will forgive me, dear comrade scientists (I know that many of our specialists in the sphere of economics are in the hall), but all the more puzzlement is caused by the fact that our economists, with the exception of certain comrades, are not yet displaying due interest in the scientific interpretation of the important processes which are occurring in the economy of the republic and, particular, in agricultural production and the agrarian-industrial complex. After all, we do have something to collate and something to work on further, blazing new trails.

It should be said plainly: the union press is far more competent and active in illustrating our experience and the main stages and most important problems of the formation of the agrarian-industrial complex in the republic than our scientific literature. Very sound and very thorough reports and economic essays written with great knowledgeability have been published in PRAVDA. An in-depth, interesting and meaningful article was carried in a recent issue of KOMMUNIST. It revealed very convincingly and with tremendous scientific depth the essence of the experiments and the transformations which have been undertaken and are being undertaken currently in the agrarian-industrial sector of Georgia's economy.

Many problems connected with an increase in the efficiency of the functioning of the agrarian-industrial associations await economic analysis. For example, a procedure of the determination of accounting prices, which are an important regulator of the economic relations of the partners in the agrarian-industrial complex, has not yet been devised, and without this, cooperation is impossible. It would appear necessary to undertake the formulation of model regulations governing partnership terms.

And further. The Abasha people's experience is still regarded merely as a process of an improvement of the management of agricultural production. It is necessary, I believe, to view it in somewhat greater depth, from the viewpoint of political economy and, if you will, the social production relations which are gradually taking shape and becoming established on the basis of new principles and new forms and methods of management and the new economic interrelations to which these principles are leading. After all, there are many examples of this throughout the country.

There is something here, it seems to me, for our economists, and not only our economists, to contemplate. Does the public farm's cooperation with the private subsidiary farm of the worker, employee and kolkhoz member not change social relationships in the countryside to a certain extent? Does this not affect the existing forms of ownership and people's attitude toward one another and the means of production? Is a certain break with customary ideas concerning production relations in the countryside not occurring before our very eyes?

It is perfectly obvious that new forms of production relations are taking shape before our very eyes based on a higher degree of the socialization of labor and the means of production when the private subsidiary farm also is to a certain extent becoming a part, this is the case with us, in any event, and an active part, moreover, of the public farm and the means of production used on the private subsidiary farm are proving to be a natural component, as it were, of the socialized means of production, although their owner does not forfeit the right of ownership of them.

In a word, there are many interesting points here, comrades, which await scientific, theoretical analysis and generalization. It is time for our scientific research establishments of an economic type with the participation of republic authorities and the appropriate ministries and departments to engage in earnest in the in-depth elaboration of both these and other urgent problems.

V. An Urgent Sociopolitical Task

Comrades!

We all understand full well the simple truth that socialism presupposes primarily a normal diet, normal clothing and normal shelter. This according to Marx. This according to Lenin.

However, the accomplishment of the Food Program has not only economic but also, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum said, urgent sociopolitical significance.

Concern for a rise in the people's material well-being is always at the center of our party's attention and has constituted the main direction of its activity. Now, at the current stage, it is a question of ensuring the steady provision of the population with all types of food, markedly increasing the consumption of high-quality, I stress, high-quality products and improving the structure of the diet, in a word, as L.I. Brezhnev observed, comprehensively solving the food problem, which is far from having been removed from the agenda.

Of course, even 20-30 years ago we could not have set ourselves such a task. We set such a task now.

The level of development of the production forces and the nature of the production relations of the developed socialist society create all the conditions for the comprehensive solution of the food problem.

Our task is to make the maximum use of these conditions. The food program directs us toward a qualitative improvement of the entire system of the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material benefits.

The goal of the Food Program is not only to provide people with a full-value diet and not only to improve it qualitatively but also to lay the foundations for relieving them to the maximum extent of the undue expenditure of time in making purchases and calling at stores and, consequently, affording them more free time and thereby contributing to their physical and spiritual development and their harmonious perfection in order that they might turn all their capabilities, all their talent, all their ability and all their potential to the good of society and the benefit of mankind.

At the same time we are distinctly aware how difficult it is to solve the problem of the stable supply of food, particularly meat and dairy products, to the population. We have already dealt with how acute the situation is in this respect in our republic. It is not the first time that we have spoken of all our difficulties.

The situation is compounded by the fact that the preferential growth of food production compared with demand therefor is also being impeded by such trends as the growth of the population's monetary income at the same time as state retail prices for basic foodstuffs remain stable and the number of persons employed directly in agrarian production is declining.

As far as monetary income is concerned, it has risen by a factor of almost 3.2 for the Georgian population in the past two decades.

Further, every resident of the republic currently consumes on average more food products than, let us suppose, 20 years ago. Consumption of basic foodstuffs in the republic has increased considerably. At the same time the relative significance of the population's monetary expenditure on food purchases in its overall expenditure has declined markedly in recent years.

What do these facts indicate? Undoubtedly, they testify first of all to the unswerving increase in the working people's purchasing power. But these same trends, given the definite limitation of resources, are putting forward new and, I would say, difficult tasks.

The first of these tasks is matching the population's monetary income with the necessary commodities and the volume of paid public services. This task is being tackled in the republic, we will speak plainly, too slowly, and, as before, there is a lack of proper balance between effective demand and the supply of commodities. The amount of the population's unrealized disposable money increases from year to year and considerably exceeds the republic's total budget.

Economists believe that the population's excess of income over expenditure is a consequence of the underfulfillment of the plan of the population's purchase of commodities and an incorrect determination of the planned volume of the monetary income and expenditure of the republic's inhabitants. The figures corroborate this: Upon a comparison of the planned balance of monetary income and expenditure there is a manifest imbalance. Therefore the Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan must unfailingly take account of the entire seriousness of this trend upon compilation of annual plans and the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Great assistance can and should be rendered the republic in overcoming the disproportion by our industrial enterprises. But as yet they are greatly in debt to both the public and to trade. This is the first thing.

The second problem is that of labor resources. In the past two decades the numbers of the population employed directly in the republic's agriculture has declined by 136,000 or more than 15 percent. A serious trend.

There has now been a sharp deceleration of this process. The development of branches of industrial enterprises, which has contributed to the retention of the rural population, has played its part. But the problem remains. Under the conditions of the unfavorable demographic situation taking shape in the foreseeable future the main sources of a replenishment of agricultural manpower need to be sought in intrinsic production potential, primarily in an increase in the labor activeness of the agricultural workers. Against a union-average indicator of 257 man-days, in 1980 a republic kolkhoz member worked an annual average of 175 man-days. A big difference, as you can see.

We must study in earnest the problem of an improvement in the sectorial structure of employment of the rural population. The relative significance of workers of the nonagricultural sectors in the total number of those employed in rural localities did not exceed 27 percent in 1980, whereas the analogous union-average indicator constituted more than 40 percent.

The development of the agrarian-industrial complexes is to contribute to a large extent to a further streamlining of the sectorial structure of employment in the countryside.

Nonagricultural-type enterprises and organizations are also participating actively in implementation of the republic's Food Program. Analogous programs have been developed in cities and rayons of the republic, on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in all

interfarm organizations. Many enterprises have them also. A number of departments not connected with agricultural production have joined in this work recently. Profound satisfaction is caused, for example, by the food program of the public education system of the Tkibuli city zone. This is simultaneously a help and a sound form of the pupils' occupational training.

The Ministry of Forestry has managed to uncover important resources for a replenishment of the food balance. The program it has submitted provides for an increase in the procurement of wild fruit and berries and the development of mushroom production. Forms of the ministry's cooperation with the system's workers in hog cultivation and so forth are contemplated here.

Such programs, which are aimed primarily at the maximum provision of this rayon, city, farm, department and enterprise or the other and individual family even with food products, are of vital importance for the entire republic and our country as a whole.

A sharp increase in the production of meat and milk in the republic will be extremely difficult in view of the fact that we must primarily tackle tasks connected with the development of subtropical and other southern crops. This very crucial program, which was approved by a decision of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, is of decisive significance for the Georgian SSR's increased role in the all-union division of labor.

At the same time there is no increase in the subsidy to the republic for animal husbandry products. For this reason we have requested that the Gosplan and leadership of the agrarian-industrial complex of the USSR examine these problems of ours comprehensively and find the necessary solution together with us. At the same time we, of course, must know in detail what each rayon, city, farm and family in the countryside has available.

Since 1977 the functions of procurement of agricultural products both on the public farms and the private attached plots here in the republic have, as you know, been entrusted, in principle, to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The farm leaders here are now entirely responsible for the correct running of the private subsidiary farm and control this process by way of the conclusion of written agreements and varied assistance to the population.

This, as practice has shown, is a good form of the public farms' integration with the attached plots.

However, far from full use is being made of the possibilities of the attached plots. In the republic's villages, for example, there are approximately 225,000 homesteads which do not have cows. If they had only one each, this would provide an additional 20,000 tons of meat and 180,000 tons of milk, which is the equivalent of the overall capacity of 75-80 large-scale animal husbandry complexes. And the construction of such complexes would require approximately R200 million of capital investments and would take, bearing in mind the pace of construction in the countryside, a minimum of 15-20 years.

This is why we must be bolder and more persistent in seeking new mutual forms of the public farms' cooperation with the population, particularly under the conditions of the high-mountain areas, where we can obtain the most pronounced results. A graphic example of the high rate of development of animal husbandry is provided by Bogdanovskiy Rayon. It is planned to double and triple the production of beef and other animal husbandry products here in the 1980's.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev mentioned the role of the consumer cooperative societies in his report. We discussed and approved the Tsekavshiri's food program at a session of our commission recently. The principle of the Tsekavshiri's partnership with the rayon agrarian-industrial associations which it contains merits particular attention.

This could appear variously. For example, the Gori Association is concluding a contract with the Tsekavshiri for the sale of above-plan products and also products produced in excess of the pledges.

Or another example. We are now developing rabbit breeding in the republic quite intensively. This is enabling us to increase meat production, and the Tsekavshiri has undertaken to make fur from the skins, and in quite a large volume, furthermore. It is also proposed that the system create its own fattening facilities and develop underused land in mountain localities. Rich potential is afforded our cooperative workers for exchange transactions, particularly in connection with the introduction of in-kind remuneration countrywide. This is a very promising measure. Payment in kind restores a most important principle of the public farms' relations with the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers. Fruit procured in Goriyskiy Rayon may now, as per an arrangement with the Tsentrosoyuz, be exchanged for grain from the population of a number of oblasts of the country where surpluses of this product may develop.

The Central Committee plenum also paid considerable attention to the horticultural-vegetable cooperatives. We still have shortcomings here in the accomplishment of this task. There are also good examples, of course.

An excellent example is being set in this respect by, let us say, the horticultural-vegetable partnerships of the Rustavi Foundry. Some 1,800 metallurgists' families are engaged in collective horticulture here. One looks at their garden plots, and the eyes are simply gladdened by how well they are cultivated and tended. It is not surprising that more than 600 kilos of vegetables and fruit per small plot were obtained here last year.

But there are few such examples and many negative ones. Thus the plot of land of 21 hectares allocated the electric locomotive builders 3 years ago in Dushetskiy Rayon has still not been developed.

The picture is also the same in the Tbilisi Production Association for the Manufacture of Knitted Underwear and at many other enterprises. And in the republic as a whole the allocated plots are not being developed quickly enough. Yet these cooperatives represent a tremendous reserve of ours in an improvement in the supply of food to the population.

Far better use also needs to be made of the industrial enterprises' subsidiary farms. A considerable amount of work has been done in this respect recently. But this important reserve also is not always used to the proper extent.

The whole effect of the creation at enterprises of subsidiary animal husbandry farms, primarily in mountain localities, is to ensure that they independently provide themselves with feed and assimilate for fodder crops land which is of no particular value for agriculture. After all, any kolkhoz is capable of using arable with many times more efficiency than the most advanced nonagricultural enterprise. The comrades must understand this truth.

A solicitous attitude toward products, economies therein and their fair distribution -- these are the signs of a high standard of consumption. This is what the Central Committee plenum said. The comrades know that we have introduced rationing for certain products in critically short supply. We understand that ration trade is not the best form of trade. Our main task is primarily to ensure an abundance of products at the counters. But until this is the case we have to strive for the fair distribution of the products that have been produced.

Unfortunately, we still have individual inhabitants who reproach us for being unduly carried away by the development of viticulture, tea growing and citrus growing while there is a shortage of animal husbandry products in the republic. Such statements are, of course, without any objective basis. It has to be said that never before in the

republic's history has as much been done here for the development of animal husbandry as now. It is sufficient to cite as corroboration the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 18th (1975) and 20th (1980) plenums, which were given over to this problem entirely. And we are being greatly assisted by the union authorities here. This on the one hand.

On the other, we have to develop the production of the crops which determine the republic's place and role in the all-union division of labor. Grapes, tea, citrus, fruit and vegetables form our budget to a considerable extent. This is obvious to everyone who understands questions of economics. From the processing of these crops we obtain budget revenue of the order of R300 million annually. Without these our budget would look quite different. And, of course, our possibilities with respect to the republic's further socioeconomic and cultural development would also be entirely different.

This is why we believe that today the sole correct path is the comprehensive development of the most important sectors of agriculture and an enhancement of Georgia's role as a dependable partner of other regions in the all-union division of labor and at the same time an increase in the production of the products which are of particular importance for satisfaction of our population's needs. We have such potential.

A few words about the social appearance of the modern village. Today, for example, a good house or well-appointed apartment, electricity, gas, a telephone, refrigerator and car even are no longer luxuries for many inhabitants of the majority of Georgia's villages.

The rural workers' way of life has become different and considerably more interesting and striking changes have occurred in the peasant mentality, on which, in Lenin's words, an influence has been exerted by "material facilities, equipment and the use of tractors and machinery in farming on a mass scale."

The way of life in the countryside has changed particularly sharply in the past 10 years. There has been a sharp improvement in the moral-psychological atmosphere, and the level of political and general culture has risen.

Big new changes are currently maturing in the way of life of the rural workers -- the May plenum recognized as an organic part of the Food Program measures for the social reorganization of the countryside. The grand policy aimed at erasing the social differences between city and countryside is manifested here.

Such are the sociopolitical tasks ensuing from the Food Program. I would also like to dwell on the foreign policy aspect of the Food Program, although this would appear to be a purely domestic, internal economic task of ours.

It has to be said in this connection that our ideological and class enemies in the West are attempting with all their might to make trade in foodstuffs an important factor in the solution of international disputes and foreign policy problems. As L.I. Brezhnev observed, the leaders of certain states are endeavoring to make normal business transactions such as grain sales a means of pressure on our country and an instrument of political pressure.

How can we not recall Lenin's warning here that "the capitalists can hush up and conceal nothing, and for this reason they seize on our economic mistakes and our weakness more than anything. The struggle has shifted to this field on a world scale. We will accomplish this task, and then we will have won on an international scale surely and conclusively. For this reason questions of economic building are of absolutely exceptional significance for us."

And today we are tackling these questions successfully. The successes of the Soviet economy, our agriculture included, are indisputable. This is attested more convincingly than anything by the facts adduced at the Central Committee plenum.

Peace is essential for the accomplishment of all our tasks, and the successful fulfillment of our plans is simultaneously an important prerequisite of the strengthening of the cause of peace.

I would note that at a time when our country has approved a food program and outlined measures for its implementation, the United States has completed the laboration of a document whose title leaves no doubt as to its content: "New Strategy for Waging a Prolonged Nuclear War". As you can see, new terms expressing the former essence of this country's official policy are emerging. Comment here, as they say, is truly superfluous.

This is why, as the plenum observed, in order to preserve peace we will maintain the country's defense capability at the requisite level and will persistently and purposefully continue the struggle for a relaxation of international tension -- both political and military relaxation.

VI. The Main Thing Is Work With People

It is now, when the party has embarked on fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and implementation of the Food Program, that we particularly need the organic combination of ideological and organizing work.

Ideological support for the Food Program means primarily the cultivation in urban and rural workers of a precise, clear understanding of the economic, social, political and international significance of the planned program and the entire importance of its successful implementation.

For this purpose it is essential that as of the new academic year the entire political education system be switched fully to study of the material of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum.

We recall how in the past we waged the struggle to eliminate illiteracy. We recall how in the period of the spread of the collectivization of agriculture and in the period of the preparation for socialism's offensive along the entire front people in the city and, particularly, in the countryside persistently grasped the rudiments of the party's economic policy, studied the historic role and significance of V.I. Lenin's brilliant cooperative plan, investigated deeply the meaning of Lenin's instruction concerning the need "to switch the country's economy, farming included, to a new technical basis, to the technical basis of modern large-scale production," and endeavored to understand what was meant by the transformation of social relations in the countryside and how agricultural cooperation under the conditions of dictatorship of the proletariat was to be understood.

We need to study in as great a depth as possible and use as fully as possible the very rich experience accumulated by our party throughout its history for ideological support for the most important economic and sociopolitical tasks. Relying on this experience and enriching it with new content and new forms and methods, we must put on a solid foundation study of the CPSU's agrarian policy at the current stage, the core of which is the intensification of agricultural production and its increased efficiency and quality.

But even now it is necessary to arm ourselves with all forms of mass-political work, develop lecture propaganda extensively and conduct uniform political days and public-political club meetings.

Much has to be done by the mass information and propaganda media -- the press, television and radio -- which also need to commission the entire arsenal of propaganda resources, making active use of the great experience accumulated in recent years.

The main thing now is propaganda for the progressive experience of management of the agrarian-industrial complex and concrete results of an improvement in the economic mechanism.

It is necessary to fundamentally reorganize the work of the rayon press, in whose publications it is essential to raise concrete socioeconomic problems which are the most important and specific for each individual region, striving for depth in the formulation of each question. Our sectorial journals should become closer to life and urgent present-day problems.

The main task now is to ensure that the mass-political and educational work media mobilize the working people's efforts for struggle for a further upsurge of agricultural production, the efficient and high-performance functioning of the entire agrarian-industrial complex, the achievement of high end results and a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

It would evidently be correct if we also judged the effectiveness of ideological work by the end result.

It can be said with confidence today that ideological support for the Food Program will represent the first serious test of how reorganization in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education" is proceeding in the republic.

The creation of associations and councils for the management of agrarian-industrial complexes is opening new, broader opportunities for the further stimulation of all ideological-educational and political-mass work. There is a marked increase under the new work conditions in the rural raykoms' role as political bodies and organizers.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum demanded: "The knowledge and organizing skill of our personnel and the entire wealth of the party's experience of work in the masses -- everything must be set in motion."

In implementation of the Food Program, the main burden lies, as always, as Leonid Ilich said, on the shoulders of the raykoms. They have accumulated great experience of organizing and ideological-educational work in the masses. It is now necessary to raise its level still higher.

Raising the level of organizing work means, primarily, improving even further the Leninist style of the party organizations' activity.

This means, primarily, that the rural raykoms must concentrate their efforts on organizing and political work and abandon petty tutelage in respect of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and instances of bureaucratic administration and the substitution for and duplication of managers, and this is still taking place.

Now, with the creation of agrarian-industrial associations, the raykom first secretaries are gradually shedding functions which are not in their domain and decisions on specific day-to-day economic matters and they are being afforded time for the solution of urgent, large-scale questions of the socioeconomic and cultural development of the regions.

However, this by no means signifies that the raykom has been completely relieved of responsibility for the state of agriculture. This, comrades, is far from being the case. The raykoms must continue to study all these questions, and study them in even greater depth and with even greater consistency, moreover, but operate by different, purely party and political forms and methods.

Today we may note with satisfaction that the reorganization of work under the new conditions has begun well in many raykoms. The Telavskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy, Signakhskiy, Marneulskiy, Gardabanskiy, Bolnisskiy, Chkhorotskuskii, Makharadzevskiy, Galskiy, Terzholskiy, Akhalkalaskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Zestafonskiy and other raykoms have embarked correctly on the formation of agrarian-industrial associations.

But in Aspidzskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Dmanisskiy and certain other rayons work in this area is being performed extremely slowly. We would advise the raykoms to draw up a stage-by-stage plan of the reorganization of the economic mechanism in the rayon and the consistent transfer to the leadership of the associations of the management functions which hitherto have been concentrated, to be blunt, in the raykom.

As is known, considering the complexity and diversity of the tasks being tackled in the rayon, it was decided to adopt a number of measures to strengthen the rural raykoms and, in particular, create agricultural departments in the raykoms. Permit me on your behalf to express profound gratitude to the party Central Committee, which helped in the accomplishment of this task. We now have a great deal of work to do to staff these departments and determine the list of their duties and the forms and methods of their work. This work is entrusted to the Central Committee Organizational-Party Work and Agricultural departments.

Difficult and crucial tasks have to be tackled by the agricultural departments, primarily in the sphere of personnel policy. Much has been done in this respect in the countryside in recent years. But under today's conditions work with the personnel in the countryside is acquiring new meaning and new significance. This is our most decisive sector.

It was observed at the plenum that high results of the activity of any collective are achieved, as a rule, where there is stable leadership. But the replaceability of kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders is still high here, unfortunately. For example, 5 kolkhoz board chairmen, 5 chief accountants, 3 party organization secretaries and so forth have been replaced on the kolkhoz of the village of Shuakhevi, for example, in the last 10 years, and things are still bad here. Eight directors, 7 chief field managers and 7 party organization secretaries were replaced in this same period on Gardabanskiy Rayon's Akhali-Samgorskiy Sovkhos. It is difficult, as the May plenum rightly observed, given such, if you will, a personnel policy, to raise kolkhoz and sovkhos production to the level of modern requirements.

It is necessary to approach with particular care the strengthening of the agrarian-industrial associations with highly skilled personnel capable of skillfully and competently managing the sector on a rayon scale. We may have confidence in the sector, Leonid Il'ich said, which is headed by a person who is conversant with the work, has the work at heart and is able to work with people. We say of such leaders: the right person in the right place.

We need to strive to ensure here that each person be in his right place and that in each section and at the head of each subdivision be competent, knowledgeable and experienced people who love the work and are devoted to the cause.

It is the direct duty of the raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms to spot and promote in good time capable, promising workers and help them master the art of leadership, management and training. This is what the plenum determined.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum formulated the essence of the party's personnel policy in the countryside. It amounts to the following: trust in the leaders, an exacting and concerned approach to their activity, encouragement of initiative and at the time an increase in personal responsibility for the entrusted assignment.

It is very important that the rural raykoms establish the correct mutual relations of the agrarian-industrial complexes with other rayon-level executive authorities, that is, horizontal relations. Matters should be organized such that every body and every leader be occupied with their own duties, successfully perform the functions entrusted to them and be fully responsible for end results.

At the same time the raykoms need to cater for the establishment of the correct mutual relations of the agrarian-industrial associations and the republic state and economic organs of control, that is, vertical relations. Much will depend here on the ministers and their deputies and department and republic association leaders.

You know what great attention the CPSU Central Committee May plenum paid to the work of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz primary party organizations. An analysis of the structure of the party organizations shows that a process of the creation of large-scale primary party organizations is consistently under way in the countryside. The number of communists in the countryside has increased by 13,000 and the number of shop party organizations has more than tripled. The number of party committees has almost doubled, and there has been a corresponding increase in the permanent party machinery.

We must continue to perfect the structure of the party organizations in the countryside with reference to work under the new conditions. Councils of primary party organization secretaries have been created by way of an experiment in Makharadzevskiy, Bolnisskiy, Goriyskiy, Signakhskiy and Abashskiy rayons for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of the party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises incorporated in the agricultural production associations. As consultative bodies, they are intended to contribute to the exchange of progressive experience and formulate recommendations with respect to the most important problems of the life of the party organizations under the conditions of the work of the agrarian-industrial associations.

Much has also been done recently to improve the qualitative composition of the party organizations. Nonetheless, it is essential to pay more attention to admission to the party and the assignment of communists to the most important areas. Attention is drawn to the trend which has come about in certain regions like Tetrtskarovskiy, Tsalkskiy and other rayons, where at the same time as an overall growth of the party organizations the number of communists of the most able-bodied age -- from 30 to 50 -- in agricultural production is declining sharply.

It is necessary to improve work with the young communists, retain them in the countryside more actively, struggle more effectively for the fuller use of available labor resources and display greater concern for an improvement in the cultural-social conditions of the rural workers, particularly the youth.

The CPSU Central Committee has formulated a number of measures in consideration of the need for a further strengthening of the party organizations in the countryside. The full-time primary party organization secretaries on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in the interfarm enterprises have been endowed with additional duties. The local party committees have been given the right to revise, where necessary, the allocation of the existing permanent party organization secretary appointments and so forth. The Georgian party organization has been allocated an additional 153 permanent posts. This, comrades, is an appreciable reinforcement of our party personnel.

It is necessary to organize the training of the rural party activists, inculcating in them the practical skills of party work, and help them assimilate experience of work under the new operating conditions. This important work should be headed by the recently created Office of Progressive Experience of Party and Soviet Building. Much has to be done in this field by the Institute of Management of the National Economy and the permanent party and soviet worker improvement courses under the auspices of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Concluding the discussion of the party organizations' tasks with respect to the further improvement of ideological and organizational work in connection with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, I would like to quote Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words at the plenum: it is important that the party organizations concentrate their efforts on the main thing. And the main thing is work with people.

Work with people is also the main thing for our unions, which also have a great role in fulfillment of the Food Program.

It is essential that the Georgian Council of Trade Unions and the trade union organizations locally formulate a set of measures for the organization of socialist competition under the new conditions, an improvement in the moral and material

stimulation of the labor of the workers employed in agricultural production and the collation and dissemination of the progressive experience of work of the best collectives of the agrarian-industrial associations.

Big and critical tasks confront the Komsomol organizations. The Georgian Komsomol Central Committee and the rural Komsomol organizations need to occupy themselves more purposefully with questions of retaining youth in the countryside and to display concern for the growth of its occupational training and the creation for it of conditions for fruitful work and cultural leisure.

The people's control authorities have an important part to play in the successful implementation of the Food Program. The republic People's Control Committee and its bodies in the countryside need to determine their place in the solution of the food problem and in the struggle against lax management and losses.

Our law enforcement and inspection authorities must be active and direct participants in the development of the agricultural production associations and their partners, if you will. And preventive work should be made the cornerstone here. It is very important to prevent possible abuses and violations in good time and help the leaders ensure the functioning of the agrarian complexes fully in accordance with the rules of law.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently discussed the role of the ispolkoms of city, rayon, settlement and rural soviets in the realization of the Food Program at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. All these questions should be discussed thoroughly and in depth at the very first session of all local soviets and at the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet session at which we will assemble shortly.

We are all currently on the eve of an important event. Local soviet elections will be held on Sunday, 20 June. Conducting this important political campaign at a high organizational and political level is the urgent task of all our party and soviet authorities.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum wholly and fully approved the proposals and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum and decreed that they be made the basis of the practical activity of the party, state and management bodies and trade union and Komsomol organizations with respect to implementation of the Food Program.

In embarking on extensive discussion and study of the material of the May plenum it is essential that we determine the procedure by which we will perform all this work. It would appear advisable for the results of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum to be examined at obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums, party aktiv meetings, in primary party organizations and at board sessions and aktiv meetings of ministries and departments. The entire Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, all Central Committee Bureau members and party, soviet and management executive personnel must participate most actively in the discussion, explanation and study of the plenum material.

The particular significance and particular meaning of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum is that this historical plenum was at work in the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- the world's first unified union multinational worker-peasant state.

Preparations for this splendid date began in the republic, as throughout the country, long since. We count as the start the day of publication of the CPSU Central Committee decree in connection with this anniversary, in which our party's Leninist headquarters appealed to the Communists, Komsomol members and the working people of all the country's nations and nationalities to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR with new achievements in realization of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the development of the economy, the strengthening of the country's defense capability and a rise in the Soviet people's well-being and culture.

However, to be more accurate, let us say that the Georgian party organization and all the republic's working people have been preparing for this date for a long time, particularly since the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the USSR, which coincided with the year of the adoption of the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom. And we regard everything that has been done in this time as preparation for the upcoming jubilee date.

And what has been done under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo in the past 10 years is, to be plain, much, which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev described during his attendance at the Tbilisi festivities, observing that the republic's contribution to the country's general property is now growing constantly.

You know, comrades, that our party organization and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee are constantly keeping questions connected with preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR at the center of their attention, employing all forms and methods and all media of organizing and political-educational work and mobilizing the working people for a worthy greeting of this splendid date.

The last Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum examined a report of Comrade G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, on the progress of implementation of ideological measures with respect to preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Today the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee seventh plenum will discuss the report of G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, "The Republic Party Organization's Tasks for Fulfillment of the Plan of the GSSR's Socioeconomic Development and the Upgraded Socialist Pledges Adopted in Honor of the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR". The comrades have had an opportunity to familiarize themselves in advance with the important measures formulated in this document, which our plenum will today adopt.

We must commemorate the jubilee with new successes in a further upsurge of agricultural production also and with the first, but appreciable, steps in fulfillment of the Food Program.

Only a little time is left, comrades, before this glorious anniversary. And much has to be done. Every day and every hour is now precious. It is necessary to stimulate our entire work on preparation for celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

A fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR!

As always, we must effect this greeting and these preparations for the jubilee guided by the removal of existing shortcomings and gaps. Guided by the surmounting of the well-known difficulties and lags which have come about in places in the material production sphere. Guided by a guarantee of proper public order everyway and in all things. Guided by struggle against elements of complacency and smugness, for they are appearing in places, and against manifestations of the slightest signs of conceit and guided by the establishment of an atmosphere of healthy criticism and self-criticism. Only on such a basis, on such a foundation can we expect serious, impressive successes in economic and cultural building.

I would like to say that we approach jubilees in general, including that of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, not as a short-term campaign and not as an episode in our daily work. Our party activists know that the republic party organization builds its activity on the well-finished evolved system which has been created in the 10 years since the adoption of the decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom and, particularly, since the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress. This is, it may be said, our permanent system, which we are attempting to perfect more and more.

These levers are now active and operational. There are work groups for individual issues. There are commissions which are constantly "managing" their problems.

The jubilee date is drawing near, and we are beginning preparations for it entirely in accordance with this same system, endeavoring on each occasion to seek out additional resources and new additional opportunities. Thus it was at the time of the preparations for the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia. So it is now, during the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

And in all instances jubilee commissions are created which coordinate all work in the prejubilee period. On this occasion it is necessary for our plenum to adopt a decision on the creation of such a jubilee commission.

We communists, Leonid Ilich said at the plenum, are paving the way to the future and proceeding along uncharted paths. We are proceeding with truly revolutionary sweep, storming increasingly new frontiers and scaling new heights.

One such frontier is the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. Complex and critical tasks. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed confidence that this frontier in the building of communism would be reached successfully also!

Today we assure our party's Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that together with the communists of our entire great country the trail to the future will be blazed by Georgia's communists also! That the Georgian Communist Party also will march ahead by uncharted paths and proceed with truly revolutionary sweep together with the whole party! That, scaling new heights, the working people of our republic also will storm increasingly new frontiers together with the entire Soviet people headed by the party of the great Lenin and that Georgia's communists will be the vanguard!

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DEMIRCHYAN SPEECH AT ARMENIAN PLENUM

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 19 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[Abridged account of report of K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at Armenian Communist Party Central Committee 17 June 1982 Plenum]

[Text] Comrades!

As you know, a CPSU Central Committee plenum was held on 24 May 1982.

The plenum heard and discussed the report of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "The USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It".

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report analyzed comprehensively and in depth the results of the development of the country's agrarian-industrial complex and revealed the main directions of its further upsurge and the ways and means of implementation of the Food Program, which embodies the goal-oriented comprehensive approach to the solution of the food problem.

The purpose of the program and the measures which it contains is to reliably provide the country's population with food products as quickly as possible. This is not only a paramount economic but also urgent sociopolitical task. As the report emphasized as definitely as could be, satisfaction of Soviet people's vital requirements was and remains a most important program requirement of our party.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the proposals and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and decreed that they be made the basis of the practical activity of the party, state and economic-planning authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations with respect to implementation of the Food Program and the consistent realization of the CPSU's agrarian policy.

There has been a qualitative renewal of agriculture's material-technical facilities since the historic CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. The power-worker ratio has increased. Supplies of mineral fertilizer to the countryside have increased. The planning and economic stimulation of agriculture production have been perfected constantly. The gross agricultural product

increased 50 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the Seventh. The production of grain, whose average annual gross production has risen from 120 million to 205 million tons, has increased considerably in the country. The production of meat (in dressed weight) has increased from 9.3 million to 14.8 million tons, milk from 64.7 to 92.7 million tons and eggs from 28.7 billion to 63.1 billion. A significant increase has been achieved in the production of fruit and vegetable products: vegetables by a factor of 1.6, fruit and berries by a factor of 2.3 and grapes by a factor of 2.

This has made it possible to appreciably increase the level of food consumption despite an increase in the country's population of 35 million since 1965.

Profound changes have occurred in the Soviet peasantry's living and work conditions, and many social problems have been tackled successfully.

However, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed, we cannot rest content with what has been achieved and cannot fail to see that the food problem has far from been removed from the agenda.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum set the task of a unification of the work both of agriculture itself and the industrial, transport and trading sectors servicing it and subordinating their entire activity to the common final goal--an increase in agricultural production, stable supplies to the population of all types of high-quality product and an appreciable improvement in the structure of the diet.

Together with the Food Program the CPSU Central Committee plenum developed a system of measures aimed at a further improvement in management of the agrarian-industrial complex, a refinement of the economic mechanism and production relationships and the creation of conditions for highly productive labor.

These fundamental goals constitute the essence of a number of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees affirmed by the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which have been published in the press.

Comrades! Considerable qualitative and quantitative changes have occurred in the agrarian-industrial sector of our republic's economy also since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum.

Fixed production capital in agriculture's public sector has increased by a factor of 3.8 since 1965. There has been a 2.2-fold increase in agricultural enterprises' power capacity. Chemicalization and reclamation have enjoyed accelerated development. Mineral fertilizer supplies to agriculture have increased by a factor of 2.8, and the area of irrigable land has increased by 37,200 hectares. There has been an increase in the production capacity of the sectors connected with the procurement, storage and processing of the agricultural product.

Implementation of the measures for realization of the party's agrarian policy secured an increase in the average annual gross agricultural product by a

factor of 1.8 in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the Seventh. Procurements of agricultural products increased.

This and also increased supplies of products from all-union stocks enabled us to considerably improve food supplies to the population.

Thus despite a growth in the republic's population of 924,000, per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased 74.1 percent, milk and dairy products 59.4 percent, eggs 62.2 percent, vegetables and melon crops 59.5 percent, sugar 18.3 percent, vegetable oil 17.4 percent and fish and fish products 29.4 percent in 1980 compared with 1965. At the same time there was a 12.5-percent decline in per capita consumption of bread and bread products, which was a consequence of an improvement in the structure of the diet and an increase in the population's consumption of high-quality products of animal origin.

The Armenian countryside's achievements in the sphere of social and cultural development are impressive. Our villages are better provided with amenities and the life of our rural inhabitants has become richer both materially and spiritually.

All this is the result of the consistent organizing and political activity of the republic party organization in implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy and the strenuous labor of the heroic working class, illustrious peasantry and people's intelligentsia of Soviet Armenia.

Comrades!

You are familiar with the material of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum, which, together with a positive evaluation of the results, criticize shortcomings in the work of the party, soviet and economic-planning authorities on fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the development of the country's agrarian-industrial complex. This criticism applies wholly and fully to us also.

It is the task of our plenum to formulate in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in L.I. Brezhnev's report and on the basis of a critical analysis of the state of affairs in the agrarian-industrial sector a concrete action program aimed at the speediest elimination of the existing shortcomings in our work and the accomplishment of the tasks determined by the Food Program with respect to our republic.

We have mentioned that the consumption of food products has increased rapidly in the republic, which is primarily a consequence of their increased production. But we cannot forget that the demand for certain foodstuffs is not yet being satisfied in full. The difficulties which we still have in providing the population with certain food products have been caused by a number of factors. These include the relocation of a large part of the population from the countryside to the city. The republic's urban population has increased by 855,400 in the last 15 years alone. The proportion of the rural population in the republic's overall population has declined from 44 to 34 percent

in this time. The burgeoning growth of the urban population is being accompanied by a systematic increase in the monetary income of the working people of city and village. All this and also the stability of official retail prices for foodstuffs have given rise not only to a considerable increase in demand for food products but also a change in its structure and increased demands on quality.

There has been a pronounced weakening in the role of the private subsidiary farm in providing the population with food, primarily animal husbandry products. As a result purchases of meat and dairy products in the state trade network by the rural population itself are increasing from year to year.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, a republic food program has been drawn up for the period through 1990 with regard for all-union agricultural specialization which is an organic component of the USSR Food Program. The main tasks of this program and the main directions of its implementation are comprehensively set forth in the draft that has been distributed to you.

The food program is an organic part of the plan of the republic's socioeconomic development in the 11th Five-Year Plan and through 1990.

It provides for an average annual production of grapes in the 11th Five-Year Plan of 240,000-260,000 tons and of 310,000-330,000 tons in the 12th Five-Year Plan and of grain of 310,000 tons and 320,000-340,000 tons respectively.

It is planned in the decade to increase the production of vegetables and melon crops by a factor of 1.2, fruit and berries by a factor of 1.7 and all types of fodder by a factor of 1.4 and to raise the average annual production of meat (in dressed weight) in the 11th Five-Year Plan to 95,000 tons and in the 12th Five-Year Plan to 120,000-122,000 tons and milk to 520,000 tons and 570,000-590,000 tons respectively. Special attention must be paid to an increase in the productiveness of livestock and poultry. It is planned in the 11th Five-Year Plan to commission no less than 60,000 hectares of irrigable land and water 120,000 hectares of pasture, build up the capacity of the food industry sectors and increase the production of canned fruit and vegetables by a factor of 1.4 in the decade.

Comrades! The principal component of the solution of the food problem and the initial base for its cardinal solution is agriculture, the development and reinforcement of whose material-technical facilities was, is and must continue to be one of our most important tasks.

You know that, proceeding from the requirements of the party's modern agrarian policy, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee January and July (1975) plenums and the 26th Armenian Communist Party Congress posed in all seriousness the task of a fundamental improvement in the state of affairs in the republic's agriculture and the surge of our economy's agrarian sector to a qualitatively new level.

In the 10th Five-Year Plan capital investments for the entire agricultural complex constituted R1.2 billion, which was 33 percent more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Of these, R351 million or 65 percent more than in the previous 5-year plan were channeled into water-resource and reclamative construction. Opportunities were created for work to be performed on a broad scale on reclamation and chemicalization, mechanization and the transition of agricultural production to an industrial footing.

The average annual gross product of the republic's agriculture in the period 1975-1981 increased 36.8 percent compared with 1968-1974. In this time the production of grain increased 26.5 percent, potatoes 26.5 percent, vegetables 33.7 percent, sugar beet 46.6 percent, fruit 57.1 percent, grapes 39.6 percent, meat 43.4 percent, milk 30.3 percent and eggs 113.1 percent.

In the said period the procurement of grain increased 62.8 percent, potatoes 105.5 percent, vegetables 47.1 percent, sugar beet 44 percent, fruit 86.5 percent, grapes 44.9 percent, meat 58.9 percent, milk 40.6 percent and eggs 122.1 percent.

All this gratifies, but does not content us. We understand full well that not everything in the agricultural sphere is as we would wish. We still have many unsolved questions. And there are still greater shortcomings in the organization and management of agricultural production.

Far from full use is being made of available potential for an increase in agricultural production on the kolkhozes and state farms and at interfarm enterprises. On many farms the material-technical facilities which have been created are not yet producing the due returns and the agricultural production growth rate is lagging behind the rate of increase in the sector's fixed production capital. Not all rayons and farms have managed to markedly increase the yield of agricultural crops and livestock and poultry productivity. Considerable resources allocated agriculture remain unassimilated. The organizing and political work of a number of raykoms and primary party organizations does not always correspond to current requirements. Some of them do not always investigate the activity of the lagging collectives in depth, permit oversights in the selection, assignment and training of personnel, do not pay sufficient attention to an improvement in the style and methods of party leadership of the economy and are not initiating persistent struggle for an increase in labor productivity, a reduction in prime costs, savings and thrift and the elimination of instances of lax management and extravagance.

The task set by the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee May Plenum with respect to solution of the food problem requires of us an increase in production efficiency and work quality and the fuller use of all resources and potential for the accelerated growth of agricultural production in all, I repeat, all rayons and on all farms of the republic. This is one of our central tasks.

The key to increased agricultural efficiency is production intensification.

This means an increase in yield, the advancement of selection and seed growing to the forefront, the efficient use of all types of fertilizer and the extensive introduction of a scientifically substantiated, well-considered system of farming which takes account fully of the natural-climatic conditions of each rayon and each farm; it means an increase in milk yields, poultry's egg yield and the average livestock delivery weight, an improvement in the qualitative composition of the herd, an improvement in pureblood breeding, the breeding of animals of highly productive lines, a considerable growth in fodder production and its increased quality and rational use.

This means the utmost mechanization of laborious processes and labor, an acceleration of technical progress and the highly efficient use of machinery and mechanisms.

The change in the nature and content of labor in social production and also the complexity of the tasks planned in the Food Program require a considerable increase in the skills of agricultural workers, an increase in elements of creativity in the labor process and the enhanced role of the scientific factor in the organization of agricultural production.

And how do matters stand here in this connection?

Let us begin with grain farming.

Work to increase grain production has been performed, of course, in recent years in the republic.

The average yield of grain crops in the 10th Five-Year Plan compared with the Ninth increased by 2.6 quintals and constituted 18 quintals per hectare. But this is a low indicator for our republic, comrades. This indicator simply does not withstand criticism in a number of rayons.

On average in the 10th Five-Year plan the farms of Azizbekovskiy Rayon obtained 8.4 quintals of grain per hectare, of Amasiyskiy 8.9 quintals, Martuninskiy 11.3 quintals, Aparanskiy 11.6, Talinskiy 12.2 and Abovyanskiy 12.8 quintals.

The yield of grain crops is very low on irrigated land also. It constituted an average of 22.9 quintals per hectare in the 10th Five-Year Plan in the republic. This is considerably below the irrigated land's potential. After all, 19 percent of the farms engaged in grain production in the republic obtain 40 quintals of grain and 25 farms obtain more than 50 quintals per irrigable hectare. Together with this the farms of Talinskiy Rayon contrive to obtain 10.8 quintals of grain per hectare of irrigated land, Azizbekovskiy 11.2, Amasiyskiy 12, Yekhegnadzorskiy 13.2, Aparanskiy 13.7, Martuninskiy 14.2, Aragatskiy 14.3, Ashtaraskiy 15 and Nairiyskiy 16.7 quintals of grain. Unfortunately, this list could be continued.

It would seem that approximately the same incorrect attitude toward the production of grain here has evolved as toward the development of the republic's agriculture as a whole in the recent past--it is said that the grain field

here is tiny and that there is nothing that can be obtained from it. A number of raykoms and rayon soviets and many farms are not engaging properly in the intensification of grain production and are not performing consistent work to increase the yield.

The republic sows 90,000-95,000 hectares of winter cereals annually. It would seem that the entire area, which is not that great, should be sown with high-quality graded and first-class seeds, yet only 30 percent of this area is sown with selected varieties and seeds of classes I and II, while the remaining 70 percent is sown with lower-grade seeds. And some places sow with seeds of grades IV and V even, which naturally leads to a low yield and big losses.

Is not this the reason why the cereals' harvest on Talinskiy Rayon's Katnakhpyurskiy Sovkhoz constituted 6.8 quintals per hectare, 6.5 on Azizbekovski Rayon's Aragatskiy Sovkhoz and 5.8 quintals per hectare in Yekhegnadzorskiy Rayon's Malishkinskiy Sovkhoz. We would point out that the seeding norm is 3 quintals per hectare.

Yet given a high standard of farming, it is possible to sharply increase the cereals' yield and raise it to 30-35 quintals per hectare on average in the republic, which would afford an opportunity for obtaining additionally 120,000-150,000 tons of grain. And this is also very important for the development of animal husbandry. This is the task which the plenum must now set the republic's grain growers.

A few words about the consumption of bread products.

The stable and low prices for bread and bread products have engendered in part of the republic's population a careless attitude toward these valuable food products. On the other hand, the republic's bakeries mainly bake large loaves and chronically fail to fulfill the plan for small loaves. For this reason the public often buys bread in a larger quantity than it requires and subsequently throws away the stale bread, which is impermissible extravagance.

It is essential that the republic Ministry of Food Industry and the Aykoop cater for the manufacture of small loaves and buns and also national types of bread and adopt concrete measures for a sharp improvement in the quality of the bread and the introduction of the bulk storage of flour and other progressive techniques, the production of bread and bread products and new forms and methods of the transportation of and trade in bread products.

Together with this we must implement measures to foster a sense of thrift in respect of bread and extensively develop explanatory work aimed at the rational and economical use of bread and confectionary products and also all types of food product, encompassing with this every labor collective, every school and educational institution and every home. It is rightly said that a solicitous attitude toward products and economies therein is a sign of a high standard of consumption.

Comrades!

A great deal of work has been done in the last 10 years in the republic on ensuring an increase in the production of vegetable crops, their location on irrigable land, in the main, the development of hothouse facilities and the transition of the sector to an industrial footing.

The average annual production of vegetables in the 10th Five-Year Plan increased 35 percent compared with the level reached in the Ninth. Per capita consumption of vegetable crops increased thanks to this. Our republic currently occupies first place in the country in per capita consumption of vegetable crops. Such problems as satisfying onion, early-ripening potato, early-ripening cabbage and cucumber requirements from our own production have been solved.

However, an in-depth, comprehensive analysis of the state of the republic's vegetable growing shows that here also we have great unutilized resources and potential.

In 1981 some 28 percent of the farms occupying 10 percent of the sown area obtained from 30 to 100 quintals of vegetable crops per hectare, whereas the average yield for the republic constitutes 248 quintals per hectare. Some 35 percent of the farms occupying 26 percent of the area obtained from 101 to 200 quintals of vegetables per hectare, and only 6 percent of the republic's farms obtained over 400 quintals of vegetables per hectare.

This important sector is in a neglected state in a number of rayons. The average yield of vegetable crops in the 10th Five-Year Plan on the farms of Aparanskiy and Artiskiy rayons constituted 51 quintals per hectare, of Idzhevanskiy Rayon 86, Talinskiy 96, Kafanskiy 112, Goriskiy 137, Shamshadinskiy 139 and Noyemberyanskiy 141 quintals per hectare.

We are particularly disturbed by the great spread in the indicators of the yield of vegetables cultivated by farms with identical soil-climatic conditions.

The leaders of the appropriate rayons and ministries must immediately adopt urgent concrete measures for the speediest rectification of the state of affairs.

The task being set today is that of securing an increase in the production of vegetables while stabilizing their sown areas, that is, obtaining a further increase in the production volume thanks to an increase in the crop yield and production intensification, specialization and concentration.

Together with an increase in the production of vegetables we must pay particular attention to an increase in their quality and broadening of their selection.

This is a legitimate demand since the ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry and the raykoms and rayispolkoms are continuing to pay insufficient attention to the production of all planned types of vegetables.

In the 10th Five-Year Plan the trading organizations and processing enterprises obtained less of the following than stipulated by the plan: eggplant by 8,462 tons, peppers by 9,444 tons, marrows by 1,076 tons, okra by 471 tons, green peas by 2,703 tons and green beans by 2,047 tons.

The Gosplan, ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry and food industry and the raykoms and rayispolkoms must strive to ensure that all the republic's farms engaged in vegetable growing obligatorily fulfill the plan quotas for the production and procurement of the entire assortment of vegetable crops while ensuring their high quality.

The unhealthy trend toward winding down the volume of the production and sale to the state of melon crops is causing serious concern. In the last 6 years the republic has not once fulfilled the plans for the sale to the state of melon crops. The ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry and the Araratskiy, Oktemberyanskiy and Echmiadzinskiy raykoms and the corresponding rayispolkoms have neglected questions of crop rotation, seed growing and the struggle against pests and diseases of these crops, which has led to the low yield and unprofitable nature of their production.

It is essential to formulate concrete measures providing for the production of melon crops in volumes satisfying the requirements of the republic's population therefor.

It is well known that the climatic conditions of our republic are most conducive to the extensive development of sheltered-ground vegetable growing. Much has been done in this sphere. Some 65.6 hectares of hothouses are currently functioning in the republic. However, the yield indicators are lower than planned and sharply trail the indicators of the country's advanced enterprises.

Considering that in the future it is planned to build new hothouses on the basis of the Razdan GRES and Armenian AES, it is essential that we develop right away a scientifically substantiated, clear-cut program of an improvement in the technology and organization of production of the hothouse centers and an improvement in yield for satisfaction in wintertime of the need of the population of the republic and a number of the country's industrial centers for fresh vegetables.

Comrades! In recent years the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government have been paying paramount attention to questions of an increase in the production of potatoes and satisfaction of the population's need for this product from our own production.

In 1981 the republic procured 100,200 tons of potatoes, which was 16,500 tons more than the average in the 10th Five-Year Plan. However, the yield indicators are not reassuring here either. On 36 farms the average harvest on irrigable land did not exceed 50 quintals per hectare, that is, almost as much potato was obtained as seeds were sown. On 53 farms the average potato yield per hectare constituted 51-100 quintals, and only 12 farms obtained over 200 quintals of potatoes per hectare.

The average per hectare potato yield in the 10th Five-Year Plan on the farms of Kafanskiy Rayon constituted 41 quintals, of Idzhevanskiy 47, Goriskiy 59, Aparanskiy 63, Tumanyanskiy 73 and Oktemberyanskiy 84 quintals. This is labor of Sisypheus.

One is also struck in potato growing by the variations in yield on farms with analogous production conditions. Stepanavanskiy Rayon's Gyulagarakskiy Sovkhoz obtained an average of 196 quintals of potato per hectare in the 10th Five-Year Plan, whereas this same rayon's Kuybyshevskiy Rayon obtained 108 quintals or virtually only half as much. The kolkhoz of the village of Norashen of Kalininskiy Rayon obtained 181 quintals of potatoes, but the Kalininskiy Sovkhoz 116 quintals. Such instances are not isolated, unfortunately. All this is leading to us losing tens of thousands of tons of potatoes annually.

The experience of the work of the republic's progressive farms gives us the right in the food program to stipulate that the potato harvest be raised to no less than 180-200 quintals per hectare. This is the task which the plenum must set the republic's potato growers.

Comrades! The republic's food program pays special attention to the further development of most important sectors of agriculture--viticulture and fruit growing.

You know that the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee January and July (1975) plenums and the 26th Armenian Communist Party Congress revealed with all scrupulousness the shortcomings in the sphere of viticulture and drew up a program which outlined measures for this sector's development by way of the planting of new intensive vineyards, eliminating the sparseness of the existing vineyards and strictly observing agrotechnical cultivation requirements.

The Ministry of Agriculture, raykoms, rayispolkoms, kolkhozes and state farms have done a certain amount of work on the development of these most important sectors. Some 5,000 hectares of new vineyards and 5,500 hectares of fruit orchards were planted in the 10th Five-Year Plan in the republic.

A record grape harvest was cultivated in 1981, and the state was sold more than 330,000 tons of grapes. The average grape yield constituted 108 quintals per hectare.

However, there is still a number of unsolved questions and problems in the republic's viticulture and fruit growing, and the yield is still low.

On 132 farms the average grape yield does not amount to 100 quintals, and only 57 farms are obtaining 150 and more quintals per hectare.

On many farms with identical soil-climatic conditions to the advanced farms the grape yield is considerably lower.

Things are even worse in fruit growing. A great variation in the indicators of individual farms is observed here also.

Given the low yield of the vineyards and orchards, it is hardly possible to speak of the efficiency of the work and profitability of the sectors.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee December (1981) Plenum set the task of the utmost intensification of viticulture and fruit growing and a sharp increase in yield. We have realistic opportunities for this. And we must accomplish this task without fail.

The food program provides for the creation of large-scale tracts of intensive vineyards and orchards on newly irrigated land. It is a question of areas under the jurisdiction of the Akhuryanskoye, Dzhogazskoye, Azatskoye and Yegvardskoye reservoirs. An increase in the production of grapes and fruit may also be expanded thanks to the development of saline soils and an improvement in the reclamative condition of the overmoist land of the Araratskaya Valley.

As far as intensive orchards are concerned, their areas will be increased, in the main, thanks to land situated in the foothills zone of the Araratskaya Valley--in Abovyanskiy, Nairiyskiy, Ashtarakskiy, Talinskiy and Oktemberianskiy rayons--and also in Masisskiy, Razdanskiy, Spitakskiy, Noyemberianskiy, Idzhevanskiy, Shamshadinskiy and other rayons.

It is planned by way of the modernization and conversion of old orchards into intensive, high-yield orchards on the one hand to sharply increase the production and procurement of fruit and, on the other, to allocate the vacated areas for fodder and other agricultural crops.

This work has already begun in Ashtarakskiy, Nairiyskiy, Masisskiy, Razdanskiy, Spitakskiy, Abovyanskiy, Echmiadzinskiy and Oktemberianskiy rayons. It is essential that the ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry, the State Committee for Forestry and the raykoms and rayispolkoms continue not to slacken their attention to this important matter.

To avoid a repetition of the mistakes made in the past it is essential to carry out this work with regard for the rayons' zonal specifics on fully prepared land and strictly in accordance with the recommendations of science and the achievements of progressive experience.

Paramount significance in securing a guaranteed grape and fruit harvest is attached to a constant improvement in the field-management practices of their cultivation and a consistent expansion of the areas bearing high-yield and frost-resistant varieties. It is no secret that a considerable proportion of the labor in the sheltered viticulture zone is spent on the covering and uncovering of the vineyards. Serious tasks here confront not only our scientists, who are greatly in the kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' debt in the creation of immune, frost-resistant grape varieties, but also our managers, who, in turn, must introduce in production more boldly and extensively the officially approved, best frost-resistant varieties of national selection. The intensification of viticulture and fruit growing is inconceivable without organization of the production of planting material of intensive, frost-resistant and immune grape and fruit strains. Much has been done in the republic in this

matter. Considering the increased need for the production of planting material, it is essential that the ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry and the appropriate scientific research institutes finally solve questions of the production of planting material in order to cater fully for the envisaged volume of the planting of new vineyards and orchards.

The reliable protection of the grapes, fruit and other agricultural crops against hail damage is extremely important. As a rule, it will be necessary henceforward in the planting of intensive orchards to tackle questions of protection of the plantings against hail and natural disasters comprehensively.

Comrades!

Increasingly great significance is attached to the delivery of the product to the consumer with the least losses and with high quality as the scale of agricultural production expands.

The primary processing of the products is not performed to the proper standard on many farms.

The republic is straggling in the creation of capacity for the storage of agricultural products behind the increase in the production thereof. The plan for the location of repositories and processing industry enterprises is far from perfect, and their existing technology and equipment do not always ensure the high quality of product storage. We cannot be reconciled to the fact that a large quantity of products is spoiled and its quality reduced owing to the unsatisfactory organization of the harvesting and flagrant violations of packaging and shipment techniques, which ultimately is negatively reflected in supplied to the population.

The growth of agricultural production outlined by the republic's food program insistently demands a fundamental improvement in the entire system of the products' storage, shipment and sale, a strengthening of the barrier against losses and the creation of conditions for their efficient processing.

We must strive for complete provision with packaging and wrapping materials, the shortage of which is particularly acute in the production of fruit and vegetable products and in the packaging of processing industry products.

For the successful fulfillment of the program of an increase in the production of canned fruit and vegetables it is essential to increase the capacity of canning industry enterprises and furnish these enterprises more extensively with progressive technology and new equipment and installations. Progressive fruit and vegetable canning techniques, bulk and containerized raw material and product shipment methods and mechanized and automated product wrapping and packaging methods, particularly preserved and candied fruit packaging methods, must be introduced particularly energetically.

It is essential at all enterprises to organize waste-free production technology and broaden the selection of the manufactured products.

The scale of production of agricultural products and the processing sectors of industry will grow continuously. The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, which has been entrusted with implementing a single technical policy in the production, procurement, processing, storage and sale of products, should develop and effect the precise interaction of the entire field-plant-counter production chain.

For a reduction in losses of fruit and vegetable products and potatoes it is necessary to perform a great deal of work on an improvement in the production-economic relationships of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with the procurement and trading organizations and the processing enterprises and to expand the direct relations between them.

It is essential that the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Aykoop Board adopt all measures for a rise in the standard of trade. Is it really permissible for agricultural products sometimes to be sold in the summer months in unsanitary conditions directly on the sidewalk? The gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, some of which have for some reason absented themselves from questions of the trade in fruit and vegetable products, must also participate most actively in improving matters here.

Comrades!

The further development of animal husbandry is a most important component of the Food Program. The 26th CPSU Congress declared this sector the priority front in the countryside.

The republic's party, soviet and agricultural authorities are performing a considerable amount of work on the development of public animal husbandry and the farmsteads' increased productiveness.

The state was sold 25,000 tons more livestock and poultry, 58,000 tons more milk and 105 million more eggs on average in the 10th Five-Year Plan by the republic as a whole than in the Ninth. The 5-year quotas and those stipulated for 1981 were overfulfilled with respect to all types of animal husbandry product. The per cow milk yield increased by 355 kilos in this time on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and in 1981 constituted 2,051 kilos, and the average weight of cattle sold to the state increased by 54 kilos.

The increase in meat production was achieved mainly thanks to the livestock's increased meat productiveness. As of the start of 1982 some 84 kilos of meat had been produced per head of cattle on the kolkhozes and state farms and at the interfarm enterprises compared with 68 kilos in 1975.

There was an increase in the proportion of pork and poultry meat in the overall volume of procurement thanks to the development of industrial animal husbandry. The state animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories now cater for 22 percent of meat procurements and more than 79 percent of egg production.

The republic's animal husbandry is now based on developed material-technical facilities. Some R110 million or R29 million more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan were spent in the 10th alone on the construction, modernization and extension of animal husbandry premises.

Questions of a further upsurge of animal husbandry and fodder production were the subject of a special study at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee April (1980) and July (1981) plenums. The plenums drew up and affirmed a comprehensive program of the intensification and further development of animal husbandry and fodder production, the basic provisions of which are retained in the food program also. Proceeding from the realistic possibilities of the development of animal husbandry, it is planned, following a certain increase, to stabilize the overall numbers of cattle, having sharply increased the number of cows here. The sheep herd will be partially reduced by virtue of land-protection measures. Hog raising and poultry breeding will develop at a faster pace.

In animal husbandry we must commission all resources and potential more actively. It cannot be tolerated that a whole number of rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises are still not tackling fundamental questions of the development of animal husbandry quickly enough. There are serious shortcomings in pureblood breeding, the feeding of the animals and the mechanization of laborious processes and in combating livestock diseases, and the assimilation of the production capacity of the animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories is dragging on intolerably.

Our priority task is an increase in meat production.

In the majority of the republic's rayons the solution of the meat problem is connected primarily with an increase in beef production. This is conditioned on the one hand by the population's growing demand for beef and, on the other, the singularities of the feed balance and natural conditions of the rayons.

Of all the reserves of an increase in beef production, we should highlight particularly an increase in the weight of the livestock delivered for procurement and a reduction in the time taken to fatten it.

Certain successes have been scored in the republic in the organization of intensive fattening.

Whereas in 1974 the republic's kolkhozes and state farms sold the state approximately 4,000 head of heavyweight young cattle, 50,741 head were sold last year with an average live weight of 322 kilos, including 11,500 head with a live weight of over 350 kilos. Positive results were achieved by the farms of Abovyanskiy, Razdanskiy, Nairiyskiy, Kalininskiy, Gukasyanskiy, Echmiadzinskiy, Artashatskiy and other rayons.

However, there are serious shortcomings in this important matter.

In 1981 the kolkhozes and sovkhoses sold the state approximately 32,000 head of low-weight young cattle with an average weight of 244 kilos. Thus the farms of Azizbekovskiy Rayon sold the state 1,626 head of low-weight young cattle, Gugarskiy 1,613 head, Martuminskiy 2,853, Talinskiy 942, Yekhegnadzorskiy 930, Noyemberyanskiy 897, Idzhevanskiy 840 and Aragatskiy 617 head.

In the republic as a whole in 1981 the number of heavyweight livestock sold the state declined 8 percent compared with 1980, and this under conditions where the republic received an additional 100,000 tons of concentrated feed approximately.

We have all the conditions for the sale of all young cattle to the state with a live weight of over 350-400 kilos.

This task should be under the closest attention of the raykoms and rayispolkoms and ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry and their bodies locally.

I believe that it is within the capabilities of many rayons and farms to accomplish this task in the current 5-year plan.

The food program assigns a considerable place in the formation of the republic's meat "budget" to the intensive development of industrial hog raising and poultry breeding. Much has been done in recent years on the construction of animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories, an increase in meat production capacity and the introduction of progressive techniques in production. However, extremely unsatisfactory use is as yet being made of the opportunities for an increase in the production and procurement of meat at the state animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories. The Ministry of Agriculture is not performing concrete work for the full use of their production capacity, rational fodder expenditure and the correct application of livestock and poultry rearing techniques.

In the last 6 years enterprises of the Armglavzhivprom have fallen 3,155 tons short in the supply of meat to the state, and Armptitseprom enterprises have fallen 10,824 tons short.

Overexpenditure of fodder in this time here on the farms of the Armglavzhivprom constituted 60,000 tons of feed units and on Armptitseprom farms 97,300 tons.

In 1981 planned capacity for the production of beef in the animal husbandry complexes was assimilated 80 percent and of pork 53 percent. The planned capacity of poultry factories for meat was assimilated 63 percent.

Mistakes and oversights of a fundamental nature have been allowed to occur in the higher authorities in the organization and planning of the operation of the animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories.

Thus the broiler farms of the Armptitseprom annually experience an acute shortage of hybrid incubative eggs, which leads to the frustration of the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of poultry. This is caused by the system's lack of a secondary reproducer--the main supplier of hybrid eggs to the boiler poultry factories.

Instead of organizing hybrid egg production on the reproducer farms of the Armptitseprom system, the Ministry of Agriculture annually imports with great difficulty from other republics for the poultry factories 8 million incubative eggs.

There are shortcomings in the activity of the interfarm enterprises also.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the raykoms and rayispolkoms must strive to ensure as quickly as possible that the production capacity of the complexes, poultry factories and interfarm enterprises be assimilated fully and cater for the fulfillment of state plans.

I believe that the Council of Ministers will put this matter under unremitting supervision and bring the necessary state order to bear in this important area of animal husbandry.

It is impermissible that in some places there has been a slackening of attention to the organization of the production of pork, poultry and eggs at the kolkhoz and sovkhos farmsteads.

The kolkhozes and sovkhos must keep a large number of sows in order, together with the fulfillment of the plans for the production of pork, to sell the public on a contractual basis piglets for fattening and sale to the state. After all, it is easier for them to keep a sow than in the private sector, and every family is capable of rearing piglets. The introduction of such a system of mutual relations will profit both the farms and the public.

We must also make fuller use of the potential of sheep breeding by means of its further intensification. It is essential to sharply increase the proportion of ewes in the herd, particularly where there is a partial decline in the sheep herd, organize the intensive fattening of the lambs everywhere and put all the young stock unsuitable for reproduction of the herd on intensive fattening and sell the state this very year stock with a live weight of no less than 35 kilos.

It is also necessary to increase the sheep's dairy productiveness.

A big reserve of an increase in state meat resources is a reduction in unwarranted intrafarm consumption of livestock and poultry. It has been reduced somewhat on the republic's farms in recent years thanks to the measures that have been adopted. However, the large slaughter of livestock with negligible live weight, particularly young stock, for intrafarm needs is still permitted in many places. Thousands of head of cattle, sheep and goats and pigs were slaughtered last year on the kolkhozes, at interfarm enterprises and on the state farms of the republic. The average live weight per head of cattle sold locally here constituted 134 kilos, that of sheep and goats 19 kilos and that of hogs 19.5 kilos.

Calculations show that the republic's kolkhozes and state farms lost over 4,000 tons of meat for this reason.

Each such instance must be regarded as a flagrant violation of state plan discipline, and the entire responsibility for bringing due order to bear here is entrusted to the rayon leaders.

This year the plan provides for the sale to the state of 108,000 tons of meat. It is the first time that we will have procured such a quantity of meat. It requires of all leaders of rayons and the Ministry of Agriculture and other ministries more active work in animal husbandry and an increase in the responsibility of the personnel locally in fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges.

Comrades!

We have a great deal of work to do for a further increase in milk production.

The qualitative indicators of dairy stockbreeding in the republic remain low. The per cow milk yield is not growing quickly enough, there is a high incidence of barrenness and there is practically no reduction in the specific consumption of labor and fodder and, consequently, prime costs.

On 25 percent of the farms engaged in milk production the average per cow yield constitutes from 1,000 to 1,649 kilos, and only 7 percent of the farms obtains 3,000 kilos of milk and more.

One is also struck here by the great variation and sharp fluctuations in the productiveness of the livestock on farms with identical soil-climatic conditions. Thus the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev of Abovyanskiy Rayon's village of Kotayk obtained 4,228 kilos of milk per cow in 1981 while the neighboring Kamariskiy Sovkhoz of the same rayon obtained only 1,863 kilos.

Full use is not being made of the possibilities of milk production in the state animal husbandry complexes and at the large-scale mechanized animal husbandry farmsteads.

It is essential that we make the maximum use of all reserves and potential of an increase in milk production in all rayons, at all farmsteads and in the brigades and by the end of the current 5-year plan even will have raised the per cow milk yield to 2,300-2,400 kilos.

A principal cause of the low growth rate of the production of animal husbandry products on the kolkhozes and state farms is the slow increase in the number of cows. The most important business of an increase in the number of cows has virtually been allowed to drift. Neither the Gosplan, ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry, the State Committee for Forestry nor the raykoms and rayispolkoms are engaging in these matters in earnest and lack a scientifically substantiated, concrete goal-oriented action program.

In the last 10 years the cow herd in Vardenisskiy Rayon has declined by 339 cows, in Amasiyskiy by 147, Aparanskiy by 52 and Spitakskiy by 45, while in Aragatskiy, Araratskiy and Tumanyanskiy rayons the increase in the cow herd constituted only 30 to 114 head. No comment, as they say.

Can the fact that the majority of rayons is not paying due attention to an increase in the proportion of cows in the overall herd really contribute to the intensification of animal husbandry? In the last 10 years the proportion of cows in the herd on the republic's kokhozes and state farms has remained virtually unchanged and is not above 32-33 percent and is even less on a number of farms of Aragatskiy, Martuninskiy, Aniyskiy, Kafanskiy and other rayons.

For an increase in the production and procurement of meat and milk the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and republic government have drawn up measures to bring the numbers of cows in 1985 to 200,000 head as against the 5-year plan of 184,000 head and by 1990 to 220,000 head. It is planned to raise the proportion of cows in the herd to 40-41 percent and in the suburban zones to 55-60 percent and to transfer to the milch herd annually 20-25 heifers per 100 cows.

Securing these indicators is the direct duty of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, State Committee for Forestry, raykoms, rayispolkoms and all animal husbandry workers.

For several years now dry cows in the republic have constituted 22-25 percent and dry ewes 18-20 percent. Some 1,000-1,200 piglets are obtained annually per 100 sows. This leads to an annual shortfall of a large quantity of meat and milk here.

The situation is even more unsatisfactory on many farms and in many rayons. Dry cows last year on the farms of Spitakskiy Rayon constituted 40 percent, of Amasiyskiy 39 percent, Stepanavanskiy 36 percent, Kalininskiy 32 percent, the Rayon imeni Kamo 33 percent and Gugarkskiy and Sisianskiy rayons 30 percent.

It is time to put an end to such lax management and adopt concrete measures to reduce the dryness of the parent herd to a minimum. Additional capital, premises and fodder are not needed for this. What is needed is high organization, responsibility and discipline.

It is necessary to adopt exhaustive measures for an accelerated improvement in the pureblood and productive properties of the livestock and poultry and the correct organization of the reproduction of the herd.

It is essential that the ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry develop and affirm measures aimed at an increase in the moral and material interest of the milkers, herdsman, animal husbandry brigade leaders, insemination technicians, veterinarians and animal specialists. It is also necessary here to pay attention to the remuneration of their work in kind--a calf, lamb or piglet.

We must improve the existing practice of the location and construction of cow barns on the republic's farms.

Practice shows that under republic's conditions a passion for size in the construction of complexes leads to undesirable results.

We need to build cow barns of various standard sizes--for 100 head of livestock upward. It is necessary to erect a cow barn of the optimum standard size by proceeding from the concrete conditions of each farm. At the same time it is essential to engage more actively and effectively in the renovation and modernization of the existing farmsteads, where we obtain and will continue for a long time to obtain the bulk of animal husbandry products.

Together with measures for an increase in the volume of the production of animal husbandry products the Food Program formulates measures for an improvement in their quality.

Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee plenum drew attention to the need for the utmost strengthening of the fodder base, which is central in the development of animal husbandry. As is known, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee July (1981) Plenum drew up a comprehensive program of the further intensification of field and meadow-pasture fodder production, an increase in the productivity of all fodder land, an improvement in the structure of the sown areas, the introduction in production of high-yield strains and hybrids and the application of progressive techniques of the procurement, storage and preparation for feeding of the fodder.

The results of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan show that there has been a marked strengthening of animal husbandry's fodder base as a result of the consistent work of the party, soviet and economic-planning authorities.

However, there are serious shortcomings in fodder production. Progressive fodder procurement and animal feeding techniques are not being introduced quickly enough, due attention is not being paid to balancing the feed rations in terms of protein and other components, losses in the harvesting, storage and processing of the fodder are permitted, due attention is not being paid to the quality of the procured fodder and big losses of its nutrients are permitted in many rayons. Of the 240,000 tons of hay inspected in 1981, 39 percent proved to be third class and ungraded. Losses constituted 160,000 tons of feed units merely with respect to the quantity of fodder inspected.

The Ministry of Agriculture has failed to provide for the organization of rayon fodder quality-control laboratories. The feed-preparation shops, whose number is manifestly insufficient, are operating poorly.

Measures for an intensification of fodder production are as yet being implemented unsatisfactorily in a number of rayons. Not all the farms fulfilled the quotas for an expansion of the area sown to fodder crops on irrigated land,

an increase in the areas containing sainfoin and alfalfa, the production of perennial and meadow-pasture grass seed and the application of organic and mineral fertilizer to the hayfields and pasture. Such production processes as the pelletization and conservation of the grass and the production of vitamin-grass meal are not being introduced quickly enough, and measures for separating fodder production into an independent sector are being implemented at a slow pace.

All this is reducing the efficiency of fodder production and the returns from the fodder.

The pace of the construction of fodder repositories, including that performed by sponsor organizations, is inadequate.

As you recall, last year the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum set the task of the construction of fodder repositories by sponsor organizations. The republic's ministries and industrial enterprises were given concrete quotas. But not all regarded this assignment responsibly. The ministries of industrial construction, rural construction, construction materials industry and highway construction and maintenance and a number of enterprises failed to fulfill the stipulated quota.

I believe that the corresponding party committees and primary party organizations will react properly to this. The Central Committee Secretariat also must display the necessary exactingness and consistency here.

The possibilities of the industrial, construction and transport enterprises are sufficient to enable them to assist the kolkhozes and sovkhoses without detriment to their main activity.

In the current year we have to procure 835,000 tons of hay, 790,000 tons of silage, 480,000 tons of haylage, 280,000 tons of straw and 130,000 tons of fodder root crops. This is more than last year. But we must exceed this also. This is required by the task envisaged by the Food Program of an increase in meat and milk production this very year.

Comrades! For an improvement in supplies of animal husbandry products to the republic's population we must also assign the kolkhoz members' and workers' and employees' private subsidiary farms a big role. It is sufficient to say that 33.7 percent of the republic's total cattle herd, 43.5 percent of the cows, 32 percent of the hogs and 40.5 percent of the sheep and goats are kept on the public's private farms.

It should be mentioned that much has been done in the republic for the development of the private subsidiary farms. Compared with 1970 the head of cattle kept by the population in 1981 had increased 26.1 percent, including cows 18.8 percent, and the numbers of hogs by a factor of 2.2 and sheep and goats by 27 percent. Last year alone cattle on the population's private farms increased by 12,000 head compared with the previous year, cows by 5,300 head, hogs by 3,800 and sheep and goats by 38,000.

However, there are serious shortcomings in this important matter. The proportion of farms which do not keep livestock is increasing in the republic. As of 1 January 1982 some 53 percent of kolkhoz members' farms did not keep any livestock, 61 percent of farms kept no cattle, 64 percent no cows, 95 percent no hogs and 68 percent no sheep. In Araratskaya Valley rayons from 70 to 86 percent of kolkhoz members' farms keep no types of livestock.

There are also serious shortcomings in an increase in the production of plant-growing products.

On a number of farms of the Araratskaya Valley certain inhabitants have cleared from the attached plots plantings of crops traditional for our people--grapes, apricots and peaches.

The raykom and rayispolkoms must strive to ensure that only food crops be cultivated on the population's attached plots. This is insistently demanded by the interests of an improvement in food supplies to the population.

The Food Program has drawn up measures for an improvement in the organization of the citizens' private subsidiary farms, collective horticulture and vegetable growing and purchases of agricultural products from the public.

Measures have been elaborated for the sale to the public of young livestock and poultry and the allocation of plots for haymaking and grazing livestock to those who keep livestock on private subsidiary farms.

A most important task of the raykoms and rayispolkoms and agricultural authorities and trade union organizations is the creation of conditions ensuring that each family living in the countryside may have an attached plot and keep livestock and poultry.

There are also appreciable shortcomings in collective horticulture and vegetable growing. Serious shortcomings and distortions are permitted in a number of places in the organization of collective horticulture. In violation of the rules the horticultural partnerships frequently incorporate persons unconnected with labor relationships with the enterprises. Infected with a petit bourgeois, philistine consumerist mentality, certain members of the horticultural partnerships have taken the path of acquisition and are erecting on the assigned plots instead of small summer houses villas with garages and other extensions, producing absolutely no agricultural products. Yet the organization of collective horticulture pursues a single goal--increasing the resources of agricultural products. The reason for these serious shortcomings and oversights in the development of collective horticulture is primarily the fact that certain rayon and city soviet and trade union authorities have not adopted the necessary measures to ensure the unswerving fulfillment of the party and government decree on these questions, have virtually removed themselves from monitoring the observance of the established standards and rules and are not properly combating violations of official order. And a number of raykoms is monitoring inadequately the work of the soviet, trade union and economic-planning authorities on these questions and is not making a proper high-minded appraisal of the violations and abuses in good time.

At the behest of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Central Committee [sic] the appropriate measures are being adopted to eliminate the serious shortcomings in collective horticulture.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and ArSSR Council of Ministers attach importance to the development of subsidiary farms of industrial, transport and other enterprises, organizations and establishments and an increase in their production of agricultural products for an improvement in public catering for the workers and employees.

More than 80 such subsidiary farms are functioning in the republic currently.

Positive experience of work has been accumulated at a number of enterprises of Razdanskiy Rayon, the Aykoop and the ministries of trade, food industry and others.

Some 60 tons of pork were produced on the subsidiary farm of the Razdanskaya GRES in 1981, for example. Some 3.5-4 kilos of feed units were consumed per kilo of meat.

It is essential that the raykoms and rayispolkoms implement more actively the necessary measures for the further development and an improvement in the activity of these farms.

Comrades! Under the conditions of the ever growing scale of the production of animal husbandry products exceptional importance is attached to the precise operation of the formula food industry. In recent years enterprises of the republic's formula food industry have coped, in the main, with fulfillment of formula food production plans. However, the Ministry of Procurement is not providing together with an increase in the volume of production for the manufacture of feed of the proper quality, high nutrient content and balance. Its selection is narrow. No fundamental improvement can be discerned in the operation of this industry's enterprises. Here, as before, flagrant breaches of the formula food manufacturing process are permitted, there is no proper control of the quality of the manufactured product and the confirmed prescriptions for different agricultural animal age groups is frequently violated.

Proper accounting with respect to the raw material and finished product has not been organized and instances of the embezzlement and squandering of socialist property are allowed to occur at the formula food plants, and a proper struggle against these has not been organized in the ministry system.

Comrades! A certain amount of work has been done in the republic in recent years on the development of fish farming and an improvement in supplies to the population of fish and fish products.

The total fish catch in natural water basins and fish production in commodity ponds in the last 5 years increased by a factor of 2.4.

In 1981 Fish Association enterprises produced 3,300 tons of fish in 1,800 hectares of water basin, securing a volume of products per hectare of 18 quintals compared with the 15.8 quintals obtained in 1975.

At the same time it should be mentioned that the republic's fish farming is not developing quickly enough. Inefficient use is being made of commodity pond capacity.

The republic's fish farms are as yet inadequately provided with means of the comprehensive mechanization of production processes, and manual labor predominates there.

There are great opportunities for an increase in fish production in the republic. Given sound organization of fish farming in the local water basins, the pond fish catch in 1990 could be increased to 8,000-10,000 tons.

To achieve these indicators it is planned to improve work on stocking the republic's reservoirs and other ponds with valuable species of fish, construct in 1983-1985 a fish hatchery for the reproduction of Sevan trout with a capacity of 2.5 million young fish and renovate a number of fish farms.

Rabbit breeding and the breeding of other animals for meat could occupy an appreciable place in the replenishment of the republic's meat resources.

I believe that together with the kolkhozes and state farms certain enterprises, organizations, schools and the population of the republic could involve themselves in this successfully.

We should also engage more concretely in such an important sector as apiculture for the purpose of replenishing food resources.

Manifestly inadequate use is being made in the republic of the possibilities of the further development of apiculture and an increase in honey production. Moreover, the number of bee families has been reduced and beehives have been unjustifiably eliminated on some farms.

In 1981 the number of bee colonies had declined by almost 23,000 on the republic's farms compared with 1975. All this has led to a sharp reduction in the production of honey and been reflected extremely negatively in the pollination of agricultural crops.

In the last decade the commodity honey yield in the republic as a whole was not more than 1-2 kilos per beehive.

The proper measures are not being adopted for the creation of material-technical facilities for the normal development of apiculture. Insufficient attention is being paid to questions of the stimulation of the development of amateur bee-keeping.

An extremely serious situation has come about in the republic in apiculture in connection with the extensive spread of bee disease.

It is essential that the Council of Ministers make the question of the development of this important sector the subject of special examination.

The republic has great opportunities for mushroom production. Aykoop and State Committee for Forestry enterprises and the public have good experience here. Calculations show that it is possible to produce thousands of tons of field mushrooms without appreciable capital investments and great expenditure of fuel and materials when worked-out mines and galleries are used.

Much has to be done by the State Committee for Forestry in an increase in food resources. There are big reserves of wild fruit, berries and mushrooms in our forests. These include such valuable products as sea buckthorn, Cornelian cherry, raspberries, blackberries and others, not to mention valuable medicinal herbs.

However, extremely inadequate use is as yet being made of the republic's forest resources, while in certain tracts they are being used, it may be said, barbarically.

I would like to dwell particularly on walnut production. According to preliminary calculations, the republic has the possibility of annually producing 15,000-20,000 tons of walnuts and thereby not only satisfying republic requirements but also exporting them. Yet from 1968 through 1980 the average gross walnut harvest on the republic's kolkhozes, sovkhozes and state farms fluctuated between 205 and 49 tons, that is, declined. In this same period the average harvest of walnuts per hectare constituted from 5.4 to 1.3 quintals, that is, roughly as much as may be produced by a few mature trees, if well cared for.

Work has already begun in the republic on the planting of walnut plantations and roadside plantings. It is essential to extend and impart great scale to this work. We expect much of our Komsomol here.

The republic's food program outlines measures for the creation of capacity for an increase in the production of vegetable oil and margarine products, sausages and other meat products, confectionary and macaroni products, dehydrated cooked food, cognac products, grape wine, beer and nonalcoholic beverages and dairy industry products. Particular attention is being given to the manufacture of children's food products and also to supplies to treatment and prophylactic and convalescent establishments.

It is planned to expand the volume and selection of national food products.

The republic Gosplan, ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry, meat and dairy and food industry, the State Committee for Forestry, the Aykoop, other ministries and departments, raykoms and rayispolkoms, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and enterprises and organizations should make extensive use of all opportunities to secure an increase in the production of agricultural products and food.

In a word, we must do all within our power to increase to the maximum the production of food products. A creative approach to matters must be displayed here. It is essential in every rayon and on every farm to find the most rational

and optimum ways to solve questions of an increase in the production of food products with obligatory regard for local conditions, the demands of science and practical experience.

One thing is clear: no one in the republic must remain aloof from the solution of this vitally important problem.

Comrades! Together with an increase in the production of food products we must strive for an improvement in the structure of the republic population's diet.

Our republic is in one of the last places among the union republics in the per capita consumption of vegetable oil, wholemilk products and fish and fish products. Thus whereas 17.6 kilos of fish and fish products are consumed per capita in the country on average, we consume only 4.4 kilos, and the figures for vegetable oil are 8.8 and 2.7 kilos respectively.

A high norm has evolved of the consumption of animal oil and cheese, which in terms of milk constitute over 90 percent of the consumption of milk products. And only the remainder, that is, 10 percent, is accounted for by wholemilk products, whose consumption is half that of the recommended norm, which has very undesirable consequences, particularly for children.

Of course, this phenomenon is caused to a certain extent by the evolved traditions of our republic's population, but the existing diet structure cannot be considered rational. We must perform the appropriate work to increase the consumption of wholemilk products, vegetable oil, fish and fish products and other products and diversify and balance our people's food ration.

Comrades! Decisive significance is attached to the efficient use of the republic's land and water resources in the set of measures for realization of the Food Program.

It should be mentioned that considerable work has been done in this important sphere in recent years. Questions of the rational use of land resources, a solicitous attitude toward them and a constant rise in their fertility have been a subject of the particular attention of the republic's party and soviet authorities. And the results that have been achieved are promising. The trend toward the reduction in arable has been overcome. More, the area of arable increased in the period 1975-1981. The area of irrigable land increased by 23,900 hectares.

At the same time there are many shortcomings and unsolved questions in the republic's land use. Instances of the incomplete and irrational use of arable, particularly irrigable land, have not been eradicated. The pace of the assimilation and commissioning of irrigable land, the desalinization of saline soils and an improvement in the reclamative state of the overmoist land of the Araratskaya Valley is still inadequate. The plans for land recultivation and anti-erosion and soil-protection measures are chronically unfulfilled. Soil improvement operations are being allowed to lag sharply behind water-resource construction, and the quality of the operations is low.

The food program plans in the 11th Five-Year Plan to increase the area of arable by 18,000 hectares and commission 30,000 hectares of new irrigable land and in the 12th Five-Year Plan 15,000 hectares and 30,000 hectares respectively. Solution of the said problem will enable us, according to modest estimates, to secure an increase in the gross agricultural product of 25-30 percent. This is our principal reserve of an increase in farming and animal husbandry products.

The republic Council of Ministers should provide for the highly efficient use of the capital investments allocated for this purpose and material-technical resources, formulate measures to accelerate the pace of the development of the republic's land and pay particular attention to the organization as quickly as possible of new sovkhozes on the land under the jurisdiction of the Akhuryanskoye Reservoir.

The further development of agriculture and other sectors of the republic's economy is inconceivable without water-resource construction on a broad scale and the efficient use of water resources.

Much has been done in this important sector also. The Azatskoye, Dzhogazskoye, Akhuryanskoye, Tavushskoye, Bashkendskoye, Khalavarskoye, Kechutskoye and Tolorskoye reservoirs, which store 778 million cubic meters of water, have been commissioned in the last 6 years. We would say for comparison's sake that the volume of the river flow regulated in the 55 reservoirs built prior to 1975 constitutes only 284 million cubic meters. The construction of reservoirs is continuing. Work is being carried out on the construction of the Sevaberdskoye, Akhumskoye, Davidbekovskoye, Gergerskoye and Spandaryanskoye reservoirs and a complex of hydraulic works for diverting the flow of the Vorotan River into Lake Sevan. Work will begin in the 11th Five-Year Plan on the construction of the Razdanskoye, Kapskoye, Getikskoye, Oktemberyanskoye and Vedinskoye reservoirs and in the 12th Five-Year Plan on the Myasnikyanskoye, Armanisskoye, Arshalyuskoye, Garniyskoye, Fioletovskoye and other reservoirs.

Realization of this truly colossal and complex program demands that the Glavarmvodstroy, ministries of land reclamation and water resources, agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry, the State Committee for Forestry, the appropriate planning and scientific research institutes, the Gidrospetstroy, the Arpa-Sevanstroy and other construction and installation organizations fundamentally improve the planning and construction reservoirs and also their operation.

A particular concern of ours is the rational use of irrigation water. There are many shortcomings and oversights here. There are big filtration losses of water in the reservoirs, some of the old reservoirs and irrigation systems are in poor technical condition and progressive methods of irrigation and watering equipment are being introduced inadequately. These shortcomings are incompatible with our big plans.

We have said repeatedly and will not tire of repeating until we achieve the goal that under our republic's conditions every hectare of land and every cubic meter of water must be used with the greatest efficiency and with the

highest results and that we must obtain from them as much as possible. This should be the principle of principles of our entire work in agriculture.

In the system of measures geared to an acceleration of the growth of agricultural production a big role belongs to the mechanization and chemicalization of agricultural production.

A considerable amount of work has been done in recent years in the republic to increase the kolkhozes' and state farms' provision with equipment. There has been a considerable improvement in the use of the machinery-tractor pool, equipment, mineral fertilizer and plant-protection agents and an increase in labor productivity. It is intended to considerably increase the capital-output and power-worker ratios in the republic's agriculture and expand still further the range of application of chemicalization agents.

The demands of an improvement in the use of all agricultural equipment rise in connection with the increase in the pool of machinery and equipment and the increased complexity of their operation.

However, we state once again today that the level of production mechanization is still low and mineral fertilizers are used with low efficiency on many farms. The per shift and per diem output of machinery is low, progressive methods of the organization of the operation, repair, servicing and storage of the machinery-tractor pool and equipment are not being introduced quickly enough, there is machine-operator personnel turnover, equipment down time is great and there are considerable losses and the spoilage even of fertilizer.

The additions obtained from the application of fertilizer are below the norms in the republic owing to violations of fertilizer application techniques and the inadequate organization of this work. Thus with a norm of an addition to the harvest of 5.1 tons of grain crops per ton of fertilizer, in the 10th Five-Year Plan we obtained an annual average of 3.6 tons of additional grain crops or 70 percent of the norm. The figures for sugar beet were 19 tons against 32 tons respectively or 59 percent, for potatoes 9 tons against 18 tons or 50 percent and for vegetables and melon crops 21 tons against 34 tons or 62 percent.

It is essential that the Gosplan, ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry, State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, State Committee for Forestry, the "Armsel'khozkhimiya" Production-Scientific Association and other ministries and departments in charge of agricultural enterprises and organizations and kolkhoz, state farm and interfarm enterprise leaders develop and implement measures providing for a significant increase in the degree of mechanization of production processes and the efficiency of the use of agricultural machinery and equipment, a streamlining of the organization of the labor of machine operators and increased supervision of the strict observance of statutory order, the storage, operation and writing off of agricultural equipment and the increased efficiency of the use of mineral and organic fertilizer and plant-protection agents.

Comrades! The accomplishment of the big tasks for the further intensification of agricultural production and the development of the entire agrarian-industrial complex of the republic is being supported by increasing volumes of capital investment.

However, we still have major shortcomings in the full and efficient use of capital investments and the organization of rural construction. From year to year capital investments are not assimilated fully, instances of their dispersal are tolerated and the specified times of the commissioning of a large number of facilities are disrupted. All this is doing considerable damage to the development of the agrarian-industrial complex.

We must, as required by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, regard the construction sites of the agrarian-industrial complex as the republic's most important priority construction projects and increase the responsibility of the party, soviet and agricultural authorities and construction organization, kolkhoz and sovkhoz and processing enterprise leaders for the efficient use of capital investments and the timely commissioning and assimilation of the capacity of facilities of agriculture and fruit and vegetable industry, food, canning and meat and dairy industry and other sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex. It is essential to channel the allocated capital investments primarily into the development of capacity making it possible to increase food production as quickly as possible, into the retooling, expansion and renovation of operating enterprises and works and the accelerated commissioning of facilities under construction.

Science is to make a big contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.

Our scientists have increased the efficiency of scientific research in recent years and strengthened science's ties to agricultural production.

In the period 1982-1990 the Gosplan, Academy of Sciences and ministries and departments of the agrarian-industrial complex and their scientific research subdivisions must implement measures for a further development of scientific research and the accelerated introduction of scientific achievements in production. It is essential to increase selection work for the creation of new strains and hybrids of agricultural crops corresponding to the requirements of the industrial techniques employed in plant growing; to create and introduce strains resistant to unfavorable environmental factors, with a high product quality and the maximum yield; accelerate the introduction of high-yield strains and hybrids of potatoes, vegetables, melon crops, fruit crops and grapes with high nutritive and processing properties; and implement measures to improve the pureblood properties and create new highly productive breeds, lines and hybrids adapted to industrial techniques in the animal husbandry sectors.

It is necessary to increase research into the rational use of land and water resources and their protection against pollution and depletion and to provide for the development and introduction of new techniques of the storage of agricultural products using artificial cooling in a regulated gaseous atmosphere.

It is essential to create highly efficient waste-free techniques of the processing of agricultural products ensuring the high quality, gustatory properties and prolonged preservation of food products creating the possibility of the production of products with comprehensive nutritious properties. Research geared to an improvement in the planning and management of the agrarian-industrial complex is becoming urgent.

Comrades! A most important task of the party, soviet, economic-planning and trade union authorities is the consistent implementation of measures for the social development of the countryside and a further rise in the level of the rural inhabitants' well-being, culture and medical and consumer services. It is no secret that the successful functioning of the agrarian-industrial complex is possible given the corresponding production and social infrastructure. We must engage more actively on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and at other agricultural enterprises in the construction of homes, children's preschool establishments, clubs, libraries, trading, public catering and consumer service enterprises and other social and cultural-everyday facilities and also roads.

We need to expand individual housing construction on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, rendering the builders the utmost assistance in the granting of financial and material resources and the allocation for this purpose of the necessary building materials.

For implementation of the program of the social development of the countryside it is essential that the Gosplan and ministries and departments of the agrarian-industrial complex find when drawing up the annual and 5-year plans additional resources for nonproduction construction on the farms thanks to the redistribution of total capital investments in favor of the countryside.

Comrades! As mentioned, together with the Food Program the CPSU Central Committee plenum examined and adopted a system of measures aimed at an improvement in the management of the agrarian-industrial complex and a refinement of the economic mechanism.

For the first time the agrarian-industrial complex is being separated out as an independent subject of planning and management. This itself creates the possibility of the better, more efficient combination of territorial, sectorial and program-goal planning, the basis of which should be the end result--the country's uninterrupted supply with food. The single system of the management of agriculture and the sectors connected with it--both at the center and locally--is designed to serve this goal. In the republic's rayons agrarian-industrial associations are being created, and in the republic an agrarian-industrial commission.

Particular significance is attached to the rayon component.

Considering the complexity and diversity of the tasks being tackled in the rayons, agricultural departments are being created in the raykoms.

Great attention was paid to an improvement in and the recovery of the economic situation in the countryside and the strengthening of cost accounting on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

As of 1 January 1983 there will be an increase in the purchase prices for cattle, hogs, sheep, milk, grain, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables and other products.

In order to make fuller use of the cultivated product and to store and process it better it is intended in the 12th Five-Year Plan to complete the transition to the acceptance of livestock, poultry, milk, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries directly on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This product will be exported by procurement organization transport.

For the implementation of all these decisions locally our raykoms and rayispolkoms and ministries and departments must perform painstaking and consistent political and organizing work.

Comrades!

Implementation of the Food Program will require a consistent improvement in the selection, assignment and training of personnel. Trust in executive personnel, an exacting and concerned approach to their activity, encouragement of initiative and, at the same time, an increase in personal responsibility for the assignment--such is the essence of party policy on the personnel issue. Our personnel has matured markedly and it is capable of tackling big and complex tasks.

However, there are also still many executives which are not reorganizing their work quickly enough and are mobilizing intrinsic production resources and potential insufficiently, running matters in the old way, by obsolete methods, and resting content with what has been achieved.

Certain raykoms do not always study the personnel's political, organizing and professional qualities in depth, as a consequence of which unworthy, unenterprising people who have not hitherto given a good account of themselves are promoted to executive work, which leads to a deterioration in the work of the labor collectives and, consequently, to the frequent replaceability of executives.

There are serious shortcomings in the training and retraining of personnel of the agrarian-industrial complex.

Not enough young people are yet being sent to the agricultural educational institutions at the recommendation of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The agricultural personnel improvement faculties and schools and agricultural management schools which have been set up under the auspices of the agricultural VUZ's and sovkhoz-technikums are operating insufficiently effectively. The rayon party, soviet and agricultural authorities are not ensuring the appropriate student contingent for these educational institutions.

A number of agricultural sectors is experiencing a shortage of mass occupation personnel--machine operators, machine-milking foremen, animal husbandry complex and feed-preparation shop operators and others.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the rayon, party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and agricultural authorities must implement a set of measures to improve the qualifications of workers of all components, retain young specialists locally and create the necessary work and social conditions for them. Particular attention needs to be paid to the strengthening of the middle production tier with specialist personnel.

Comrades!

Fulfillment of the Food Program will require a further rise in the level of party leadership of the agrarian-industrial complex and an improvement in the methods of organizing and political work in the masses.

The material and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum must be a concrete action program for the raykoms, primary party organizations and every communist in the struggle for the further development of the agrarian-industrial complex and the accelerated growth of the people's well-being. We must all grasp that the Food Program is not only a fundamental turning point in an upsurge of agriculture and the sectors connected with it; it is in nature and scale intended to secure the progress of the entire economy.

The successful fulfillment of the Food Program will largely depend on a rise in the level of the political, organizing and ideological-educational work of the party organizations in the labor collectives.

For this reason the center of gravity of the party committees' work should be in the primary party organizations and in the labor collectives. Where the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum must be materialized, where the Food Program must be concretely realized and where party policy is converted into reality.

The party regards the solution of the food problem as an all-state, all-people task. Only by the efforts of all the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all working people of the republic will it be possible to accomplish the large-scale tasks outlined in the Food Program.

A big role here belongs to our illustrious working class. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum calls on the collectives of all industrial enterprises, transport and other sectors of the economy to step up work on sponsorship assistance to the countryside.

The raykoms must intensify leadership of the soviets and their bodies locally and adopt the necessary measures for the organizational strengthening of the newly created agrarian-industrial associations in order that they might channel their rights and powers fully into the accomplishment of the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must raise still higher the significance and role of socialist competition and strive to ensure that the socialist pledges be a true expression of the initiative and experience of the labor collectives and production pacesetters and stimulate all workers to implementation of our party's strategic line.

The main task of the mass information and propaganda media is to notify all of the republic's workers of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, reveal the meaning of party decisions comprehensively and in depth, show the significance of selfless labor in a further upsurge of the agrarian-industrial complex, actively support valuable initiative, disseminate progressive experience and sharply criticize shortcomings and contribute to their removal.

Figures of the republic's literature and art must create works of art directing the working people toward selfless and persistent labor in the name of fulfillment of the party's plans.

Comrades! Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his report at the plenum that the Food Program puts forward tasks of a varying time scale--long-term, medium-term and urgent, immediate. Today's urgent tasks must be our chief concern. We must do everything to ensure that the Food Program produce its first fruit this very year.

Particular responsibility is vested in the ministries and departments which are a part of the agrarian-industrial complex. This applies primarily to the Ministry of Agriculture and its local bodies. It is necessary for each stage of the present agricultural year to be conducted in organized manner and with a high quality of the operations. Great significance is now attached to the procurement of fodder for animal husbandry and a rapid increase in the production of meat and milk in the pasturing period. It is very important to provide for the tending of the sown areas and prepare well for and carry out in organized fashion the harvesting of cereals, fruit and vegetable and all other agricultural crops. And the most important thing is to strive to ensure that the entire cultivated harvest be accepted from the kolkhozes and state farms in good time and without losses and be reliably preserved, processed and delivered to the consumer. The ministries and departments connected with the acceptance, shipment and processing of the products, primarily the ministries of fruit and vegetable industry, food industry, procurement and motor transport and the Aykoop, must bear full responsibility for this.

Successful work in agriculture and the processing industry sectors will largely depend on how supplies of equipment, installations, spares, mineral fertilizer and herbicides, formula food, fuel and other material resources are effected. Tardy supplies and, even less, breakdowns here are impermissible.

The republic State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, Gossnab, Ministry of Procurement, State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products and the Ministry of Agriculture must fundamentally improve supplies to the agrarian-industrial complex. It is essential to increase the

pace of the construction in the countryside of animal husbandry, agricultural chemical, agricultural equipment and processing industry facilities.

The 1982 boundaries have been determined by our socialist pledges.

Every labor collective and every primary party organization must direct its efforts toward the complete fulfillment of the plan quotas and socialist pledges of 1982--the year of the 60th anniversary of our single multinational Soviet state.

Each of us participants in the Central Committee plenum, each communist and each working person must be imbued with the idea that all our successes depend on organized, skilled, highly productive and high-quality labor. To work and work, study, master the modern achievements of science and technology, assimilate new, progressive experience and labor conscientiously and persistently--this is the guarantee of our development and guarantee of the achievement of the scheduled goals.

Permit me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the republic party organization and all working people will do everything necessary for implementation of the Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, develop socialist competition to reach the boundaries charted for 1982 extensively and exert every effort for the successful realization of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress (stormy applause).

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USUBALIYEV SPEECH AT KIRGHIZ PLENUM

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Jun 82 pp 2-3

[Report of T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee 25 June 1982 Plenum]

[Text] Comrades! Concern for the good of the Soviet people has always been and is now at the center of the activity of our Lenin Party, the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and the Soviet state. The 26th CPSU Congress put forward a far-reaching program of the country's social development and a rise in the people's well-being. On the initiative and under the direct leadership of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Food Program through 1990 was drawn up and approved by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum for the practical embodiment of the congress' goals.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's profoundly meaningful report comprehensively analyzed the results of the tremendous work of the party and the people on the development of agriculture since the Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. The results of the development of this sector in the time which has elapsed since then convincingly show the correctness and great vitality of the party's agrarian policy. Based on this firm foundation, the country's Food Program was expounded precisely and explicitly by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, who pointed out the realistic measures of its practical implementation.

It is precisely thanks to the truly titanic activity of the Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the plans of the further powerful development of our country's agrarian-industrial complex have been outlined sagaciously and with Leninist wisdom. Each line of the Food Program is imbued with Leninist concern for the good of Soviet man.

This is why the working people of Soviet Kirghizstan, like the entire Soviet people, have perceived with exceptional enthusiasm and a feeling of boundless gratitude and acknowledgments to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo his report and the plenum's decision as an outstanding contribution to the development of the party's Leninist agrarian policy and striking new testimony to the party's constant concern for the fuller satisfaction of Soviet people's constantly growing requirements.

The republic party organization unanimously approves all the conclusions and propositions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the plenum's decisions and has made them the basis of its activity and is developing extensive organizing and political work on the mobilization of the working people for the successful fulfillment of the Food Program.

Comrades!

Abiding by the fruitful course of the party's agrarian policy and with the constant support of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, the agricultural production of Soviet Kirgizstan has risen to a new level, the material-technical facilities of the sector have been reinforced considerably and the level of its output has risen appreciably.

Over R4 billion of state capital investments and kolkhoz resources have been invested in the development of the republic's agrarian sector since the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum. Agricultural fixed production capital has risen by a factor of 3.9. Large-scale reclamative facilities have been installed. A whole number of specialized animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories has been built. Formula food production has increased from 87,000 to 700,000 tons a year.

Important changes have occurred in the rural workers' living and work conditions, and their professional and cultural level has risen. A large detachment of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and more than 33,000 tractor drivers, combine operators and other machine operators currently work on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and at agricultural enterprises.

All these and other major positive changes in the countryside, the rural workers' selfless labor and the purposeful organizing and political-educational work of the party organizations have secured a considerable growth of agricultural production.

Whereas in the Seventh Five-Year Plan the republic produced on an annual average R864 million worth of agricultural products, the figure in the 10th Five-Year Plan was R1,446,000,000--a growth of 67 percent.

The production of the basic types of agricultural product is characterized by the following data (on an annual average, thousands of tons):

	1961-1965	1976-1980	% Growth
Grain	658.6	1,370.7	208
Raw cotton	156.9	208.3	133
Vegetables	111.2	341.5	307
Melon crops	34.1	78.2	229
Fruit and berries	41.9	175.8	420
Grapes	14.5	66.1	456
Meat (liveweight)	167.3	264.2	158
Milk	435.9	648.2	149
Wool (physical weight)	18,798	32,307	172
Eggs (millions)	186.4	406.6	218

Despite the republic's rapid population growth, there has been an increase in this period in the average per capita consumption of meat, eggs, vegetables and other products.

The increase in production has been achieved mainly thanks to intensive factors. In 15 years the yield of cereals on irrigated land almost tripled and constituted 39 quintals last year and that of vegetables doubled. The milk yield per forage cow increased by 809 kilos and constituted 2,662 kilos. The republic currently clips an average of 3.2 kilos of wool per sheep.

The numbers of livestock have also increased. The numbers of cattle increased by 150,000 head and were over 1 million as of 1 January 1982 and the numbers of sheep and goats increased by almost 2 million and constituted 10.3 million head.

All these years the republic punctually fulfilled the plans for supplies of meat, milk, vegetables, fruit and other products to all-union stocks, regarding this as the first commandment. Of course, the republic's successes would have been far greater had it not been for natural disasters--drought and low water levels and also mudflows and earthquakes, which repeatedly inflicted severe blows on the national economy.

In a word, comrades, the results of the development of the republic's agricultural production since the Central Committee March plenum are a convincing example of the fact that an appreciable increase in the production of food products has been secured in the country in this time and that the party's wise policy of the all-around intensification of agricultural production has fully justified itself.

Evaluating the results that have been achieved exactly in the light of the urgent requirements advanced in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, we distinctly see shortcomings and unutilized potential in the republic's agriculture. The level of production still lags behind the population's ever growing need for food products and industry's need for agricultural raw material.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, it is essential that the republic party organization adopt effective measures in order first of all to use available resources and the production-engineering potential that has already been created as fully as possible, increase the intensification of farming and animal husbandry and combine in one both the work of all subdivisions of agriculture itself and the sectors servicing it--industry, transport, trade and others.

Comrades! The country's Food Program sets concrete quotas for all the republics. In particular, the Kirghiz SSR has to secure an average annual production of meat (in dressed weight) in the 11th Five-Year Plan in a quantity of 170,000 tons and in the 12th Five-Year Plan of 200,000-210,000 tons and of milk of 700,000 tons and 770,000-800,000 tons respectively.

The implementation of measures providing for fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on the development of sheep breeding in the KiSSR comes to the forefront in the accomplishment of this task. In the present decade the republic has to produce 1.7 million tons of mutton (liveweight) and 470,000 tons of wool (standard weight), which is 500,000 tons of mutton and 80,000 tons of wool more than in the previous decade. Of course, there will also be an increase in production in other animal husbandry sectors.

In the decade the production of meat from the raw material of state resources will increase by a factor of 1.5 and whole milk products by a factor of 1.4. Production of vegetables and melon crops will increase by a factor of 1.6, fruit and berries by a factor of 1.5 and grapes by a factor of 1.8.

Guided by the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, it is essential that we complete the development of the republic Food Program. This document should determine for each oblast and rayon specific quotas with respect to the accomplishment of the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum. We must regard the set quotas as the minimum and do everything to overfulfill the scheduled growth in agricultural production.

And the main path here is the extensive introduction in kolkhoz and sovkhos practice of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, progressive experience, industrial techniques of the cultivation and harvesting of agricultural crops and industrial methods of the raising and fattening of livestock and poultry.

By 1990 we have to have raised the yield of cereals on irrigated land to 40-42 quintals, vegetables to 247 quintals and grapes to 100 quintals per hectare; and the average per cow milk yield on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to 2,000 kilos and also to have considerably increased the average weight categories of the livestock delivered to the state.

In order to achieve the planned indicators we are obliged primarily to make proprietorial and highly efficient use of our main resource--the land. Leonid Il'ich pointed out correctly that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are still falling considerably short in their product supplies precisely because of poor land use. This can be seen in our republic also.

Of course, we have many examples of skillful and rational land use. Take Narynskaya Oblast, which last year harvested 41.5 quintals of grain per irrigated hectare. And two 5-year plans ago the cereals' yield here was no more than 15 quintals. The farmers of Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast obtained more than 40 quintals of cereals per irrigated hectare, and the farms of Kantskiy and Moskovskiy rayons obtained almost 40 quintals.

A splendid example of the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production and a rise in the standard of farming is being set by the collective of the Kirghiz Machine-Testing Station in Kantskiy Rayon. With only 17 percent of the rayon's arable the Machine-Testing Station provides almost one-third of the meat and milk produced by the rayon's farms. Some R1,615 of gross product were produced here per hectare of arable as last year, which was 1.5 times more than in the rayon.

Last year 89 kolkhozes and sovkhozes or almost one-fourth of all the republic's farms harvested over 50 quintals of cereals per irrigable hectare. At the same time 82 farms harvested less than 30 quintals, including 20 farms which harvested less than 20 quintals per hectare.

Big potential for an increase in the production of forage grain under the republic's conditions is represented by corn. We have farms and entire rayons which have accumulated a wealth of experience of obtaining high harvests of corn grain. Last year 88 farms (of the 207 cultivating corn) harvested over 60 quintals of grain per hectare, in Toktogul'skiy and Uzgenskiy rayons the harvest was over 80 quintals and the leading brigades and links of these rayons obtained more than 150 quintals. However, 93 farms in the republic and Panfilovskiy, Kalininskiy and Moskovskiy rayons as a whole, which also have favorable soil-climatic conditions for the cultivation of corn, are taking in less than 50 quintals of grain per hectare.

Such a variation in the yield of agricultural crops is explained primarily by the fact that not all farms here are displaying due concern for an increase in the fertility of the land. We can no longer put up with this. It is essential to implement with respect to every farm suitable measures providing for the highly efficient use of land, particularly irrigated land. The best indicator achieved in land use should be the property of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And we will accomplish this.

We also have much potential for an increase in the yield of potatoes, vegetables, melon crops, fruit, grapes and other crops. And this potential also has to be commissioned this very year.

In order to ensure the stable development of animal husbandry it is essential that we implement large-scale measures to strengthen fodder production and put the main emphasis here on the increase in the production of roughage and succulent fodder and the all-around industrialization of this sector. The average annual volume of the production of roughage and succulent fodder in the 10th Five-Year Plan increased by a factor of 1.2 here and amounted to 2 million tons of feed units. Nevertheless, there is a fodder shortage on many farms.

At the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan the production of all types of fodder is to have increased by a factor of more than 1.5 and to constitute 3.3 million tons of feed units. We can secure this level mainly thanks to an increase in the yield of the fodder crops and the productiveness of the pastures. The republic has over 1 million hectares of land suitable for irrigation. We have begun to develop this land by way of the construction of small water-storage basins, the drilling of wells and the extensive use of small-scale irrigation, which is considerably cheaper and outlays are quickly recouped. We must step up the pace of this work everywhere.

We have to assimilate no less than 150,000 hectares of irrigable land in the decade. It is essential to speed up the planning of such prospective projects as the irrigation of the Kugart-Kara-Ungur interfluvium and the Arkinskiy tract, the isolated Sukhoy Khrebet terrain, the Chatbazarskoye and Chon-Keminskoye

reservoirs, pumping stations on the Ala-Buka and Kara-Keche rivers, the Kara-Balta irrigation system and others. It is necessary in the current 5-year plan to complete the construction of the Papanskoye Reservoir, the Chuyskiy Bypass Canal and the Yuzhnyy branch of the Grand Chuyskiy Canal. The Glavkirgizvodstroy must concentrate forces and material-technical resources on the construction of the Nizhne-Alarchinskoye Reservoir with the aim of the start of its fillup this August.

The efficient use of available water resources is a paramount task of the party, soviet and agricultural authorities and kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic. We must provide for a precise maintenance service of the irrigation systems everywhere. This is particularly important now, under the conditions of the severe water shortage, when it is necessary to save and use with great effect every cubic meter of irrigation water.

An important reserve of an increase in fodder production is an expansion of the area and an increase in the yield of such crops as perennial grasses, corn for silage and leguminous and fodder root crops. It should be noted that a number of rayons is still underestimating the cultivation of such good feed for livestock as fodder and sugar beet, pumpkin, vegetable marrow and other root crops. As of next year each kolkhoz and sovkhoz must sow fodder root crops over the necessary areas.

We must increase in every possible way the area and yield of such exceptionally valuable leguminous crops as alfalfa, sainfoin and soybean. This will largely solve the problem of the production of high-quality fodder. Last year just 82 farms harvested 100 and more quintals of hay per hectare from irrigable land. All farms of the valley zones must obtain such a yield, and those of the mountain areas not less than 70-80 quintals.

The same may be said about corn for silage. With an average yield of 311 quintals per hectare 140 farms obtained over 350 quintals, and 34 of these more than 450 quintals. At the same time 132 kolkhozes and sovkhozes harvested less than 300 quintals per hectare. A harvest of no less than 400 quintals of bulk silage per hectare must be mandatory for every farm cultivating corn.

As you can see, here also we have big unutilized potential for fodder accumulation. Together with this it is essential to emphatically improve the quality of the procured fodder. In the future instances of farms laying in low-quality haylage and silage will be absolutely intolerable.

We are obliged to utilize the potential for an increase in the numbers of livestock and its increased productiveness as quickly and fully as possible. "The main thing under current conditions," Leonid Il'ich said, "is to increase the milk yield from every cow and the average livestock delivery weight. This makes an improvement in the qualitative composition of the herd, an improvement in pureblood breeding and the breeding of highly productive animal lines the cornerstone."

It has to be admitted that not everywhere here are initiative and enterprise being displayed in the solution of these important questions of the development of animal husbandry. Even in the Chuyskaya Valley, where the best head of Alatau livestock are concentrated, many kolkhozes and sovkhoses are milking less than 3,000 kilos per forage cow. The productiveness of the farmsteads of Oshskaya and Issyk-Kul'skaya oblasts is very low. Some 45 of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses last year milked less than 2,000 kilos per cow.

It is necessary to draw up and implement for each farmstead concrete measures for an improvement in pureblood breeding, reproduction of the herd, the organization of the feeding and keep of the livestock and a reduction in its unproductive use. An improvement in the organization of the fattening and pasturing of the livestock requires particular attention.

Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev emphasized at the plenum the need for the development of the public's private attached farms, horticultural-vegetable cooperatives and the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises, establishments and organizations.

Currently the attached plots of the kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers occupy more than 66,000 hectares of irrigated land. Approximately 300,000 head of cattle, including 187,000 cows, and also more than 1 million sheep and goats, 76,000 hogs, 48,000 horses and 6 million fowl are kept in the individual sector. More than 300 enterprises of industry, construction, transport and communications and other sectors already have subsidiary farms. The subsidiary farms of the public and enterprises of the republic produce 78,000 tons of meat, 206,000 tons of milk, 346,000 tons of vegetables and potatoes and 140,000 tons of fruit and grapes.

The local party, soviet and economic-planning organizations must constantly assist the population with fodder and immediately tackle such questions as the allocation of pasture for the livestock and provision of the attached plots with irrigation water and mineral fertilizer. The Ministry of Agriculture must organize the zooveterinary care of the individual livestock and also the sale to the population and enterprise subsidiary farms of the young stock of highly productive animals. The Kirgizpotrebsoyuz and the procurement organizations must establish extensive direct relations with the rural workers for the purchase of agricultural product surpluses from them.

The Food Program provides for an increase in the production of fish products. However strange it may seem, no one is essentially seriously involved in the development of fish farming here. Ponds are virtually absent on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. For two 5-year plans the Fish Administration has failed to fulfill the plan for the catch and production of pond fish. Many ponds in which fish were bred earlier are in a neglected state. These serious shortcomings must be emphatically eliminated and full use must be made of the possibilities of the development of ponds in the republic.

Comrade L.I. Breznev pointed out that "the course toward efficiency demands the accelerated development of the sectors connected with agriculture. We are encountering increasingly often a situation where not only the production but the storage and processing of the product and its delivery to the consumer are becoming a bottleneck."

A fair observation. We in the republic lose a considerable amount of vegetables at so-called peak procurement time owing to the failure of processing enterprise capacity to correspond to the volume of products received from the farms. We are also permitting big losses of fruit and berries, potatoes, vegetables and other products because the republic has an extremely insufficient number of repositories, and they are primitive and lack the necessary equipment, what is more.

We lack due order in the acceptance of livestock at the meat-packing plants. Whereas milk is accepted in accordance with direct relations with the farms, these relations are virtually nonexistent in the delivery of livestock.

We are obliged to proprietorially process, preserve and deliver to the consumer the entire product of the fields and farmsteads. It is necessary for this purpose to develop the material-technical facilities of food and meat and dairy industry and increase the personal responsibility of the leaders of procurement, processing and trading organizations for the timely acceptance of the entire cultivated product.

The Council of Ministers and the appropriate republic ministries and departments must develop concrete measures to step up the struggle against losses and the continuous operation of the procurement, transport and trading organizations. It is also necessary to provide in the national economic plans for the planning and construction of modern fruit and vegetable repositories equipped with cooling installations and forced ventilation.

Comrades! The republic party organization warmly approves the system of measures drawn up by the Central Committee plenum aimed at an improvement in the management of agricultural production and a refinement of the economic mechanism. The creation at the center and in the union republics of agrarian-industrial commissions and in the oblasts and rayons of agrarian-industrial associations will fundamentally improve the management of agriculture and the other sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex and ensure the more plan-based regulation of both economic and organizational-operational relations between all related subcontractors, including construction, transport, procurement and trading organizations.

It may be said with confidence that in the future there will be interdepartmental cooperation and an increase in the direct interest of all components of the agrarian-industrial complex in the achievement of high end results.

Together with an improvement in the management of the agrarian-industrial complex the Central Committee plenum determined cardinal measures for the creation of stable economic conditions to ensure the highly efficient activity of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises. There will be

an increase in the purchase prices of many types of agricultural product. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures for an Improvement in the Economic Mechanism and a Strengthening of the Economy of the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes," Gosbank loan debts totaling R35 million will be written off for unprofitable and loss-making farms of our republic alone and the repayment of R43 million will be rescheduled.

For such tremendous concern and for the fact that cardinal measures have been adopted to strengthen the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, for the further social reorganization of the countryside and for an increase in the interest of the workers of the fields and farmsteads in the end results of work the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers of Soviet Kirgizstan, as of the whole country, express cordial gratitude and acknowledgments to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, it is essential that we analyze in depth the economic and financial situation of each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and each sector of the agrarian-industrial complex and rayon and oblast; and extensively introduce in each component of the agrarian-industrial complex such effective levers of an increase in production efficiency and work quality as cost accounting, a scientifically substantiated system of material incentive, the brigade contract and strict accounting.

The Central Committee May Plenum emphasized the need for increased supervision of the observance of democratic principles of production management. It is necessary in this connection to raise to the proper height the role of kolkhoz member general assemblies in the solution of questions of intrakolkhoz life and improve the system of the broad masses' participation in the management of the affairs of the sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises.

The Central Committee May Plenum also passed a number of other CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees on the development of the agrarian-industrial complex. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau submits for this plenum's examination the corresponding documents with respect to fulfillment of these decrees.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, a necessary condition of implementation of the Food Program is a steep rise in the scientific-technical level of agricultural production. With the participation of other republic scientific research establishments we recently held at the Academy of Sciences' annual assembly a thorough discussion of the scientific establishments' tasks ensuing from the decisions of the 26th party congress. Our scientists are making an impressive contribution to the solution of urgent questions of the development of the republic's economy and increasingly strengthening science's ties to production. But, as Leonid Il'ich emphasized, "...what might have satisfied us yesterday is manifestly insufficient for tomorrow and even today. Science also should proceed from this."

The republic's rural workers expect of the scientists the creation of new high-yield agricultural crop varieties and hybrids and more highly productive livestock lines and breeds and the development of the most economical industrial techniques of the production of agricultural products, rational

animal feeding systems and more effective means and methods of livestock disease prevention and treatment. It is also necessary to assist the scientists in the solution of such questions as the comprehensive mechanization and electrification of laborious processes in farming and animal husbandry and ensuring the most rational primary processing and shipment and also reliable storage of agricultural products.

The solution of these and many other important problems of agricultural production should be put at the center of the attention of the republic Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Agriculture, Gosplan and sectorial agricultural-type institutes.

Comrades! The major measures with respect to an improvement in rural workers' work and social conditions represent an important section of the Food Program. This is understandable. The Food Program itself was born of the party's social policy, which proceeds from Lenin's requirement "All for Man, All for the Good of Man".

In our republic, as throughout the country, a great deal of work has been done since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum on the social reorganization of the countryside. It is sufficient to say that 10.8 million square meters of housing, 868 general educational schools for 280,000 students, pre-school establishments for 44,500 children, hospitals with 6,000 beds, clinics with 3,200 visits per shift and 248 clubs and cultural centers with room for 76,600 have been commissioned and 1,200 trading stores with an area of 232,000 square meters and approximately 250 public catering enterprises with seating for almost 16,000 have been built in rural localities in this time. Some 632 kilometers of new intrafarm motor roads have been commissioned. The total length of rural water mains constitutes 7,118 kilometers.

In the 15 years in rural localities 373,000 apartments have been supplied with gas, more than 358,000 homesteads or 94.3 percent of their total have been supplied with electricity, 32,500 telephones have been installed, the number of wired-radio outlets has doubled and practically the entire rural population of the republic has acquired the opportunity to watch television programs, and approximately 350,000 television receivers have been installed in the countryside.

The Central Committee May Plenum determined splendid prospects of the further expansion of sociocultural building in the countryside. No less than 6 million square meters of housing have to be built in the republic's rural localities in the 1980's. For this it is necessary primarily to commission new capacity at enterprises of the Ministry of Rural Construction and Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and also of the "Mezhkolkhozstroy"—specially for the construction of housing and sociocultural and everyday facilities. We must undertake rural construction in accordance with model plans, with regard for the high seismicity of republic territory.

It is essential right now to provide in the countryside for an appreciable growth in the volume of municipal-consumer services and increase the pace of construction on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of service centers, coin-operated

laundries and other facilities. Much work has to be done to improve the organization of the health care of the rural population, particularly those people employed in distant-pasture animal husbandry. In this connection it is necessary to considerably strengthen the material-technical facilities of rural treatment and prophylactic establishments, including those in interrayon farm-cultural centers on pastureland.

It is necessary to extend the scale of the construction of rural general educational schools. There is also a shortage of kindergarten and creches in the countryside.

"There is no need to prove," Leonid Il'ich said, "that the more energetically and thoroughly we undertake housing, cultural-everyday and road construction in the countryside, the more productive peasant labor there will be." The republic's party, soviet and economic-planning organizations will be constantly guided by this instruction of Leonid Il'ich's in their practical activity with respect to the social reorganization of the countryside.

Comrades! Implementation of the Food Program and the successful realization of the decisions of the Central Committee plenum and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev demand of the republic party organization tremendous purposeful, creative organizing and ideological-educational work in the masses and the utmost strengthening of party and state discipline in all components of the national economy.

The communists perceived with gratitude the CPSU Central Committee decision on an increase in the role of the rural party organizations, the organization in rural raykoms of agricultural departments, the introduction of additional full-time secretary positions in the large-scale primary party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises, the creation in these organizations of party committees and also an increase in the wages of party workers working in the countryside.

The republic's party organizations view these Central Committee documents as tremendous concern and inestimable assistance. And they are responding to these with shock work and a rise in the standard of their organizing and political work with respect to the practical implementation of the Food Program.

It is essential that we complete the formation of raykom agricultural departments and direct into this work energetic communists with agricultural education and adequate experience of political work in the masses.

Some 40 raykoms currently operate in the republic. They have accumulated a great deal of experience of organizing and ideological-educational work among the rural workers. In order to be on a par with the high demands the rural raykoms must perfect the style and methods of their work even more and eliminate shortcomings more rapidly.

Some 72,000 CPSU members--more than half the republic party organization--currently work in the countryside. It is essential that the rural raykoms constantly increase the efficiency of the primary party organizations in the

struggle for implementation of the Food Program and their responsibility for the achievement of high end results, an increase in the yield of the fields and productiveness of the farmsteads, the efficient use of equipment and production capacity and labor and material resources and an improvement in all qualitative indicators.

A most important task is an improvement in the work on the selection, assignment and training of personnel. It is precisely on the maturity of the farm leaders and specialists and their professional and practical training that the successful implementation of the Food Program will depend to a decisive extent. It is essential that the party committees perform active work to reinforce agricultural production with good personnel and strive to ensure that in the decisive areas there be people who are not only profoundly devoted to the party's cause but who are also educated, experienced and gifted organizers.

There has undoubtedly been a marked growth in recent years in the standard of the workers of agriculture and the sectors servicing it. Currently all kol-khozes, sovkhozes and associations here are headed by specialists with diplomas. An average of 40 agricultural specialists work on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz. The current system of the training and retraining of executive personnel for the countryside is contributing to this to a large extent. It is necessary to continue to perfect the system which has evolved. In particular, we should extensively organize the probationary training on the foremost farms of agricultural educational institution graduates and those attending courses for the training of production subdivision leaders. The experience of the Kirghiz Agricultural Institute, which in recent years has admitted students mainly for kolkhoz and sovkhoz jobs, merits broad support.'

We must put an end to the unjustifiably frequent replaceability of farm leaders in a number of rayons. A check recently carried out by the Central Committee Agricultural Department showed that Sokulukskiy, Moskovskiy and Kalininskiy rayons are allowing instances of bureaucratic administration, the imposition of volitional decisions and petty tutelage in the leadership of agricultural production and are carried away by the imposition of party penalties and the frequent change of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists.

There has been a lowering of exactingness toward management personnel in a number of rayons of the Issyk-Kul' area. It was for this very reason that an atmosphere of mutual protection and defense, which led to embezzlement of socialist property and lax management owing to flagrant breaches of party and state discipline on the part of their former leaders, was created on the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin of Tonskiy and the Sovkhoz imeni XXII parts''yezd of Issyk-Kul'skiy rayons.

Certain party committees are performing work with middle-tier personnel inadequately. This is attested by the fact that of the 5,164 middle-tier leaders, only 2,420 or less than half have higher and secondary specialized education. Compared with 1976 the number of specialists of this category of workers has increased by only 834. There are particularly many practical workers without paper qualifications in the middle tier of management in Oshskaya and Talasskaya oblasts.

We appeal from the plenum platform to agricultural specialists--animal specialists, field managers and engineers--working at republic, oblast and rayon levels of management to transfer to the decisive sectors of production--the farmsteads, brigades and divisions of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. This would be a manifestation of a profound understanding of the big and crucial tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

It is necessary right now, without any postponement, to draw up and consistently implement concrete measures for each rayon to ensure that in the next 3 years all divisions, farmsteads and brigades be headed by specialists who are profoundly conversant with the work and take it to heart and are able to work with people.

An important place in ensuring the implementation of the Food Program is occupied by the training of skilled workers of the mass occupations. Over 140,000 machine operators, stockbreeders, construction workers and workers of other mass occupations have been trained in the republic's vocational-technical schools in the last 15 years.

However, the physical plant of many rural vocational-technical schools is still inadequate. They are housed in adapted premises and they lack agricultural equipment for training purposes. Insufficient persistence in the resolution of these questions is being displayed by the republic State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education. The Gosplan, supply authorities, base ministries and enterprises and local party and soviet authorities must effectively assist the vocational-technical schools in reinforcing the physical plant.

Comrades! Implementation of the Food Program is a nationwide cause, and the soviets of people's deputies are called on to adopt an active position therein. There is no doubt that, responding to the party's appeal, the republic's trade union and Komsomol organizations will step up their organizing and political work in the masses increasingly.

Implementation of the Food Program demands further organizing and political support. We must rely here on the knowledge and mobilizing skill of our personnel and the entire wealth of experience of work in the masses. It is necessary primarily via the system of political education, propaganda and agitation, the mass information media and individual work to convey to each working person of the republic the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and each line of the report thereof of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in order to ensure that the scheduled measures for the dependable provision of the country's population with food products be the main concern of the communists and all working people of Soviet Kirgizstan.

The republic and local newspapers, journals, television and radio, publishing houses, cultural-educational establishments, motion-picture theaters and the creative unions have a very responsible role here.

The creative organizations and cultural establishments are obliged to produce new books, motion pictures and stage performances and create works of fine

art showing the important problems of the modern village and fostering love for one's native land and profound respect for agricultural labor.

Fulfillment of the party's far-reaching plans for a further rise in the Soviet people's well-being is only possible under conditions of lasting peace. Yet, as you know, counterposed to the Soviet program, which concretely embodies the peace-loving endeavors of our party and state in domestic and foreign policy, are the provocative militarist plans of American reaction. The U.S. Administration and its allies have already in fact declared economic and technical war on the Soviet Union. The Reagan Administration is urging its allies on toward a maximum reduction in economic exchange with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said in response to this: "...the leadership of certain states is endeavoring to make ordinary commercial transactions like, for example, grain sales a means of pressure on our country and an instrument of political pressure. We never have been and do not intend to be reconciled to this."

A profound understanding of the increasingly complex international situation and a display in all areas of work of high organization and discipline and a multiplication of the republic's contribution to a strengthening of the motherland's economic might is required of the communists and all working people of Kirgizstan, as of the entire country. The question of a reduction in grain imports was raised at the plenum. This makes it incumbent upon the rural workers of Kirgizstan, as of the other fraternal republics, to increase agricultural production to the maximum. Together with the entire Soviet people the working people of Kirgizstan unanimously approve our party's domestic and foreign policy and wholly and fully support the multifaceted and fruitful activity of the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally in strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and consolidating universal peace.

Our Soviet motherland is honorably carrying out its revolutionary historic mission and is invariably in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and the independence and happiness of the peoples. The profoundly humanistic nature of the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state was corroborated by the new peace initiative set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly Second Special Disarmament Session. This outstanding initiative affords an opportunity for preventing the threat of nuclear war and preserving and consolidating peace in this world.

Comrades! In our work on fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum special significance is attached to Leonid Il'ich's instruction that Soviet people must be aware of the results of implementation of the Food Program as soon as possible, this year. And we see it as our priority task to ensure the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of 1982 for the production of all types of food.

As you know, the present year has proved to be incredibly difficult for us. As in many previous years, we are again experiencing the adversities of such natural disasters as drought, a water shortage, frosts and an earthquake, which have inflicted big losses on agriculture and the entire economy of the republic. A large shortfall in the agricultural product is expected.

As always, the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government are rendering the republic great assistance in surmounting the difficulties. Thus measures of assistance have been adopted to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake in Oshskaya Oblast, and there is financing for additional work to combat the water shortage. It is planned to allocate the republic additional big material resources, particularly construction materials, fertilizer, equipment and fodder.

For this entire tremendous assistance the republic's working people express profound thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

But as the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Il'ich personally teach us, we must counterpose to the difficulties which have arisen the high activeness and organization of the communists and all working people of the republic and their selfless labor, experience and skill.

As you know, the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee addressed a letter to all communists, Komsomol members and workers of the republic in which it called on them to do everything possible to overcome the grave consequences of the drought and water shortage. This letter has been discussed everywhere at open party meetings on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in all working people's collectives. Every labor collective has now determined its contribution to surmounting the consequences of the unpropitious year.

The main source of replenishment of the anticipated product shortfall on un-irrigated land is the most efficient use of irrigable land and as big a harvest as possible from the areas which have been supplied with water. We must do everything to harvest from each hectare of such areas no less than 40 quintals of cereals, 70 quintals of corn grain and 400 quintals for silage. As already mentioned, it is essential to obtain no less than 100 quintals of the hay of perennial grasses in the valley zone and 70-80 quintals in the mountain zone.

We will only be able to reach the charted boundary on condition of a rise in the level of the agrotechnics of the cultivation of agricultural crops. It is necessary, in accordance with the cartograms, to apply the maximum amounts of mineral and organic fertilizer to these areas, organize 24-hour irrigation and prepare the harvesting equipment in good time and at a high quality in order to gather in the harvest as quickly as possible and without losses.

Under the present year's conditions we must procure as much fodder as possible, making use of all potential for this, complete the mowing of the perennial grasses within the optimum times and make ready in good time following each mowing the vacant areas for raising subsequent hay crops. The procurement of cane and shrub fodder and their processing into meal and granules is well organized on many farms. This important work should be performed everywhere. Together with this it is necessary to make full use for livestock feed of sugar beet haulm, vegetable-melon and other crops and also tobacco and guza-paya stalks.

The stubble field is an additional reserve for the replenishment of fodder stocks. After the harvesting of early crops it is essential to sow all the irrigated areas with intermediate fodder crops such as perko and rape, which produce two harvests (fall and spring) and also corn, triticales, winter wheat and others. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers will soon adopt a special decree on this question--determining concrete quotas for the oblasts and rayons.

City residents' assistance to the rural workers must be increased in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum. We note with satisfaction that currently thousands of residents of cities and worker communities are participating in the fodder procurement. The working people of the city of Frunze have undertaken to procure 96,000 tons of roughage. Good assistance in the procurement of roughage is also being rendered by the workers and employees and also schoolchildren of the city of Talas. They have pledged to procure and hand over to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes no less than 10 quintals of roughage per able-bodied resident of the city.

The republic's schoolchildren have come out with a valuable initiative, having resolved thanks to the use of each scrap of irrigated land to sow and cultivate this year approximately 7,000 tons of corn grain and 136,000 tons of fodder root crops.

A splendid initiative has been displayed by the Komsomol, which has undertaken to cultivate this year on each of 17,000 hectares 75 quintals of corn grain and with the young people's efforts to procure 2 million tons of roughage and over 1 million tons of silage.

It is the duty of the party, soviet and economic-planning authorities to render the city residents and young people the utmost assistance in the fulfillment of the adopted socialist pledges and create for them all the necessary everyday and cultural conditions for productive labor.

There has been an increase in the numbers of all types of livestock at the kolkhoz and sovkhoz farmsteads in the last 5 months. Over 4 million lambs have been obtained, which is 150,000 more than last year. It is very important to preserve the offspring. Unfortunately, many farms are failing to cope with this task and are permitting considerable losses.

Under the present year's conditions it is necessary to display the maximum effort in order to prevent a drop in the cows' milk productiveness in the summer period. It is necessary to commission all potential for obtaining no less than 10 kilos of milk per cow per day and, in the pasturing period, 1,500 kilos.

For an increase in meat resources and the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for the sale of meat to the state it is necessary to organize the distant pasturing and fattening of the livestock well and block off all channels for the squandering of the herd in the guise of enforced slaughter and use for intrafarm needs.

Farm leaders and specialists must display particular concern to ensure that the sheep-shearing is performed in organized and high-quality fashion and that the wool is graded correctly. It is essential to exercise strict supervision of the shipment of fleece and strictly examine each instance of a violation in the acceptance and delivery. The first days of the shearing show that there is a realistic possibility of fulfilling the pledge--selling the state more than 42,000 tons of fine and semifine wool.

We can also fulfill the pledges adopted with respect to the sale to the state of meat (liveweight)--221,100 tons--milk--445,000 tons--and eggs--274 million.

The republic party organizations must do everything to ensure that in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples Kirgizstan from year to year increase its contribution to the accomplishment of all-state tasks. In this connection the proposals concerning an increase in the production of sugar beet and alfalfa seeds developed by the republic in conjunction with the union Gosplan correspond to the interests of an improvement in the specialization and concentration of agricultural production in the all-union division of labor.

We in the republic have accumulated good experience of the cultivation of sugar beet for seeds by the nontransplanting method, and it is now a major supplier of such seeds. More than 100,000 quintals of good-quality sugar beet seeds were shipped to the RSFSR from last year's harvest. This year we have to supply 120,000 quintals, and by the end of the 5-year plan annual seed supplies will exceed 220,000 quintals. But here the republic needs considerable assistance from the union Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. In accordance with the 1978 USSR Council of Ministers decree, the ministry is obliged to introduce in this 5-year plan 24,000 hectares of new irrigable land for the organization of specialized beet-seed-growing sovkhozes. But this work has not yet begun, which is jeopardizing fulfillment of the plan for beet-seed production.

Profoundly aware of the importance of its active participation in the accomplishment of the task set by Leonid Il'ich of an increase in the production of feed protein in the country, the republic party organization drew up a proposal for the production of alfalfa seeds. Our proposal was approved by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. Roughly 6,000 quintals of seeds were dispatched to union stocks from last year's harvest, next year we will supply 25,000 quintals and at the end of the 5-year plan we have to be supplying over 40,000 quintals annually. We will augment the production of such seeds increasingly in order to contribute to the strengthening of the fodder base of the animal husbandry not only of the republic but of many parts of the country also.

We are also obliged to unswervingly fulfill the current year's plans for supplies to other economic regions of more than 100,000 tons of onions, including over 50,000 tons to Moscow, and also approximately 20,000 tons of corn hybrid seeds and a considerable quantity of fruit and other products.

Considering the favorable soil-climatic conditions and also the demand in the country for tobacco, the republic has embarked on an increase in the production of this product. This year the state will be sold 42,000 tons of tobacco and by the end of the 5-year plan up to 70,000 tons or twice as much as the 1981 plan.

The obkoms and raykoms, soviet and economic-planning authorities, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all of us must realize that the successful fulfillment of the quotas and pledges of the current year by every labor collective will represent the first serious test in implementation of the Food Program, a test of the maturity of the leader and specialist personnel and the activeness of the labor collectives and all communists of Kirgizstan.

We have a number of urgent important questions closely connected with implementation of the country's Food Program. It is a question of the comprehensive use of the rich natural resources of Soviet Kirgizstan, of which mention is made in the 26th CPSU Congress' Main Directions. The diversion of part of the flow of the Sary-Dzhaz River to the north of the republic will enable us to irrigate over 200,000 hectares of new land. According to preliminary estimates, this would afford an opportunity in Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast and the Chuyskaya valley to produce annually an additional R380 million worth of such products as meat, milk, sugar, fruit, corn and others. We request that the CPSU Central Committee instruct the appropriate union authorities to accelerate the solution of this vitally important problem.

There is an ever increasing power shortage in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan with the growth of industrial and agricultural production. It is essential, we believe, for the solution of this problem to develop more intensively Kirghizia's vast hydropower resources.

It is primarily necessary to increase the pace of the development of the hydropower resources of the Naryn River. The fourth unit of the Kurpsayskaya GES with a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts will be commissioned ahead of schedule, by this October. Thus in the wake of the Toktogul' GES with a capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts the Kurpsayskaya GES with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts will be commissioned. Since startup all the GES on the Naryn River have already generated and transmitted to the joint power system of Central Asia and Kazakhstan more than 31 billion kilowatt-hours of the cheapest electricity in the country.

Considerable assistance from the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is now needed to accelerate the construction of the Tash-Kumyr GES and intensify preparatory work on the installation of the Shamaldy-Say and Kambaratinskaya GES on the same Naryn River. The overall capacity of these stations will constitute 2.6 million kilowatts and they will be an important source of the provision of the region's agriculture and the sectors connected with it with electric power.

Comrades! The working people of the republic, as of the whole country, are endeavoring to greet the glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR--with new achievements in economic and cultural building.

The republic's industry coped successfully with the plan of the 5 months, almost R34 million of products were sold over and above the quotas and production increased 3.1 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Some R221 million of state capital investments alone were assimilated in this period. The contract construction organizations increased the volume of construction and installation 5 percent. The third unit of the Kurpsayskaya GES, the Textile Factory imeni 8 Marta, a cardiological center and other facilities were commissioned 6 months ahead of schedule. Most important industrial facilities, particularly for the manufacture of consumer goods, and also those of nonferrous industry and agriculture are being built considerably ahead of the scheduled pace.

The workers of transport, communications and other sectors of the national economy are working in shock fashion.

The rural workers are fully resolved to overcome the great difficulties which have arisen as a result of the extremely unfavorable conditions and to fulfill the high socialist pledges of the second year of the 5-year plan.

The elections to the local soviets and of people's judges were truly a holiday of all the people in the republic, as throughout the country. The results of the elections were a convincing demonstration of the triumph of Soviet democracy, the high political assertiveness of the working people of Soviet Kirgizstan and their monolithic cohesion around the Lenin Party headed by the loyal continuer of Lenin's great cause and outstanding political figure and statesman of the present day, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Comrades! Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev that the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic-planning authorities and working people of the republic will do everything possible for the successful implementation of the decisions of the Central Committee May Plenum and will make a fitting contribution to realization of the country's Food Program.

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KUNAYEV SPEECH AT KAZAKH PLENUM

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 82 pp 2, 3

[Abridged account of report of D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, at Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum on 23 June 1982]

[Text] Comrades!

Our plenum is examining a question of exceptional importance. It is a question of what work on the basis of what has already been achieved the republic party organization needs to perform to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's report "The USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It".

It is difficult to exaggerate the role and significance of the May Plenum. Occupying a complete special place in the history of our country and having broadly imbibed the party's collective wisdom, it formulated a cardinal and concrete system of measures for the practical solution of a most pressing problem -- the Food Problem.

The plenum's decisions are a model of a strictly scientific approach to the accomplishment of the economic tasks confronting the country and each of its republics at the new stage of the development of the society of mature socialism, which is proceeding confidently along the path determined by the historic 26th CPSU Congress.

We must now embark on the fulfillment of this program in earnest, bearing in mind primarily its huge significance not only in the plane of the party's domestic policy but also in the international aspect.

Particular significance for all of us is attached to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's instruction that the USSR Food Program puts forward tasks of different specified times -- long-term, medium-term and immediate. Soviet people must perceive the results of implementation of the decisions of the May Plenum this very year. For this reason the successful fulfillment of this year's plan for the production of all types of food is a priority and immediate task.

A firm foundation, which has been achieved thanks to the consistent implementation of the agrarian policy formulated by the Central Committee March (1965) Plenum and developed at the 23d-26th CPSU congresses, has been created in the republic for fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

By the will of the party and the labor of the people Kazakhstan has become a major grain and animal husbandry base of the country. Fixed capital in agriculture has tripled in the past 15 years. The power-worker ratio on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has almost doubled. The countryside has received powerful equipment. Thousands of kilometers of modern highways and group water mains have been laid. All forms of transport and communications have been further developed. Specialized animal husbandry complexes and large-scale poultry factories with industrial production techniques have been commissioned.

Interfarm agrarian-industrial enterprises and associations are being developed. All this has made it possible to almost double labor productivity on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

All sectors servicing the countryside -- chemical, formula food and microbiological industry, agricultural engineering and water-resource and rural construction -- have been developed extensively in the republic. A developed system of procurement organizations has been created in the republic. Food sector enterprise fixed capital has tripled in the last three 5-year plans.

The gross agricultural product has been growing assuredly here since the Central Committee March Plenum. It now constitutes an annual sum of R9 billion. Average annual grain purchases have doubled in this time. The 1 billion Kazakh pounds of grain have become customary, and this is roughly the equivalent of the commodity grain product of all prerevolutionary Russia. Rice production has increased more than eight-fold--it has reached 607,000 tons. The production of cotton, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes has also increased.

The sale of meat has increased by a factor of 1.5, milk by a factor of 1.7 and eggs by a factor of more than 6.5. The numbers of all types of livestock and poultry have increased and their productiveness has risen.

With an increase in the republic's population since 1965 of 3 million per capita consumption of meat in 1980 had increased by one-third, milk and dairy products by 22 percent, eggs by a factor of 2.5 and vegetable and melon crops by a factor of more than 1.5.

Profound changes have occurred in the living and work conditions in the countryside. We spoke about all this quite recently -- at the celebrations in honor of the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia -- and for this reason there is no point in repeating it.

But at the same time it has to be emphasized once again that everything that we have achieved is the result of the concerted work of the communists and all working people, the active and purposeful work of the party, soviet and economic-planning authorities, the tireless multiplication of the glorious virgin-land traditions and the constant assistance of the party and government and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally.

But, comrades, as you know, life does not stand still. The country's requirements are growing. Considering this, the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, while noting what had been achieved, pointed out that the present level of agricultural production cannot be deemed sufficient -- it has to be raised. And raised, furthermore, fully in accordance with Soviet people's growing requirements.

There is nothing supernatural and impracticable for our republic in the decisions adopted by the plenum. But nor is there in them something else -- easy tasks.

All oblasts have specific quotas for this 5-year plan. Its plans proceed from our possibilities. And now on the basis of this we are issued precise quotas right up to 1990.

What is planned specifically?

Primarily:

an average annual gross grain harvest in the 12th Five-Year Plan of up to 31.5 million tons;

and of vegetables and melon crops of up to 2 million tons;

a rise in the average annual production of meat (in dressed weight) to no less than 1.4 million tons and of milk to 5.4 million tons; and

an increase in the decade in the production of meat from the raw material of state resources by no less than a factor of 1.5, of wholemilk products by a factor of 1.4 and of cheese by a factor of 1.5.

Together with satisfaction of the demand for bread, a broad selection of bakery products, potatoes, eggs and sugar, this will enable us in the republic, as in the country also, to markedly increase the consumption of meat, milk and fruit and vegetable and other products.

On the basis of the quotas envisaged by the Food Program it is essential that the republic Council of Ministers, Gosplan and ministries and departments complete prior to 1 November 1982 the finishing touches to and confirmation of oblast and rayon food programs.

Every oblast and every rayon has to have its own precise, balanced program, whose fulfillment is not simply desirable but strictly obligatory. In connection with the new tasks set by the program and convincingly underpinned by the allocation to us of huge material and financial resources we must proceed in the following interconnected directions:

first, it is necessary to strive for the accelerated development of the entire agrarian-industrial complex and its orientation toward the achievement of high end results;

second, it is necessary to increase the returns from capital investments and material resources, secure a high and steady rate of development of sovkhoz-kolkhoz production and reduce product losses as much as possible; and

third, it is necessary to improve management of the agrarian-industrial complex and display constant concern to ensure the more efficient organization of all economic work and an improvement in social-everyday living conditions in the countryside.

On the basis of that indicated we have to ensure the annual fulfillment of the plans for the production of all types of farming and animal husbandry product.

Now, when the plenum's decisions have been approved by the party and the people, we need to implement them with all scrupulousness, increasing the responsibility of all workers, tightening the accountability of half-hearted workers and emphatically combating all manifestations of remiss management.

In a word, a great deal of work has to be done. In order to perform it successfully we have to cope primarily with the quotas of the second year and the 5-year plan as a whole. As you know, we worked well in the first year of the 5-year plan. But despite this, a number of appreciable shortcomings and oversights was uncovered here which need to be removed as emphatically as can be and immediately.

Fulfillment of the plenum's decisions will require not only a new mobilization of forces but also, if you will, psychological reorganization. We must first of all make clear the simple truth that no one will fulfill that which has been outlined by the Food Program for us. We alone have to do this, comrades, and do it on the very best level.

Proceeding from the country's highest interests, we must continue to pay the main attention to the struggle for big Kazakh grain. Even now the republic produces approximately 2 tons of grain per capita. And this is not the limit. But in order to steadily produce no less than 30-32 million tons of grain a year it is necessary to continue to raise the standard of farming, extensively introduce accumulated progressive experience and strive for the efficient use of land and equipment.

The need for an increase in the cereals' yield was clearly pointed out to us by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. You are well aware of the task he set -- producing in the future an average of no less than 20 quintals of grain per hectare. Many of the finest words have been spoken and written here in support of its accomplishment. But nonetheless even last year, which was not bad in terms of the conditions which evolved, many farms obtained a yield below that planned, while a number of rayons failed to fulfill the plan for grain procurements.

And this was because we have not embarked properly on helping the lagging farms get over their bad patch and have not brought due order to bear in the use of the huge resources actually at the disposal of any rayon and any farm. The decisions of the May Plenum demand that we commission these resources. Climate is climate, but it is high time some people ceased hiding their own slackness behind this screen. Everyone must work flat out and not seek refuge behind the back of the foremost workers.

The quotas set by the party are within our capabilities. You know that in 1972 and 1976 the grain harvest in the republic amounted to almost 30 million and in 1979 was over 34 million tons, which is higher than the plan determined for 1990.

Whence it can be seen that the quota is practicable. It corresponds to our potential. All oblasts without exception must make the maximum contribution to solving the grain problem. The responsibility of Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Ural'skaya, Pavlodarskaya and Karagandinskaya Oblasts, which are the main grain producers, is particularly high.

Comrades! I must reiterate that the overall successful solution of the grain problem will largely depend on the results of this year, and making these the highest possible is our priority task. It has to be mentioned that all the spring crops have now been sown in organized manner, in the best field-management times and with high quality. Grain crops occupy more than 25 million hectares. The republic has received pretty good precipitation. Now, when favorable conditions have taken shape almost everywhere, we need to do everything to gratify the beloved motherland with the new full-value Kazakh loaf and not only consolidate the successes in grain production but also scale new heights.

We are obliged to produce grain, mainly wheat, in an ever increasing volume, simultaneously guaranteeing the planned production of forage crops.

It is important to increase the attention paid to the cultivation of groats, particularly buckwheat and millet. Some of our comrades possess a surprising quality -- every year they find all kinds of reasons for disrupting their production. This can no longer be tolerated. It is time to switch to concrete deeds. Primarily in such oblasts as Pavlodarskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Kustanayskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Ural'skaya, which are obliged to provide for the planned increase in the harvest of these crops.

After all, comrades, rice has turned out pretty well here, on the whole. We cannot fail to be gratified by the successes of Kazakhstan's rice growers, nor do the rice growers come off the losers. Thus do we really lack the ability to also properly set about other cereal crops?

Rice, buckwheat, millet and corn grain are assigned a special place in the republic's grain balance. It is necessary to have increased rice production by a factor of 1.3 by 1990 compared with the 10th Five-Year Plan. And emphasis here should be put on an increase in the yield and on pulling up the straggling farms. They are to be found in Alma-Atinskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts.

The republic's southern oblasts have to increase corn production by a factor of no less than 1.8.

Are the leaders of the southern oblasts really indifferent when they see the more than modest results in Chimkent'skaya, Dzhambul'skaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts compared with those in neighboring oblasts and on our republic's best farms?

We have accumulated much good experience. But what is still frequently the case? We visit the locale, familiarize ourselves with it, listen, record, give thanks, leave and subsequently forget everything other than the culinary-gastronomic impressions.

Our experience is used extensively in other republics and abroad even, but we ourselves sometimes get nothing for our pains, as they say. This also, incidentally, applies to the use of the advantages of irrigated farming.

Proceeding from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, we are obliged in this decade to introduce 820,000 hectares of new irrigated land, including substantial areas in the Kyzyl-Kumskaya steppe and in the zone of the construction of the Grand

Alma-Ata and Irtysh-Karaganda-Dzhezkazgan canals and the Shul'binsk Hydrosystem, and water no less than 22 million hectares of pasture in desert and semidesert areas. We must increase personnel responsibility for the use of this virgin land and strictly punish lax management.

On the irrigated land it is important to sharply increase the production of rice and corn grain and eliminate the lag in the production of sugar beet.

It is necessary to increase the procurement thereof by a factor of 1.2 in the current decade. For this it is necessary to raise the sugar beet yield to a minimum of 380-400 quintals, which is perfectly possible. The experience of many farms persuades us that an average annual harvest of 500 and more quintals of roots per hectare is realistic. The republic must have its own high-quality seeds, it being essential to put a stop to imports thereof.

Chimkentskaya Oblast's cotton growers have to reach new, higher boundaries. The oblast is coping with the planned quotas as a whole. However, last year one out of every four farms here obtained a cotton harvest of less than 20 quintals per hectare, while 17 farms were in debt to the state. Very little first-grade cotton is procured in the oblast.

For an improvement in the republic population's provisions with vegetable oil the Food Program plans an increase in the production of sunflower, primarily in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts, which are as yet lagging in this sphere.

It is also necessary everywhere to master progressive techniques of the cultivation of rape, in order to have increased the harvest of seeds thereof to 230,000 tons by 1990.

It is necessary to expand the sowing and increase the production of soybean in the south of the republic.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum instructed us to cardinaly tackle the tasks connected with catering for the republic population's potato and vegetable requirements. We have already put this question point-blank, as they say, at two Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenums. And? Where the plenum decisions have been adopted, things have taken a steep upward turn. The Karaganda workers deserve praise, for example; they are tackling the problem of supplying the public with potatoes and vegetables confidently. Yet Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Ural'skaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts, which should be supplying potatoes to other oblasts, are not fully catering for themselves.

Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast is producing only 10 kilos of vegetables per year per resident. The leaders of these and other oblasts have to be reminded yet again with all certainty that henceforward the republic is switching fully to self-sufficiency in potatoes. Whence it should be clear to everyone how to act. It is now first of all necessary to continue the creation in the vicinity of big cities and industrial centers of specialized zones of guaranteed potato and vegetable production on irrigable land, build up capacity for the storage and processing of these products at an accelerated pace and eliminate losses thereof en route from the field to the consumer. The construction of repositories must be undertaken not only by the procurement and trading organizations but also, as the May Plenum recommends, by the farms cultivating potatoes and vegetables.

It is essential that Comrades Ivanov, Tanekeyev and Dzherembayev provide with the participation of other concerned ministries and departments for continuous trade in the cities and industrial centers in vegetables and potatoes in a broad assortment. It is necessary to strive for an improvement in the procurement, shipment and delivery of these products to the consumers, the organization of their acceptance directly on the farms and supply thereof along direct channels to the retail trade network and public catering enterprises and children's, medical and convalescent establishments.

It is necessary to organize on a larger scale the sale of potatoes, vegetables and fruit in pavilions, at stalls and booths and in kolkhoz markets.

The above-mentioned comrades and also the republic Ministry of Agriculture and the Gosstroy (Comrades Motoriko and Bektemisov) must report to the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers on the progress of fulfillment of the party and government decree "Measures To Reduce Losses of Agricultural Products".

The People's Control Committee (Comrade Milkin) should check out the trade in fruit and vegetable products in the cities and industrial centers and also the state of readiness of the procurement and processing enterprises for the acceptance, storage and processing of fruit and vegetables of the new harvest and contribute in every way possible to the removal of the shortcomings which have been revealed.

In working on all this we must not lose sight of a further increase in the production of fruit and berries, grapes and melon crops.

As you can see, there are exceptionally responsible tasks ahead of us in the sphere of farming. In this connection the party organizations are obliged to mobilize all the working people for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the quotas for the production primarily of grain, cereal and industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables and fruit.

The republic has very rich potential and resources for a further sharp upsurge of all sectors of farming which we are obliged to use in full in each oblast and each rayon and on each farm in order to again retain for Kazakhstan the fitting labor glory of one of the country's leading granaries.

Comrades! The May Plenum made it incumbent upon us to considerably increase the production of all kinds of animal husbandry product. Figures on this score have already been cited. The task that has been set is perfectly feasible for we have repeatedly achieved such results. This is explained by the fact that in recent years the fodder base on the farms has been reinforced and the stockbreeders' work and social conditions have improved, which is being reflected positively in results. For example, our sheep breeders obtain 16-17 million lambs annually. The cattle delivery weight is over 400 kilos.

At the same time certain oblasts are -- while the republic is moving forward in the development of animal husbandry -- at a standstill. These include Dzhambulskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya, where huge potential is not yet being actively commissioned.

As has already been said, the Food program has set exceptionally big tasks for a further increase in meat production. This is our main path -- the intensification of stockbreeding for meat. It is necessary in all oblasts without exception to strive for a growth in the herd, reduce the fattening time and deliver calves and steers weighing no less than 450-500 kilos.

And we have accumulated considerable experience here. Last year the farms of Tselinogradskaya Oblast sold livestock for slaughter weighing up to 430 kilos, and in Kustanayskaya 460 kilos and more. Unfortunately, such valuable experience is not becoming the property of other oblasts, primarily Kokchetavskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Chimkentskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya, quickly enough.

Another important question, without whose solution success cannot be counted on, is reproduction of the herd. Particular attention should be paid to this in Dzhezkazganskaya and Tselinogradskaya Oblasts, where a considerable proportion of the herd is barren.

It is necessary to make more efficient use of the great opportunities of such meat breeds of cattle as Galloway, Saint Gertrude, Aberdeens Angus and, particularly, Kazakh White-Haired.

Meat production from hog raising is being built up inadequately in a number of oblasts. In some places commercial swine-breeding farmsteads which had been wound down have not yet been restored. It is necessary for each sovkhos and kolkhoz, where the conditions exist, to have these farmsteads for satisfying the farms' meat requirements and also for the sale of piglets to the public.

Without a sharp increase in the production of beef and pork, the proportion of which in total meat production here constitutes almost 60 percent, we will not solve the meat problem in the volumes set us by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

Particular mention should be made of sheep breeding. The country expects from us more mutton and high-quality wool and karakul. Understanding this, many of the republic's farms are developing this promising sector successfully, increasing the issue and reducing the withdrawal of the sheep and increasing the numbers thereof.

But at the same time Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast (Comrades Tynybayev and Kurganskiy) has surrendered its positions unjustifiably. The number of sheep has declined here owing to serious shortcomings in reproduction and preservation. Although more lambs were obtained, there was also a decline in the herd in Dzhambul'skaya and Chirchik'skaya Oblasts. Nor have the serious shortcomings in sheep breeding in Tselinograd'skaya, Turgayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts disappeared. This is owing to losses from murrain, use for so-called intrafarm needs and the embezzlement and bartering away of the livestock.

If sheep breeding is conducted as on Kokchetav'skaya Oblast's Enbekshil'derskiy and Yuzhnyy sovkhoses, where almost half the sheep were lost last year and where this year only 40 lambs were obtained per 100 ewes, it will soon be necessary to enter the sheep in red ink.

Three years have elapsed since the adoption of the decree "Measures for the Development of Sheep Breeding in the Kazakh SSR," which you know well. Much capital has already been invested in the sector. But practical results are as yet below our potential.

Yes, losses there may be. But not on the scale which is sometimes permitted here. The most elementary responsibility is sometimes lacking. The minister of agriculture issues the order: do not drive the sheep long distances following shearing. A reasonable requirement. But few people abide by this order in all seriousness. But the ministry considered the matter done.

We cannot continue like this, comrades.

It is necessary to adopt the most effective measures everywhere to completely do away with existing shortcomings, increase the maternal head in the herd and improve pureblood breeding and the preservation of the livestock, in a word, provide for the assured development of the sector.

Now about poultry breeding. There is much potential in this sector also. Eight kilos of dietetic meat per inhabitant of the republic are being produced even now. And this is not the limit. But the production of poultry meat and eggs has only been growing slowly in recent years. This is why it is necessary to accelerate the construction and modernization of operating poultry factories, including broiler factories, and additionally create specialized farms for the production of turkey, duck and goose meat.

Despite the party's repeated instructions, a number of oblasts is still losing sight of an increase in meat resources thanks to the development of horse breeding, camel breeding and rabbit breeding.

Concerning milk. For normal supplies thereof to the public it is necessary to have raised its production by 1990 to 6 million tons. This also is a feasible task for us. But it will not be accomplished of its own accord. Solid work will have to be performed here also. It is first of all necessary to accelerate the transition of dairy stock-breeding to an industrial footing. It is necessary to increase the numbers and productivity of the cows everywhere. Can we really be reconciled to the fact that a number

of the republic's sovkhozes is lacking them altogether and that 23 sovkhozes, mainly of Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts, are obtaining a yield of less than 1,000 kilos of milk per cow per year.

Proceeding from the ever increasing tasks, it is necessary to have increased the per cow milk yield by an average 250-300 kilos on average by 1990 compared with 1980 and in areas of developed dairy stockbreeding around cities and industrial centers to have raised it to 4,000 kilos.

More attention needs to be paid to the development of apiculture.

It is important to underpin the charted boundaries in animal husbandry with the creation of a strong fodder base. Unfortunately, not everyone has yet assimilated this truism. Owing to various circumstances, 400 of the republic's farms procured far less fodder last year than stipulated, and of a low quality, moreover.

There are many such farms in Gur'yevskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts. They are also to be found in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, where the "record breaker" was the "Mayak" kolkhoz, which harvested only 3 quintals of alfalfa hay per irrigable hectare.

Concrete measures have been drawn up in the republic for a further strengthening of the fodder base. However, certain leaders are fulfilling these decisions unsatisfactorily and, as they say, do not make hay in summer and beg for it in winter.

In any event, dear comrades, whether you wish it or not, henceforward it will be necessary to count solely on your own resources. For this reason it is obligatory in every oblast and every rayon and on every farm without undue agitation and additional directives to actively mobilize all sources of fodder accumulation in order to supply a sufficiency thereof not only for public animal husbandry but also, as needed, assist the public's subsidiary farms.

The sovkhozes and kolkhozes have a decisive role in an increase in the production of agricultural products. In accordance with the party's instructions, it is necessary to raise everywhere the level of work on the fulfillment of plan quotas. At the same time it is important to increase the attention paid to the development of the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises. Matters have to be organized such that every industrial enterprise and association and every transport and construction organization have such farms. We have experience in this matter. Almost 1,000 subsidiary farms have been created in the republic in just 2 years. They have been allocated approximately 1 million hectares of land, livestock, seeds, fertilizer and machinery and are being rendered other assistance.

But the significance of agrarian shops continues to be underestimated in places, and people are in no hurry to create them and even take the path of deception, which is utterly intolerable.

Particularly distinguished here are certain rayons of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, where consumers' cooperative subsidiary farms have been created at the expense of the training farms of the rural vocational-technical schools. There has been no addition either to the arable nor the product here. The vocational-technical school trainees plow, sow and fertilize, as a rule, but the fruits are obtained by the cooperative officials.

It is essential to bring fundamental order to bear everywhere in the creation of subsidiary farms and raise their share of product supplies for public catering.

More extensive use needs to be made of the possibilities of the citizens' private subsidiary farms. It is necessary to create conditions everywhere such that each rural family have an attached plot, livestock and poultry.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said at the 17th Trade Unions Congress: "Neither enterprise subsidiary farms nor the private subsidiary farms must be overlooked by the trade unions. The trade unions are called on to seek specific paths toward the development of the initiative and assertiveness of all organizations and workers related to the food business. I ask you to think about this, comrades."

Given correct organization, it is possible to purchase from the public annually up to 170,000 tons of meat and 300,000 tons of milk. This as a minimum. But this work has been allowed in places to take its own course, as in Dzhambul'skaya, Kokchetav'skaya, Semipalatinskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts. It is inadequately organized by the Kazpotreboysuz and Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry.

The rate of growth of the production of animal husbandry products here is very intensive. It is therefore necessary to make use of all paths to achieve it with the maximum effect.

Critical tasks are put forward in the Food Program for agricultural science. The republic currently has 58 scientific research institutes and testing stations. But some of them are not producing the due returns. Yet the republic is, as before, acutely in need of new effective varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops and animal breeds and the development of new machinery designs and agricultural product production, processing and storage techniques.

It is high time for the VASKhNIL Eastern Branch and all scientific establishments to increase their assistants' responsibility for reducing the duration and improving the quality of research and striving for an acceleration of the introduction of scientific achievements in production, to which we are specifically summoned by the decisions of the 26th CPSU and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congresses.

The policy of implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum demands the accelerated development of all sectors connected with agriculture. The task here is to remove bottlenecks in the processing and storage of agricultural products and their delivery to the consumer.

A great deal of work has to be done in the food industry. We have everything for manufacturing food products from agricultural raw material in an even broader selection. The republic Ministry of Food Industry (Comrade Tantsyura) must extend the network of and modernize the operating processing enterprises in order to increase the production of high-quality macaroni and confectionary products, vegetable oil, dehydrated cooked meals, beer and nonalcoholic beverages and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade Dzherembayev) fruit juices, fruit and vegetable canned goods and grape wine.

Particular attention here should be paid to the universal introduction of waste-free technology and the elimination of defective products, losses from which are still considerable, particularly in the Kazkhlebprom system. The margarine plants in Alma-Ata and Karaganda, which have found themselves in the position of outcasts in the local party and soviet authorities and the republic Gosplan, are operating unsatisfactorily. It is time this position was changed.

As you know, our southern oblasts have tremendous opportunities for satisfying confectionary industry's fruit pulp, pectin and dried fruit requirements. But full use is not yet being made of these opportunities.

The republic currently imports much of these products. Furthermore, we are supplied with much canned fruit and vegetables which we could have produced ourselves.

Such a situation obliges us to improve the organization of farming and animal husbandry product procurements, extend the network of procurement enterprises and centers and bring them as close as possible to the places of production. It is particularly important to provide in the republic's remote areas for the construction of small grain-acceptance enterprises and formula food shops and slaughtering centers.

We must pay great attention in the solution of the food problem to fish farming. However, if we do have a major lacuna, it is in fish farming. Essentially we merely talk to one another about the great benefits of this sector. We have a Ministry of Fish Industry. We have a minister. We have trusts and associations. Special farms have been created. However, we do not have in full volume... fish. Half of the ponds are failing to cope with the plan. We all complain with a single voice: the Aral is running dry. Indeed, the level in the Aral is not yet rising. But how many other water basins there are in the republic -- rivers, lakes, ponds. A special decision was passed -- not only the Ministry of Fish Industry but also the Ministry of Power and Electrification, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Glavrissovkhozstroy and the sovkhozes and kolkhozes are obliged to engage in fish farming.

Proceeding from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, we must radically change the situation in fish farming in order to ensure that this sector be a worthy support in the realization of the Food Program. Calculations show that commodity fish production on the fish farms alone could be almost tripled. This as a minimum.

In the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum an important place belongs to measures aimed at strengthening the material-technical facilities of the rural economy and all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex. No less than one-third of total capital investments will be channeled to this end in the republic in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The republic Gosplan and ministries and departments should channel the capital investments primarily into an increase in soil fertility, the creation of animal husbandry's fodder base and processing industry capacity and the social development of the countryside. It is necessary to do away with the selfish departmental and localistic approach here and emphatically abandon the corrupt practice of the distribution of resources according to the "earrings for all the sisters" principle.

A central component of the accomplishment of the Food Program is the further retooling of agriculture. Its machinery-tractor pool will be replenished and replaced in the next few years, which will enable us to sharply increase labor productivity in farming and animal husbandry. But for this it is necessary to make efficient use of machinery and equipment everywhere and do away with lax management and instances of a careless attitude toward equipment. The farms should be rendered effective assistance in this matter by the ministries of agriculture (Comrade Motoriko), fruit and vegetable industry (Comrade Dzherembayev) and land reclamation and water resources (Comrade Kipshakbayev), the Glavrissovkhozstroy (Comrade Goncharov) and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Comrade Yegorov).

Much has to be done by the republic's agricultural engineering enterprises. It is essential that the Tselinogradskiy, Pavlodarskiy, Aktyubinskiy and other obkoms remove the shortcomings in the work of the industrial enterprises and associations engaged in the production of anti-erosion equipment, tractors and machinery and equipment sets for animal husbandry and fodder production. Particular attention must be paid here to the quality of the manufactured product, which as yet leaves much to be desired.

A party and government decision has deemed agricultural engineering enterprise projects construction sites of particular national importance. It is precisely with regard for these requirements that the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Comrade Lomov) must approve their construction, preventing instances of interruptions in, for example, the commissioning of projects, as occurred at the "Aktyubinskel mash" Plant.

It was pointed out with all certainty at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum that a further upsurge of agriculture is inconceivable without an extension of the application of mineral fertilizer. In the last 15 years Kazakhstan's share of its all-union production has increased most significantly. For example, solid mineral fertilizer production has increased almost ninefold. A number of "big chemistry" plants has been commissioned and modernized. One of the country's biggest facilities for the production of highly effective phosphorus fertilizer has been created in the Karatau basin.

All this would have been very well had it not been for the serious disruptions in the operation of enterprises of the All-Union "Soyuzfosfor" Association, the Aktyubinsk Chemical Plant and other "big chemistry" facilities, of which we have already written and spoken.

It cannot be said that the situation is not changing for the better. But what is needed is changes at a faster pace and a fundamental breakthrough in the republic's "big chemistry," which should be secured by the leaders of the "Soyuzfosfor" and the republic Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and Ministry of Construction and Special Installation Work and the Dzhambul'skiy, Chirchik'skiy and Aktyubinskii Obkoms.

It is essential to thoroughly strengthen the agrochemical service, emphatically combat losses of fertilizer and prevent a single instance of a half-hearted attitude it.

It is important to develop the formula food and microbiological industry at a faster pace and accelerate the commissioning of formula food plants in Kapchagay, Lenger, Dzhezkazgan, Arkalyk, Ushtobe and Chemolgan and a biological center in Alma-Ata.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum outlined large-scale measures for an improvement in social-everyday living conditions and the retention of personnel in the countryside. Special party and government decrees were adopted on these questions. In the coming years we have to introduce on the farms a large amount of housing, schools, children's preschool establishments and clubs. It is necessary to build many intrafarm roads and agricultural water mains.

Big capital investments are being allocated for this purpose. An increase in the production of products and foodstuffs for the people will largely depend on how these resources are assimilated and when the planned capacity is introduced.

However, in many instances the organization of work is still unsatisfactory, inadequate use is being made of equipment and there are considerable holdups at the construction sites.

The obkoms and oblispolkoms and ministries and departments must accelerate the commissioning of facilities of agriculture and fish industry, food industry and other sector's of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex, which is to have the decisive say in the practical realization of the targets of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

In accordance with the requirements of the May Plenum, it is necessary to fundamentally change the attitude toward the construction of these facilities.

Let us begin with the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin). Its chief task is determined in its very name. It should be said for fairness' sake that the ministry is doing a good deal. But more than one-fourth of its capacity has been diverted to the nonagricultural sectors and the municipal economy. As a result the proportion of contract construction on the sovkhozes remains low and the specified times for the introduction of breeding centers, animal husbandry complexes, flour mills and formula food plants and housing are being disrupted. This flawed practice must henceforward be emphatically abandoned. The ministry must switch fully to rural construction.

With the participation of the construction ministries concerned the republic Gosplan (Comrade Mukhamed-Rakhimov) must determine as soon as possible the concrete contribution of the republic's urban house-building works in rural construction.

In accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, it is time to sharply reorganize the work of the procurement, transport and trading organizations, striving to ensure that the product reach the consumer from the fields and farmsteads by the shortest path, rapidly and without losses.

It is necessary everywhere to introduce progressive methods of the shipment of agricultural products and develop packaging.

It is important that all railroad, motor and river transport administrations, organizations and enterprises adopt additional measures to cater for shipments of food freight and reduce the time taken to deliver it to the cities and industrial centers, bearing in mind the creation of the necessary conditions for the preservation of the shipped freight, particularly perishable products.

The plenum pointed out that a struggle against product losses must also be waged in the sphere of consumption. Much will depend here on public catering, sanatoria and recreation center workers, the local soviets and the people's control authorities.

For the purpose of the effective implementation of the Food Program the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum examined a system of measures for an improvement in management of the agrarian-industrial complex and a refinement of the economic mechanism. These documents have been published in the press.

Guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, it is essential to complete more rapidly in the oblasts and rayons the formation of agrarian-industrial associations and councils to manage them. The republic ministries and departments are called on to render the oblasts and rayons skilled assistance here. It is necessary to reinforce the councils of the agrarian-industrial associations with experienced personnel conversant with the economics and organization of production.

The party and government decrees for a further upsurge of agriculture provide for large-scale measures of an economic nature. There is a rise in the purchase prices of a number of products and increased state assistance to the kolkhozes for the construction of housing, cultural-everyday facilities and roads.

Pay in the countryside is being improved.

Zonal differentials in many of Kazakhstan's oblasts and additional payments to stock-breeders for unbroken service are being introduced and there is an increase on average of 30 percent in the salaries of sovkhos leaders, specialists and employees and also in the role of payment in kind.

In response to the party's concern we must make more efficient use of these economic levers and material incentives and improve the mechanism of planning and management, having as the ultimate goal the maximum results in the production of all types of agricultural product.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum emphasized once again the role and significance of cost accounting. It should be said that it is being introduced in businesslike manner by many farms of Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Chimbentskaya and other oblasts. Tselinogradskaya Oblast's "Krasnoyarskiy" Sovkhoz may serve as an example. Over the 5-year period here the gross product increased by one-third, and the output-capital ratio is twice that of the rayon average. More than R5 million profit were obtained last year alone.

But, unfortunately, far from everywhere is there such efficient operation. Thus in Semipalastinskaya Oblast fixed capital in agriculture increased almost 50 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan, but the output-capital ratio declined. The situation is no better in Taldy-Kurganskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblasts.

Many of the leaders of the farms of these and other oblasts are not doing enough to reduce production costs.

On Aktyubinskaya Oblast's "Khlebodarovski" Sovkhoz production is run at a loss, loan debt to the state is approximately R3 million and the production costs of a quintal of meat here are far higher than planned. But how will they be reduced here if preserved greens with mushrooms purchased in the trading network, fish, sugar, pastries, confectionary and currants are written off to livestock fattening on the farm? This is, of course, bungling which it would be impermissible to forgive.

It is time for us everywhere to learn to count rubles and kopecks properly and get straight in our minds what accounting and carefulness mean -- this is the foundation of foundations without which we cannot take a single step forward.

And in this aspect we must, of course, have confidence in all our cadres, comrades. But they must at the same time be checked with all scrupulousness and exactingness.

Striking facts, however, are sometimes encountered here. Thus the leaders of Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast's "Pobeda" Kolkhoz engaged in window-dressing in every possible way. On paper one of the farm's livestock sections had 3,500 hogs, but there were only 520. Where were the rest? The investigating authorities are now looking into this "arithmetic". Furthermore, with the "voting" of the leadership of the kolkhoz, rayon and oblast the chief of this sham livestock section was elected a member of the party committee and board of the kolkhoz, a deputy and a member of the raykom.

The level of organizing and political activity of all components of the republic party organization and the soviet and economic-planning authorities should correspond to the increased tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum.

Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee departments, the republic Council of Ministers, Gosplan and ministries and departments, obkoms and raykoms and oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms must establish systematic businesslike and most scrupulous supervision of implementation of the plenum's decisions and adopt prompt measures to ensure that everything outlined by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum be implemented fruitfully.

"...The more extensive the transformation we wish to effect," Vladimir Il'ich Lenin pointed out, "the more it is necessary to stir interest in it and a conscious attitude and persuade increasingly new millions and tens of millions of the need for this" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol 42, p 140). This proposition of Lenin's must always be remembered when tackling practical tasks.

We must make the utmost use here of the wealth of experience accumulated in our republic of work on the mobilization of the communists and all working people for the struggle for implementation of the party's agrarian policy. Both experience and our potential have increased considerably since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. There has also been a marked increase in the number of communists in the countryside in this time. There are now approximately 400,000 of them. This is more than half the republic party organization. More than 188,000 communists and 412,000 Komsomol members are currently working directly in agricultural production.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally call for all the influence and authority of this huge force to be used in all the sectors where the fate of fulfillment of the Food Program is decided.

The raykoms are called on to play the part of combat headquarters in the struggle for the practical realization of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the Food Program. Currently all raykom secretaries have higher education, and more than half of them are agricultural specialists.

As is known, a decree has been adopted on a further strengthening of the rayon level of our party. It has been decided to form agricultural departments in the rural raykoms. Additional positions of full-time kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interfarm enterprise primary party organization secretaries have been earmarked. As of 1 January 1984 there will be an increase in the salaries of rayon-level party workers and, as of 1 July of this year, of full-time primary party organization secretaries.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum create exceptionally favorable conditions for the further retention of cadres in the countryside and their training. The significance of moral encouragement has been raised together with material incentives. The honorific title of "Honored Worker of USSR Agriculture" has been established.

In a word, comrades, never before have such incentive measures been adopted as now. And we must all prize this specially, answer the party's concern with concrete deeds and shock labor and radically eliminate all dependent tendencies. The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum called for a final and irreversible break with such sentiments.

The plenum pointed out directly that it would be fundamentally wrong to conceive of matters such that the accomplishment of the Food Program is a task for rural communists and rural workers alone. No, comrades, this is a task for all the people. And nobody is excused its accomplishment. Each of us has to make his contribution, and the more impressive it is, the better it will be for all the people and for each Soviet family.

It is necessary at the upcoming obkom, gorkom and raykom plenums, local soviet sessions, in the labor collectives and their trade union and Komsomol organizations and in the people's control authorities to view with all scrupulousness and keenness the practical questions connected with fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and to uncover all available potential in order to actively commission it.

Big responsibility for realization of the Food Program is vested in the soviet authorities, which was emphasized particularly at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. There should be a marked increase in their influence everywhere.

In tackling questions connected with the Food Program we do not have the right to slacken our attention to the work of the diversified industry, capital construction, transport and communications, remembering that they also must participate in the accomplishment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

As a whole, the republic's industry coped successfully with fulfillment of the 5-month plan for output sales and labor productivity growth. There was an improvement in the work of oil and petrochemical industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and engineering enterprises and the industry of Alma-Atinskaya, Gur'yevskaya, Mangyshlakska'a, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Chimbentskaya Oblasts. This is gratifying.

But at the same time certain enterprises are failing to fulfill the set quotas for the production and supplies of products.

An end must be put to this lagging immediately.

I would like to focus particular attention on capital construction. The successes here are indisputable. A considerable volume of capital investments has been assimilated and a number of production facilities has been introduced since the start of the year, and the volume of contract work is increasing.

However, the present situation in the sector is causing serious concern. The construction workers are inadequately assimilating the resources they have been allocated in Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts. Instances of contracting organizations of the ministries and departments led by Comrades Lomov, Musin, Yerzhanov and Krasikov disrupting the introduction of most important facilities due for completion have not disappeared.

It is necessary to accelerate finishing work on the Karmetkombinat's tin-plate shop and at a number of nonferrous metallurgy, mineral fertilizer and petrochemical facilities and facilities connected with the manufacture of consumer goods.

It must not be forgotten that the main thing in capital construction is the on-schedule commissioning of facilities. For this reason the entire activity of the party committees in leadership of this sector should be subordinated to mobilization of the labor collectives for the achievement of this goal.

It is very important to continue to improve trading, medical and cultural-everyday services, particularly for the rural workers, I have to give a reminder of this because it is precisely these areas which remain stragglers in a number of places.

Thus serious instances of the creation of a shortage have been revealed in Turgayskaya Oblast. There are many complaints about the work of consumer services in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Turgayskaya and Gur'yevskaya oblasts. Book trade in the countryside is poorly organized in the western and southern Oblasts, for which the Kazpotrebsoyuz (Comrades Tanekeyev and Nysanalin) is seriously to blame.

As an inspection showed, all the incoming literature piles up, as a rule, in the oblast and rayon centers and does not reach the farms. There are no bookstores in many villages.

None of these are secondary matters, comrades. Let us by common efforts ensure that it is not shirkers and idlers who end up in a privileged position but those who produce agricultural products, who feed and clothe people and who spare in this neither their labor nor their time. This is why it is necessary to satisfy the rural workers' spiritual requirements more fully. These are questions of big policy connected with the erasure of social differences between city and village.

The republic's ideological organizations and establishments and the press, television and radio should subordinate their entire work to their explanation and solution. As required by the party, they must not quail before major problems, be able to support that which is interesting and useful and struggle emphatically and justifiably against all that is negative. Here is a field for our creative unions, cultural establishments and the "Znaniye" Society to really deploy themselves.

Comrades! The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum have been greeted by the communists, Komsomol members and all working people of the republic with enthusiasm and as a combat program not based on a short-term campaign.

But the most decisive significance in its fulfillment will be attached to the results of this very year in all spheres of the diversified economy, science and culture of the republic, in our grain fields and at our animal husbandry farmsteads, at plants and factories, in research laboratories, schools and VUZ's -- everywhere where the strength and authority of our republic are reinforced by firm deeds.

In struggling for the greatest labor efficiency in all sectors of industry, capital construction, transport and communications and agriculture we must everywhere intensify the practice of economies and thrift, adopt exhaustive measures for the strict regulation of the expenditure of fuel-energy resources and make the most dependable preparations for work under winter conditions in all areas of the economy.

In the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR many labor collectives are adopting new, higher pledges with respect to the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan of this year and the 5-year plan as a whole. The Kazakh SSR Council of Trade Unions, oblast councils of trade unions, trade union sectorial committees and the Komsomol organizations must contribute most actively to ensuring that effective competition become truly mass competition and stimulate the struggle for the quality and efficiency of labor and the highest end results.

Under the difficult conditions of the current international situation, when our party is doing everything to preserve and strengthen peace worldwide, we are obliged to be particularly self-disciplined and vigilant in order without stinting efforts, ability and energy to strengthen the economic, defense and spiritual potential of our beloved motherland and the entire socialist community.

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of the communists and working people of Kazakhstan to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that Kazakhstanis will do everything for the unconditional implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and make an impressive contribution to realization of the country's Food Program.

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RASHIDOV SPEECH AT UZBEK PLENUM

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Address delivered by Sh. R. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, at the Sixth Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee on 15 June 1982]

[Text] Comrades!

Agriculture, by furnishing foodstuffs to the Soviet people, and industry by supplying raw materials have an extremely important role in performing the tasks of building communism. This was emphasized with new force by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum's decisions mark a qualitatively new stage in the country's economic development and in raising the prosperity of the people.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet presented an address at the plenum entitled "On the Food Program of the USSR Over the Period Up to the Year 1990 and Measures To Implement It."

Leonid Il'ich has made a fundamental and Leninist analysis of the results of the work done in the agrarian sector of the economy in the time since the March (1965) Plenum, showed the lofty prospects for a further growth of agriculture, furnished a scientific justification of the Food Program, and clearly indicated the ways and means of carrying it out.

Imbued with the spirit of creativity and optimism and the party's concern about the welfare of the people, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's address is a major contribution to the theory and practice of building communism.

The decisions of the May Plenum--they are a logical continuation of the line of the 26th CPSU Congress toward increasing the efficiency of the country's entire national economy and raising the material prosperity of the Soviet people.

The will of the entire party and aspirations of the entire Soviet people have been expressed in the decisions of the plenum. That is why these decisions and the brilliant and thoroughly documented address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev

have met with such unanimous approval by party members and all the workers of our country.

The large-scale Food Program, which was worked out on the initiative of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, is a model of a comprehensive solution of one of the most complicated and important problems of the national economy. Proposals of specialists, scholars and party and Soviet officials were taken into account in drafting it.

The workers of Uzbekistan, like all the Soviet people, regard the tasks set by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the Food Program as their own vital concern and declare their readiness to successfully implement the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The aim of the Food Program is to guarantee a reliable supply of foodstuffs to the country's population in the shortest possible time. This is not only a paramount economic task, but also an urgent sociopolitical one.

The Food Program, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his address, is not only a radical departure in boosting agriculture and related sectors. In its character and scale it should guarantee progress of the entire economy and many basic spheres of our society's social life.

The program should link together and unify the effort of both agriculture and also the sectors of industry, transportation and trade that serve it, should subordinate its entire activity to the ultimate common goal--production of high quality foodstuffs and their delivery to the consumer.

The food program is based on a solid foundation which has been built in the country and has undergone intensive development since the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. In those years agriculture's physical plant and equipment have been updated in their quality, highly qualified specialists have come into the sector, and many social problems have been successfully resolved in rural areas.

As throughout the country, over the last three 5-year periods radical changes have taken place in Uzbekistan's agriculture. The level of the supply of equipment to kolkhozes and sovkhozes has risen, and their production potential has been bolstered. In just the 10th Five-Year Plan 2.18 billion rubles of capital investments were made in agricultural production, and in 1981 these investments amounted to 2.4 billion rubles, or threefold more than in 1965. In that time the power supply per worker almost doubled.

A strong construction capability has been built up for water management organizations, which has made it possible to develop an additional 100,000 hectares every year. Large new zones of irrigated agriculture have been organized in the Golodnaya, Dzhizakskaya and Karshinskaya steppes and in the lowlands of the Amu Darya, and the water supply has been improved in all the republic's oblasts. Since the March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the area planted on irrigated land has increased by almost 1 million hectares.

Irrigation and land reclamation, chemicalization and full mechanization of agriculture have undergone substantial development. Major steps have been taken toward the specialization and concentration of production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

The industrial branches serving agriculture have expanded: the chemical industry, the mixed feed industry, agricultural machinebuilding, machinebuilding for livestock raising, and others.

Scientific research is being conducted intensively, the training of personnel has improved, profound changes have taken place in the living and working conditions of the peasantry.

Consistent implementation of the party's farm policy, the large resources invested in agriculture, and the heroic efforts of the kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers and all the republic's working people have had constructive results.

In the years that have passed since the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee there has been a substantial growth in the output of all farm products. The gross output of agriculture has doubled and reached almost 7 billion rubles. Cotton production has increased 1.7-fold, and the output of the most valuable thin-fiber cotton has increased fivefold, grain output fourfold, fruit and vegetables 3.5-fold, meat twofold, and milk and eggs 2.6-fold. Labor productivity has risen 36 percent in this period.

At the same time we cannot be content with what has been achieved; we cannot fail to see that the food problem has not yet been solved. If in the overall caloric level our diet, as throughout the country, meets physiological standards, the composition of the diet needs improvement. The demand has not been fully satisfied as yet for meat and dairy products, and potatoes, and there are interruptions in the supply to trade of certain other foodstuffs as well. The demand for food is still outrunning food production.

We should bear in mind the republic's high rate of population growth. This growth and the growth of money personal income at stable retail prices for the principal foodstuffs are causing an increased demand for them. The insufficiently rapid rise in the efficiency of the entire agroindustrial complex is also giving evidence of itself.

Thus the present stage of development is presenting crucial new tasks to the republic's agriculture and to the entire agroindustrial sector of our economy. Guided by the decisions of the May Plenum, the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the republic's government have drafted the UzSSR Food Program for the period up to the year 1990. It calls for carrying out broad measures aimed at further growth and improved efficiency of agricultural production and related branches of industry and at fuller satisfaction of the public's growing needs for foodstuffs.

By the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan it calls for a substantially higher per capita level of consumption of the most important foodstuffs.

Interrelated and more balanced development of all branches of the agroindustrial complex is called for in order to achieve that goal. Large capital investments will be permitted. Agriculture's physical plant and equipment will be substantially bolstered. Even in the current 5-year period the production of tractors, combines and other machines for rural areas will increase, their qualitative characteristics will improve, and the delivery of manufactured fertilizers will increase. It is our duty to utilize technical, land-water and other resources more fully and astutely and to increase the return from them.

Cottongrowing will continue to be the leading branch of the economy in the future. We are committed unequivocally to fulfillment of plans and obligations for cotton production. Carrying out the Food Program is promoting the growth of cottongrowing. By developing the food sectors, especially animal husbandry, and consequently animal feed production, we are at the same time guaranteeing a rise in the fertility of the soil by virtue of crop rotation and an increase in the amount of organic fertilizers.

Our cottongrowing has been developing at stable high rates, plans are being fulfilled every year regardless of weather conditions. Since the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the average annual output of cotton has grown 2.5 million tons. The yield of cotton has been rising steadily. During the 10th Five-Year Plan 70 percent of the growth of cotton was achieved through higher yields.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev had high praise for the work of cottongrowers during his recent visit in Tashkent. He gives us the inspiration and obligation to go forward and to achieve more. This requires of us maximum mobilization of all existing potential and opportunities. We do have them, and they are not small.

Every year dozens of rayons, hundreds of farms and thousands of work teams are achieving low yields and are not fulfilling plans for cotton production. In order to bring all farms up to the level of the progressive ones, a persistent effort has to be made to improve soil and crop practices in cottongrowing. A most important direction for this effort is the widespread, universal introduction of the Tashkent technology for raising cotton.

The advantages of industrial methods in cottongrowing are obvious. This year the Tashkent cottongrowers did the early spring harrowing faster than others, and in 5 or 6 days they handled the planting of the cotton, mainly with precise seed drills. Extra seedlings were obtained. Right now the Tashkent cottongrowers are doing the interrow cultivation of the cotton on a tighter schedule--every cultivation cycle is completed in 10-12 days. In combination with a high quality of work, this ensures more rapid plant development and probably guarantees an abundant and early harvest.

In addition to this, the early application of fertilizers and reduction of irrigation at the end of August and beginning of September, along with timely defoliation (as a rule this is done 5-10 September), have made it possible for the Tashkent growers to begin machine harvesting by 20-25 September and to

complete the gathering of the entire harvest in mid-October. Party, Soviet and agricultural authorities have an obligation to disseminate this progressive technology in every way and to be resolute in overcoming the attitudes of those managers who have become accustomed to working in the old way and to relying mainly on manual labor.

The speediest mastery of crop rotation represents an important potential for increasing the yield and improving the quality of cotton and preventing wilt. However, the managers of many farms are not mastering it.

Party committees should be strict in seeing that farm managers unfailingly carry out this most important measure. In the coming year we should entirely complete the development of crop rotation on all farms.

Chemicalization has an important role to play in the intensification of cottongrowing. But soil fertility cannot be increased solely by applying manufactured fertilizers. The soil needs to be constantly enriched with organic fertilizers in order to obtain stable high yields.

The further development of cottongrowing is related to improved effectiveness of the work of selection and seedgrowing. We need new high-yield, early and wilt-resistant varieties with high fiber quality. There is a need for sharp improvement in the growing of cottonseed as well. Last year we adopted an important decree on this issue, and it needs to be carried out unfailingly.

The agriculture ministry, the Institute of Cotton Selection and Seedgrowing, the Institute of Experimental Plant Biology of the Academy of Sciences, the Central Asian Department of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Science imeni Lenin], and the Union Scientific Research Cotton Institute need to take effective steps to achieve a radical improvement of affairs in cotton selection and seedgrowing.

Industrialization of cottongrowing, a rise of labor productivity and a reduction of product cost represent a most important issue. The association Soyuzmashkhlopkovodstvo faces large tasks in this area. In this 5-year period capacities must be built for production of 100-HP tractors, a number of new machines need to be put into production, and highly productive equipment for cottongrowing needs to be created in a joint effort with scientists and designers.

Efforts have to be concentrated on carrying out the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on improvement of cotton quality. Party organizations should enhance the responsibility of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, procurement stations and cotton gins for the quality of cotton.

Our task is to expand capacity of the ginning industry so that the entire processing of cotton can be completed in 4-5 months. In the current 5-year period, then, the method of people's construction projects should be used to build new gins, drying and cleaning shops, and warehouses for cotton. Special oversight should be extended over these construction projects.

Further development of irrigation and reclamation and improvement of the supply of water have decisive importance to the growth of cottongrowing and fulfillment of the Food Program.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic is being allocated more than 6 billion rubles for construction under the heading of water management. It will be necessary to develop 485,000 hectares of new irrigated land and complete construction of a number of reservoirs and canals and major pumping stations.

Measures have to be carried out toward more efficient use of the existing water resources. An efficient service for operating irrigation and drainage networks has to be furnished so that optimum use is made of irrigated land. This is especially important now as low water conditions increase, when we have to conserve every drop of water and obtain the maximum output for every cubic meter of moisture expended.

Streamflow needs to be completely regulated in the near future by building large and small reservoirs, by diverting water from irrigation systems with abundant water to those which have a shortage, and by reconstruction of the network of irrigation mains.

Improvement of the efficiency coefficient of irrigation systems has to be achieved through their complete reorganization, optimum use of subsurface water, and further improvement of watering techniques. There needs to be a constant improvement of the efficiency coefficient of water use.

A key task in carrying out the Food Program is to do everything to increase grain production. Plans call for an average annual grain harvest in the republic of 2.8-3 million tons in the current 5-year period and 3.3-3.5 million tons in the 12th Five-Year Plan, or an increase of 1.5-fold over the 10th Five-Year Plan. We should look upon this assignment as the minimum and should seek out possibilities of overfulfilling it substantially. It is our duty and obligation to bring grain production up to 5 million tons.

If these targets are to be met, emphasis will still have to be put on expanding plantings of corn and rice and a fight waged to increase the yield of shelled corn to 100 quintals per hectare and rice to 60-70 quintals. At the same time guaranteed high yields of cereals have to be achieved on irrigated land and measures carried out to increase the yield of grain crops on nonirrigated land.

Many of our oblasts and rayons are achieving high indicators in corn production. At the same time, in a number of oblasts the corn yield is low. We should be forthright: anyone who underestimates this most valuable crop is underestimating the Food Program.

You know what tremendous importance Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev attributes to corn. Three times we have received letters of greetings from him addressed to young people. The first of his letters was sent in 1973 in order to obtain a high yield of corn. The second was in 1975 and was on behalf of training 100,000 machine operators, and the third in the current year related to the obligation of obtaining a corn harvest of 2 million tons.

To achieve that we need to obtain at least 80 quintals of shelled corn per hectare. More attention has to be paid to specialized corn-growing sovkhozes. They should become a school of advanced know-how, a school for achieving a high yield.

The development of ricegrowing has great prospects. During this 5-year period rice production is supposed to be increased to 615,000-620,000 tons, and over the longer range up to 750,000 tons. Party obkoms and oblispolkoms, the agriculture ministry, Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy [Main Administration for Sovkhoz Construction in the Central Asian Republics], and local agricultural authorities have to step up the effort to improve soil and crop practices in ricegrowing, adoption of crop rotation and transition of all rice planting to engineering systems.

The Food Program places particular responsibility on the republic for increasing the production and procurements of fruit and vegetables.

Our generous soil, bright sun, and the industry and skill of rural workers are yielding unique fruits which are inimitable in their nutrient qualities. Uzbekistan is expected to steadily increase their production.

The gross harvest of vegetable and melon crops in the 11th Five-Year Plan is to be increased to 3.6 million tons, and in the 12th to 4.4 million tons. This is substantially more than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Fruit production is to be increased 1.8-fold in the 5-year period, or to 1.3 million tons, grapes threefold, or to 1.5 million tons.

Even in the current year the production of fruit and vegetables is to be increased to 6 million tons. This is not an easy task, but it is realistic. If it is to be performed successfully, a fight will have to be waged to obtain 350-400 quintals of vegetables, 200 quintals of potatoes and melon crops, and 150-200 quintals of grapes from every hectare. Every effort needs to be made to develop the production of lemons.

Particular attention has to be turned to increasing the production of potatoes. Even by the end of the current 5-year period we must increase it to 450,000-500,000 tons so as to completely supply the republic with its own potatoes and increase deliveries of early potatoes to Moscow, Leningrad and the Soviet Armed Forces. Not long ago all oblasts were sent a telegram on additional planting of potatoes. This task is an obligatory one.

The principal way of developing fruit and vegetable growing is further specialization and concentration of production. It is very important even in the current 5-year period to complete specialization so that commercial fruit and vegetables and above all grapes are produced mainly on specialized farms.

The agriculture and fruit and vegetable ministries, jointly with oblast party and Soviet authorities, must examine and resolve these issues. Everything needs to be done to intensify agroindustrial integration in these areas.

Comrades! A particular place in the Food Program has been devoted to the question of improving the supply of products of animal husbandry to the public. The republic party organization is making a great effort to improve this vitally important branch. In recent years Uzbekistan has seen an increase in the number of head of all types of livestock and poultry, and their productivity has risen. The output of livestock-raising operations is growing steadily.

But this is not enough. The population's need for the products of animal husbandry is not being fully satisfied at all. When the growth of the population is taken into account, per capita production is still not high.

The Food Program has called for accelerated development of animal husbandry. In the 11th Five-Year Plan the average annual output of meat is to be 400,000-410,000 tons (carcass weight), and in the 12th--540,000-560,000 tons, or twice what was achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Annual average milk production is to increase to 2.6 million tons in the current 5-year period and 3.5 million in the 12th Five-Year Plan, or an increase of 74 percent. Egg production will double.

Achievement of these targets requires that every farm increase the number of head of livestock and poultry every year, especially the number of breeding animals.

But the principal and key requirement is to increase productivity--to increase the production of milk per dairy cow and the average sale weight of livestock. This puts emphasis on improvement of the qualitative composition of herds, improvement of breeding and the raising of animals of the highly productive breeds.

Jointly with oblast organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and other interested ministries and departments, the agriculture ministry must efficiently organize breeding in order to upgrade herds and reduce sterility. A determined struggle needs to be waged against premature culling of dairy cows with high milk production, and the feeding of animals on dairy farms and in fattening operations needs to be improved.

We still have many kolkhozes and sovkhoses with small livestock-raising projects producing little for the market. They have low efficiency. Dairy farms must have at least 500-600 cows. Such a farm must be staffed by specialists and must operate on an industrial basis. In order to replenish the herd in every rayon the heifer farms have to be brought up to such a size that they are furnishing a full supply of dairy replacements to all farms.

An important potential for increasing meat production is accelerated development of those branches of animal husbandry which have a short production cycle: hograising, poultryraising, sheepraising and rabbitraising. The central committee of the republic's CP has approved the initiative of Zhivprom, Ptitseprom and Karakul'prom on doubling meat production in the current 5-year period. Such possibilities have to be sought out on other farms as well.

We have a large potential for improving the supply of fish to the public. Gosrybkhoz has to improve its effort toward further development of fishraising, creation of large commercial lake fisheries, and improved productivity of fish ponds. Our task is to bring the fish catch up to 500,000 quintals by the end of the 5-year period.

The personal subsidiary plots of individuals should make a substantial contribution to growth of the output of animal husbandry. Their share is now more than 60 percent of the milk and 45 percent of the meat, as well as about half of the fruit and vegetables. We need to furnish more help to the private farms of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers in the form of seed, fertilizer, animal feeds, supply them water, and regard the development of their farms as a task of the entire state along the way to fulfillment of the Food Program.

The fieldwork teams in Surkhandar'inskaya Oblast have displayed important initiative in fattening livestock. At the present time more than 15,000 head of cattle are being fattened there by the work teams, which number 2,590.

Following the example of the cattleraisers in Surkhandar'inskaya Oblast, 18,000 work teams in the republic have taken 50,000 head for fattening. This is a big help, but it is not being utilized sufficiently as yet. Half of the work teams in the republic still do not have livestock. This effort has been organized especially poorly in Karakalpakskaya ASSR and Dzhizakskaya, Kashkadarinskaya, Samarkandskaya and Khorezmskaya Oblasts. The situation needs to be corrected. Such an important potential for increasing meat production cannot be ignored.

Not all industrial enterprises and construction and other organizations have subsidiary farms as yet. Party organizations are expected to do everything to develop the initiative of work collectives in this important matter.

Fodder resources are the basis of animal husbandry. If we have sufficient animal feed, we will have both meat and milk. Unfortunately, we are not producing enough animal feed. But we do have considerable potential. It was rightly pointed out by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The main thing is to increase the yield of fodder crops. Our irrigated land is capable of giving a yield of 220-250 quintals of alfalfa per hectare, 450-500 quintals of silage crops, and 1,000 quintals of root crops. Such yields have already been achieved by many farms where production of animal feed is paid the attention it deserves, where it has been put on a specialized and cost-accounting (khozraschet) basis.

In the present year crops and pastures on nonirrigated land have suffered greatly from the drought. Every step has to be taken to increase the production of animal feed on irrigated land so as to save livestock populations and not allow a drop in productivity.

This requires that after corn is harvested in August and September 300,000 hectares of fodder catch crops have to be planted. Above all perko and rape, which yield two crops for the winter season. The care of alfalfa needs to be improved, at least 6-7 cuttings should be taken, and the yield of all other fodder crops should be increased. Fodder production should become a common

concern of all farms--even those raising cotton, rice and fruit and vegetables.

The entire organizational effort in animal husbandry should be aimed at carrying out the decisions of the 14th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, which outlined measures and ways of boosting this vitally important branch. They are fully in line with the requirements of the Food Program, and they have to be implemented unswervingly.

Comrades! Fulfillment of the Food Program requires further intensification of agricultural production as a whole. This is particularly urgent under our conditions, in which the potential for expansion of irrigated land is extremely limited.

The growth of the production of agricultural products must be achieved by virtue of intensive factors--improvement of soil and crop practices and livestock management practices, development of chemicalization and full mechanization, improvement of the irrigation and drainage of land, increased yields of crops and increased productivity of livestock and poultry, and a bolstering of the productive capabilities of the agroindustrial complex.

Agricultural science has an important role to play in performing all these crucial tasks. The republic's scientists have done quite a bit in this direction. But this is no longer enough. Reality is demanding new scientific developments and discoveries which would help to develop production at a higher pace. Scientists of the republic's academy of sciences and the Central Asian Department of VASKhNIL, the All-Union Scientific Research Cotton Institute and other scientific research institutes and VUZ's should concentrate their efforts on solving these problems.

An important component of the Food Program is improvement of all sectors related to agriculture, above all the branches of the manufacturing industry.

Much is being done in the republic to develop the food manufacturing and meat and dairy industries. About 250 million rubles of capital investments have been invested in construction of new enterprises and expansion of existing ones over just the last 10 years. In the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan milk processing plants have been built with a total capacity of 300 tons of milk per day, and large projects have been carried out for the reconstruction of enterprises.

At the same time an ever growing number of enterprises in the food manufacturing industry are not fulfilling the plans assigned them. In the oil and fat industry there have been breaches of processing discipline, which results in large losses. In the bread-baking industry everything is not yet being done to increase the assortment of products.

The Food Program demands improvement in the organization of the trade in bread, baked goods and alimentary pastes, hulled products and other foodstuffs and higher efficiency in their delivery to the trade network.

Even during the 11th Five-Year Plan, along with satisfying the need of the public for bread, baked goods and alimentary pastes in a broad assortment, the problem has to be solved of fully satisfying the demand for confectionery goods and margarine and substantially improving the supply of vegetable oil. The output targets that have to be met in the immediate future are 216,000 tons of confectionery goods, 532,000 tons of vegetable oil, and 64,000 tons of margarine, as called for by the republic's Food Program.

The Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry has to bring the output of meat and meat products up to 250,000 tons and the output of whole milk products up to 600,000 tons in 1985, improve and expand the assortment of foodstuffs by making sausage products with protein additives and dairy products with fruit and berry fillers, partially prepared foods in meal portions, and packaged dairy products.

Organization of the procurement of meat, milk and other products of animal husbandry has to be substantially improved, the network of procurement stations expanded, and those stations brought as close as possible to the points of production. The transition to acceptance of livestock and milk on the farms themselves needs to be speeded up.

It is an urgent task to improve the system of procurements, storage and processing of fruits and vegetables. Uninterrupted supply of fruits and vegetables to the public throughout the year has to be guaranteed, and decisive measures taken to prevent losses and to improve the trade in fruit and vegetables.

Particular attention needs to be paid to development of the capacity of canning plants and wineries and to construction of storage facilities for vegetables and fruits. To improve the efficiency of utilization of existing capacities, to expand the assortment and raise the quality of canned goods, dried fruit, seedless raisins and wine produced, to speed up introduction of waste-free technologies. At present the level of this effort does not yet fully meet the requirements of the Food Program.

At the exhibition we have seen the products of the Turakurgan Dry Fruit Plant. Good products. We need to build such plants in every oblast in the republic.

The UzSSR Ministry of Trade, the board of Uzbekbrlyash, ministries and departments with a trade network must substantially raise the level of service to the public and look to expanding and optimally locating the network of stores and restaurants, replacing the equipment of existing trade enterprises, and introducing progressive forms of merchandising.

The personnel of the consumer cooperative system have large tasks to perform. Guided by the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the effect that Tsentrosoyuz is expected to turn its attention to private farms, every subdivision of Uzbekbrlyash must do everything to invigorate the effort to procure surpluses of farm products from individuals and to improve the trade in domestic goods and housewares in rural localities.

Everything needs to be done to develop and improve trade's direct relations with kolkhoses, sovkholes and other enterprises of the agroindustrial complex, to see that the products raised by the heroic labor of field crop workers are brought from the field to the store without losses and maintaining high quality. Very large capital investments are being allocated to development of the agroindustrial complex. For that reason construction ministries and departments of the republic, party and Soviet organizations need to intensify their effort to activate those projects of the agroindustrial complex which make it possible to increase food production in a short time and to guarantee efficient utilization of the capital investments allocated.

These are the projects of agricultural machinebuilding, the chemical industry, livestock-raising complexes, warehouses for manufactured fertilizers, greenhouse combines, fruit storage facilities, mixed feed enterprises and construction projects in the food manufacturing industry. However, as pointed out at the May Plenum, there is still a lack of system here. It is sufficient to say that over 5 months of the current year the republic's ministries doing construction contracting have fallen short almost 12 million rubles in construction and installation work for these branches. There has to be a radical change in the attitude toward these construction projects.

In his address at the plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked: "Party, Soviet and economic authorities, trade unions and Komsomol should decisively rectify the attitude toward the construction projects of the agroindustrial complex. They should be regarded as the country's crash construction projects." This instruction is binding upon every party member and every manager.

The same kind of attention also needs to be paid to social reorganization of the village--to the construction of well-equipped housing, schools, children's and medical institutions and other institutions for consumer and cultural services. The point of departure in these matters should be that this is a major policy aimed at erasing the social differences between urban and rural areas.

Comrades! Simultaneously with the Food Program the May Plenum discussed and outlined a system of measures aimed at improvement of administration of the agroindustrial complex and at improvement of the economic mechanism.

"The methods of management and planning, the procedures used in affording incentives, and the mechanism in the conduct of economic activity," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his address, "should create the conditions for highly productive labor." These basic principles are reflected in six decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers approved by the plenum. They outline a broad system of measures toward successful development of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex.

For the first time the agroindustrial complex is being singled out as an independent entity for planning and management. This creates the opportunity for better and more effective combination of regional planning, sectoral planning and target-program planning. It is based on the final results, and its purpose is the uninterrupted supply of food to the public.

The republic's gosplan, jointly with Soviet and economic authorities, is to make the transition to planning the agroindustrial complex as a single entity at all levels and to introduce into agriculture the normative method of planning capital investments and deliveries of the principal physical resources.

The system of management of agriculture and related sectors is being accordingly improved--both at the center and at the local level. Agroindustrial associations are being set up in rayons, oblasts and autonomous republics, and agroindustrial commissions in the union republics and at the center.

Particular importance is attributed to the rayon level. It is here that a truly full-fledged and democratic management body should be set up, a body capable of exerting a full impact on production so as to take into account the interests of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The plenum paid a great deal of attention to bolstering the economics of agricultural production and to creating economic conditions that stimulate the work of rural toilers. As of 1 January 1983 purchase prices are being raised on cattle, hogs, sheep, milk, grain, potatoes, vegetables and certain other products. Supplements are being introduced on products produced under less favorable conditions and on farms operating at a loss or a low level of income.

State aid is being augmented for housing construction, for construction and maintenance of children's preschool institutions, Pioneer camps, clubs, other facilities for cultural and consumer services, and for roads on kolkhozes operating at a loss or a low level of profitability.

In order to improve the financial condition of kolkhozes a decision has been made to write off their indebtedness based on Gosbank loans or to postpone its repayment until later dates. The sum total of that aid in our republic is 285 million rubles. This will make it possible for kolkhozes to commit the capital made available to further expansion of production.

The work-team and collective contract and job agreement and bonus remuneration of labor will be introduced in the current 5-year period in all branches of the agroindustrial complex. The conditions for payment of supplements for continuous work service are being extended to the personnel of animal husbandry on sovkhozes and state farms, and they are being granted additional paid annual leave.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has made significant changes in relations among kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the organizations serving them--Sel'khoz-tekhnika, construction organizations, reclamation organizations, and procurement organizations. The results of agricultural production, the actual output, will be the basis for evaluating the performance of these organizations. The activity of procurement organizations will be evaluated as a direct function of fulfillment of procurement plans.

Comrades! In adopting decisions concerning the most important problems of economic and social development, our party and its Leninist Central Committee

have always reinforced them with a set of organizational and political measures.

In his address at the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev indicated the specific directions of organizational and ideological work in support of the Food Program. As Leonid Il'ich remarked, we have to mobilize the abundant experience of work with the masses to achieve the goals set by the Central Committee.

Rural party organizations stand at the fore of the fight to carry out the Food Program. They represent a large force in our republic--they have a membership of 350,000 party members--more than half of the republic party organization. Almost 190,000 of them are directly employed in agricultural production.

The CPSU Central Committee has taken a number of steps to strengthen the party's rural raykoms. A decision has been made to set up divisions for agriculture. The Uzbek CP has allocated 300 party staff positions for organizing them.

The CPSU Central Committee has been showing a great deal of concern about the party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. New evidence of this is the allocation to our republic of 405 positions of secretaries of primary party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhoses which have become available.

Party organizations need to do everything to enhance the vanguard role of party members, to see that every one of them applies a maximum of effort, energy and knowledge in his area to fulfill the plans outlined by the party. Party members have to display examples of a conscientious and stewardly attitude toward their work and serve as an example for everyone.

There is a need to improve the assignment of party personnel, to achieve effective party influence on all areas of agricultural production, to pay more attention to the growth of the party element among animal husbandrymen and in work teams.

Practical fulfillment of the Food Program is inseparably bound up with improvement of the selection, assignment and training of cadres. The decisive areas of agricultural production in the republic are predominantly headed by mature and able managers who have mastered modern management methods. In all, 88 percent of sovkhos directors and 75 percent of kolkhoz chairmen have higher and secondary agricultural education. The composition of middle-level cadres is improving.

But unfortunately there have also been cases of hasty promotion of managers, which results in their frequent replacement. Some of the managers and specialists are slow to reorganize their work and are doing things in the old way.

On the basis of the principles set forth by the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee party obkoms and raykoms should carefully analyze the work with personnel, improve the training of the pool for promotion, strengthen all links

of the agroindustrial complex with highly qualified and ideologically mature managers and specialists.

To that end there is a need to discover and painstakingly rear up young and able organizers of production, help them to master the art of supervision and the ability to work with people. Women should be promoted more energetically to supervisory positions, the problems of developing personnel at the middle level and of training and retraining specialists should not be overlooked.

Leonid Il'ich turned attention of party organizations to the need to tighten the activity of kolkhozes and intensify monitoring of the observance of democratic principles in the management of production. Assemblies of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers need to be held regularly, and they should be consulted with on ways of carrying out the tasks that lie ahead.

The organizing role of party committees and organizations should be manifested in coordinating the work of Soviet, economic and public authorities in carrying out the Food Program. The main thing toward which the efforts of soviets should now be directed, L. I. Brezhnev said at the recent meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is to guarantee a growth of agricultural production and a rise in the level of performance of every kolkhoz and sovkhos in carrying out plan assignments. The role of the soviets, of their commissions, and of deputies is extremely great in developing personal subsidiary farms, market gardening collectives and subsidiary farms of plants and factories.

The campaign which has developed on a broad scale for elections to local soviets of people's deputies is demonstrating the determination of the workers to carry out the Food Program successfully. The preparation for the election offers a good opportunity to explain to the masses all aspects of the materials and decisions of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. An attentive attitude of true party spirit should be shown toward the mandates of the voters, and further improvement of the activity of the soviets should be achieved on the basis of those mandates.

The Food Program has evoked in work collectives a new burst of energy, enthusiasm and creative activity. Trade unions and Komsomol organizations need to involve every farmworker in the nationwide competition to augment food production and should be mindful of widespread dissemination of advanced know-how and useful initiatives and patriotic examples.

The decisions of the May Plenum and the principles and conclusions contained in the address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev have exceedingly great importance to every party organization and every work collective. The results of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee need to be discussed in plenums of party committees, in assemblies of primary party organizations, as well as in assemblies of workers, employees and kolkhoz members in work collectives, and specific measures need to be outlined for organizational and political support of their fulfillment.

Party secretaries, members of Central Committee bureaus, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms need to take part in the proceedings of plenums of oblast, city and rayon party committees and in assemblies of primary party organizations and collectives of workers.

Fulfilling the Food Program is the task of the entire party, the entire people. The principal content of our ideological indoctrination effort should be widespread clarification of the address of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the decisions of the plenum and mobilization of the masses for their unconditional fulfillment.

All the forms and means of ideological impact on the masses need to be directed toward bringing to every party member and every worker the urgency, complexity and crucial nature of the tasks set by the party and in helping them to determine their own place in the nationwide struggle for a further growth of agriculture and for improvement of supply to the workers.

The Food Program is being carried out in a complicated international situation. The reactionary circles of the United States are doing everything to hinder successful fulfillment of this program. Along with the continuing arms race, the United States and its allies have actually declared economic and technical war against our country. They are restricting trade with the socialist countries and cutting back scientific-technical cooperation.

Fulfillment of the Food Program has enormous political importance. That is why party members and all workers have to thoroughly understand the present international situation, have to be organized and disciplined, and have to have a sense of duty and responsibility to the Fatherland.

The materials of the May Plenum should be thoroughly studied in the network of political and economic education and widely explained in lectures and talks. Their popularization and practical implementation must be the principal topic of all our mass media.

The initiative and creativity of the masses and the entire force of socialist competition have to be aimed at carrying out the measures outlined by the party. Socialist competition needs to be made more effective, the practice of totaling up results has to be made more flexible and responsive, public promotion should be strengthened, and all conditions created for widespread dissemination of the know-how of progressive workers.

Popularization of the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and mobilization of the masses to carry them out offer a good opportunity for demonstrating the paternal concern of the party and state about every aspect of the prosperity of every union republic and about strengthening the friendship and unity of the Soviet people on the eve of the 60th anniversary of formation of the USSR.

The Food Program drafted by the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee contains major tasks on a large scale whose performance is planned over a lengthy period. But this does not mean that the work of carrying out what has been

outlined can be put off for tomorrow. In every task our party operates on the principle that the future is determined by the present and is shaped in today's everyday working life.

Urgent measures have to be adopted in all oblasts, cities and rayons, in every enterprise and on every farm to mobilize all reserves and capabilities and even in this very year to take an important step forward in carrying out the Food Program. And that means that we should now apply a maximum effort to achieve unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and obligations of the second year of the 5-year plan.

The documents of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee constitute a program translated into the language of specific figures of the further development of the productive forces of all the fraternal republics and of raising the material prosperity of the Soviet people. It is the patriotic duty of every party member and every worker in the republic to devote all his energies, knowledge and ability to further strengthening of the might and prosperity of our multinational Soviet Homeland.

Allow me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the party members and all the workers of Uzbekistan will not spare strength, energy, knowledge and skill in unconditionally carrying out the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and will make a worthy contribution to carrying out the Food Program.

(The address of Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov was attended with close attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

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GAPUROV SPEECH AT TURKMEN PLENUM

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA In Russian 17 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Speech of Turkmen CC CP Secretary M. G. Gapurov: "On the Results of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Ensuing From the Report Presented at That Plenum by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on 'The USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 and Measures to Implement It': Speech of First Secretary of the Turkmen CP CC Comrade M. G. Gapurov at the Seventh Plenum of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party"]

[Text] Comrades!

As you know, on 24 May there was held in Moscow, in the Kremlin, the regular Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, whose topic was "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 and Measures to Implement It." A report was presented by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The communists and working people of the republic, like those of the entire country, responded with unanimous approval to the Plenum's conclusions and to the documents it adopted. In his impressive, pithy, Lenin-like precise, and documented report, comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev analyzed at the CC Plenum the performance of the party and nation in developing the country's agroindustrial complex during the period following the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU. He shed light on the patterns of relationships in kolkhoz-sovkhoz production and the branches serving it, the causes of the disproportions in the development of agriculture and lack of equilibrium in plans, and he outlined ways of further developing agricultural production and other branches of the agroindustrial complex.

As developed in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, on the initiative and with the direct participation of comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and approved by the May Plenum of the CC, the USSR Food Program is an important ingredient of the party's economic strategy for the next 10 years. It is intended to assure reliable food supplies for the country's population within the shortest possible time. The solution of this problem requires intensifying attention to all the elements of the food chain traversed by agricultural products on their way to the consumer.

In his speech at the May CC Plenum comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that the Food Program contains tasks of varying time-span--long-range, medium-range, and urgent short-term tasks. The last-named should lie in the focus of attention, precisely.

The accomplishment of the tasks advanced by the party hinges largely on the purposeful and smooth operation of all elements of the Soviet political system, and primarily the soviets of people's deputies. This was said by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in his 31 May speech at a session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The current year is notable in highly important political events in the country's life. There took place the congresses of the trade unions and the Komsomol, whose practical tone was set by the impressive and inspiring speeches delivered at them by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and by the new peace initiatives he had voiced to rein in the arms race.

Preparations for elections to the local soviets of people's deputies and people's judgeships are going on successfully at a high ideological-political level. The country is preparing to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR.

Striding toward these glorious dates, the working people of Turkmenistan, like the entire Soviet people, strive to celebrate them with new accomplishments in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The plans for the first 5 months as regards industrial output for the republic as a whole have been fulfilled. It has been exceeded by 29 million rubles above its planned figure. As for the urgent tasks, output must be still further increased this year so that the population could witness the real fruits of the party's work.

The 12-month socialist pledges for the procurements of silkworm cocoons already have been fulfilled. A total of 4,800 tons of this valuable raw material was sold to the state, which is 480 tons in excess of the plan. The plan for the first 5 months with respect to the procurements of animal-husbandry products was fulfilled. On the whole, the procurements of grain, vegetables and regular and Karakul wool have been satisfactory, as have been shipments of early vegetables to the country's industrial centers.

Currently intensive work is under way to obtain high harvests on the cotton and corn fields.

During the period since the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU, much work has been done in the republic to consolidate the material-technical facilities of agriculture and to improve the planning of and incentives for agricultural production. The state and the kolkhozes spent 5.3 billion rubles in capital outlays on the development of all agricultural branches.

The face of the Turkmen countryside has been unrecognizably altered. New kolkhozes and sovkhoses with well-built settlements have been established, and a great deal of housing and cultural, social, and shopping facilities has been built in the countryside.

The material-technical facilities of the meat-dairy and food industry, consumer cooperatives, and trade, have been markedly expanded and consolidated.

Development directions for the agriculture of our republic and target figures are stipulated in the USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990.

The work on the Food Program is a nationwide cause: so has the party determined. Therefore, the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU require of the republic party organization that it orient the efforts of the toilers of farms and fields toward increasing gross output, primarily by intensifying agriculture.

An important role in implementing the Food Program is played by cotton growing. One ton of natural cotton yields not only fiber but also 120 kilograms of vegetable oil and more than 500 kilograms of valuable livestock feed. Increasing the harvests of cotton is our international duty and the basis for strengthening the economics of the republic's cotton growing farms. We should achieve a further increase in cotton output during the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plan periods by increasing the harvesting yields through improved farming and irrigation techniques.

A radical turnabout must be accomplished in cotton agrotechnics: violations of cotton-growing techniques should not be tolerated; an uncompromising struggle should be waged against conservatism; progressive techniques and advanced knowhow should be broadly disseminated; and the organization of socialist labor competition among cotton growers should be improved.

Our main task for the next 2 or 3 years is to achieve a stable completion of harvesting operations and fulfill most of the plan for cotton procurements by October. This is not only an economic problem but also a major socio-political problem for our republic. We should utilize November and December to prepare land for the next harvest.

A decisive change is needed in the attitude toward the mechanization of the harvesting of cotton, as is the fulfillment of the targets for the mechanized harvesting of cotton plants.

The ministries of agriculture and cotton-processing industry and the Goskomtsen [State Committee on Prices] and Goskomtrud [State Committee on Labor] of the Turkmen SSR should analyze the situation prior to the commencement of this year's harvesting season and implement recommendations for shortening the harvesting period and improving the quality of harvesting operations and the harvested raw cotton.

We should grow thin-fibered varieties of cotton yielding 50-60 quintals per hectare; medium-fibered varieties yielding 70-80 quintals per hectare and having a fiber yield of 33-35 percent, high oil content of seeds--varieties that are rapid-maturing, resistant to diseases, and readily adapted to defoliation as well as suitable for mechanized harvesting. Science and practice should focus their attention on improving the technology of the complex struggle against weeds, developing techniques of biological pest control and devising new techniques for the preparation of planting seeds.

Further, comrade Gapurov pointed out that the May CC CPSU Plenum stressed the political importance of the problems of increasing the production of grain as a measure enhancing the political independence of our state from grain imports from the capitalist countries.

In our republic the mean annual grain output during the 10th Five-Year Plan was doubled in comparison with the 9th Five-Year Plan, but the mean grain yield is insufficiently high--22.7 quintals per hectare.

However, the experience of the leading farms shows that, under the conditions of irrigated farming in our republic, grain yields can reach 30 and more quintals per hectare irrespective of weather conditions.

The production of grain corn is beset by many shortcomings and industrial techniques for its growing are being introduced too slowly. The planting of rice should be expanded.

The Central Committee of Turkmenistan's Komsomol has at one time displayed good initiative in offering to extend its patronage over the Komsomol-youth corn-growing brigades: there were regular conferences of young corn growers, the results of the socialist labor competition were evaluated, and the experience of the pace-setters was broadly disseminated in the press. The results were not slow in coming: the opinion that the weather and climate of our republic are unsuitable for this crop was proved wrong. Many brigades began to attain 80- and 100-quintal harvests. This good tradition should be resuscitated.

Fulfilling the decrees of 5 June 1979 of the CC CPSU, the republic party organization accomplished definite work to specialize animal husbandry. The construction of 80 large animal-husbandry complexes and poultry factories was commenced in the republic. Most of them already are producing.

In 1981 meat production on all farm categories increased 78 percent in comparison with 1965; milk production has doubled, and egg production has tripled.

During the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plan periods Turkmenistan fulfilled all the plans for state procurements of animal-husbandry products, which served to somewhat improve the supply of foodstuffs to the population. The quality of the animal-husbandry products sold by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses has improved.

Animal husbandry in Turkmenistan, which is chiefly developing on the basis of specialization, is of a multi-branch nature. It is dominated by the raising of Karakul and Saradzhinskiye sheep as well as of horned cattle.

The accomplishments in specializing the fattening of livestock were considerable. Thus while in 1965 the average weight per head of slaughter cattle was 218 kg, in 1981 this indicator was raised to 348 kg. The corresponding indicators for hogs and sheep were raised from 75 to 105 kg and from 40 to 42 kg, respectively. The nutrition of cattle, especially that delivered by the fattening stations, has markedly improved.

The farms of the Gyaurskiy Rayon ship to meat combines horned cattle weighing 453 kg per head and hogs weighing 115 kg per head. Even better indicators in this respect were achieved by the Order of Lenin Kolkhoz "Sovet Turkmenistany," where horned cattle weighs 534 kg per head and hogs, 115 kg.

Mention should be made of the accomplishments of the Chardzhouskaya Oblast party committee and oblispolkom which in 1981 assured deliveries of slaughter cattle weighing on the average at least 370 kg.

But this is not so everywhere. In the Maryyskaya, Ashkhabadskaya, and Tashauzskaya oblasts there are quite a few farms delivering underweight and undernourished livestock. The average weight per head of slaughter hogs delivered by the farms of Krasnovodskaya Oblast and Bakhardenskiy Rayon as a whole is below 100 kg.

We have considerable potential. For example, had all the lagging farms and rayons increased the on-delivery weight of slaughter livestock per head to the republic-wide levels, meat production would have been 20,000 tons higher without any increase in the cattle population.

An unfavorable situation has arisen in this republic as regards the utilization of the new capacities for sheep fattening.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the party oblast committees, and the oblispolkoms should urgently resolve the problem of allotting irrigated land to fattening farms on a scale assuring already this year the production of the needed quantities of fodder for the fattening of livestock.

Meat production could be markedly expanded by developing beef cattle husbandry in a number of remote rayons and farms of the republic. The scale of this work should be broadened.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses operate 39 dairy farms with facilities for 23,600 cattle stalls. These farms account for one-fourth of the milk produced by the public sector. The milk yield per grazing cow on these farms is 2,465 kg, that is, 258 kg higher than for the republic as a whole.

But most farms still attain milk yields per cow that are too low.

Comrade Gapurov stressed that herd reproduction still leaves something to be desired. At the beginning of this year cows accounted for less than 25 percent of the herd--and in Tashauzskay Oblast only about 20 percent--instead of the norm of 40 percent.

The key to success in dairy husbandry is the raising of calves. There is good experience in this field in the republic. At the leading calf farms the milk yield during the first lactation reaches 3,000 kg. If every farm attends in this manner to the development of the dam herd, the annual milk production in the republic will increase by 20,000 tons. We have established substantial facilities for introducing this progressive technology--26 inter-farm facilities and 2 complexes for the raising of calves. But we could have accomplished much more in this respect.

As early as during the 11th Five-Year Plan period we should achieve a marked reduction in the barrenness of cows by increasing to 90 the yield of calves per 100 cows, at least, assuring the timely transition of calves to cows and, on this basis, increasing the cattle herd and the volume of milk output.

In recent years the kolkhozes and sovkhoses practically ceased to milk sheep. And yet, in the 1960s sheep milking was practiced on nearly every sheep farm of the republic, and the sheep milk was processed into hundreds of tons of "brynza" [sheep cheese]--a valuable food. This important work should be resuscitated.

The farm population widely uses camel milk to prepare "aragan" and "chal"--medicinal beverages that slake the thirst in the summertime. First steps are being taken to organize the milking of camels in the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and enterprises of the Turkmenpotrebsoyuz [Turkmen Consumer Cooperatives' Union], but so far very little has been done.

A major role in the food supply of the republic's population is played by poultry raising, which provides most valuable foodstuffs--eggs and dietetic meat. In the last decade positive changes have also occurred in that branch.

Work should be intensified to increase the hybrid poultry herd, provide it with airconditioning in the summer, and elevate the level of zootechnical operations.

An important role in increasing poultry-meat production is played by the raising of geese and ducks, whose feed may be complemented with up to 50 percent of green fodder. This work has been especially well organized on the farms of the Chardzhou-skaya and Tashauzskaya oblasts.

Sheep raising is a traditional branch of animal husbandry in the republic. It yields valuable foodstuffs for the population--meat and milk, as well as industrial raw materials such as Karakul and other wool as well as sheepskins.

During the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plan periods much work was accomplished in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to consolidate the facilities for the development of sheep raising. A sufficient number of pens and shelters for the winter period has been built, along with elementary fodder-preparation stations, and capital projects are under way to irrigate desert grazing lands.

It must be stated, however, that far from all of the existing potential in sheep raising is being fully exploited.

An important potential for preserving the sheep population is the organization of fall lambing of Karakul sheep. We should introduce stability into this work.

Specialization and concentration in animal husbandry doubtless are the correct path but, until they are finalized, we cannot dispense with such an important potential as the raising of all sorts of livestock and poultry on every farm.

Comrade Gapurov further stated that the Food Program requires a further consolidation of the production facilities of animal husbandry. This year, 28 million rubles in capital outlays should be utilized for this purpose in the republic.

To assure an adequate supply of eggs for the republic's population, the possibility of allotting an additional 30 million rubles in capital outlays to the poultry trust for the Five-Year Plan period and assuring their complete utilization should be investigated.

During the period following the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU extensive work has been done in the republic to develop fodder production, to specialize and concentrate this branch, and to increase the yield per fodder-crop hectare. The organization of labor in fodder production has improved somewhat. But the emerging shifts in fodder production are not adequate to the current needs of the republic's animal husbandry, and neither do they correspond to the level of the new tasks.

In the next few years we should raise the yield of alfalfa to 130-150 quintals per hectare; corn yield, to 70 quintals of grain corn and 300-400 quintals of silage corn. Further, the land under fodder root crops and cucurbitaceous crops should be markedly expanded.

Fodder production on cotton-growing farms is based on cotton-alfalfa crop rotation which results in both higher cotton yields and the supply of animal husbandry with valuable protein fodder in dry and succulent states. Aspects of the introduction of crop rotation are constantly monitored by the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party and the republic government. But its organization on farms still leaves much to be desired.

A major supply source for socialized animal husbandry in the winter and early-spring seasons, as regards vitamin-containing and succulent fodder, is the intermediate planting of perko, rape, triticale, winter oats, oleaginous radish, and other winter crops. The attitude toward this important potential source of fodder for animal husbandry leaves something to be desired. We should expand the planting of winter crops to an area of at least 60,000 hectares and introduce more broadly the combined and second planting of fodder crops, which will serve to increase the yield per fodder hectare to 100-120 quintals of fodder units.

Just claims are made by animal husbandrymen to the enterprises of the Ministry of Procurements regarding the quality of the combined fodder being produced.

The Food Program of the Turkmen SSR provides for increasing fodder output to 1,240,000 tons of fodder units in 1985 and 1,700,000 tons in 1990. The implementation of these targets will provide a solid foundation for a more rapid development of animal husbandry.

In his report at the 26th CPSU Congress comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises should be given every support. The May Plenum of the CC CPSU drew anew attention to the role of the subsidiary farms. They can provide solid support in increasing the production of meat, eggs, and other foodstuffs and improving the food supply of blue- and white-collar workers.

This question was recently considered by the Bureau of the Turkmen CP CC and repeatedly considered by the republic government. The Ministry of Agriculture set up a department for coordinating the activities of the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises. We should place more rapidly their organization on a planned basis.

An important potential for expanding food production lies latent in the development of the private farms of the rural population. The CC CPSU and personally the General Secretary of the CC CPSU comrade L. I. Brezhnev have repeatedly pointed to the need for the party to devote the most concentrated attention to this matter.

During the period since 1970 we have made definite accomplishments in increasing the privately owned cattle population among kolkhoz members, sovkhos workers, and the population of rayon centers and urban-type settlements.

But while the livestock population on private land plots has increased, the numbers of rural population have grown at a more rapid rate than livestock production on this category of farms. Many rural inhabitants raise fewer livestock than is permitted under the established quotas.

A decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers provides moral and material incentives for private land-plot farming, especially as regards enhancing the role of payments in kind. We should exploit these possibilities more effectively.

Further, comrade Gapurov pointed out that a major role in the Food Program is assigned to the organization of subsidiary farms within the trade apparatus and consumer cooperatives. A good example in this respect is provided by the experience of the subsidiary farms of a number of cooperative organizations in the republic, as well as of the workers' supply administrations of the Turkmengazprom [Turkmen Gas Industry Association], the Glavkarakumstroy [expansion unknown], and the Turkmenneft' [Turkmen Petroleum Industry Association]. But this is not the situation everywhere.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan period the production of meat by consumer cooperatives should nearly triple, and they should markedly expand their output of eggs, milk, honey, and other produce.

Of major importance to improving the supply of foodstuffs for the population are the procurements of production surpluses from the rural population.

For the 11th Five-Year Plan period a program for the further expansion of these procurements as well as for improvements in their trading has been drafted. The volume of procurements should increase one and one-half times, an additional 80 reception-procurement stations should be opened, and 12 new stores for sales of agricultural produce should be built. This program should be regarded as the minimum and efforts should be made to overfulfill it. The culture of trade should also be elevated.

Of major importance to solving the problems of consumer food supply is a well-organized market trade, which needs extensive reorganization.

In addition to organizing subsidiary farms, the cooperatives work to produce consumer goods.

Plans exist for opening by 1985 8 confectionery shops, 4 shops for the production of non-alcoholic beverages, 9 bread-baking enterprises, 3 new lines for the manufacture of mutton products, etc. This will serve to increase one and one-half times the output of bread-and-roll products, as well as to increase the output of non-alcoholic beverages by a factor of 2.4; confectionery products, by a factor of 1.8; and smoked fish, by a factor of 1.5.

Such a high growth rate is feasible on condition of prompt construction of new production shops, modernization of existing facilities, and constant detection and exploitation of internal potential.

The local party and Soviet agencies should respond attentively to requests of cooperatives and state trading organizations for the allocation of land, equipment, and other resources wherever this can be made worthwhile by an increase in the production of foodstuffs.

As the living standards of the Soviet people rise, the structure of their nutrition changes--their diet contains an increasing share of vegetables, fruits, and melon varieties that are highly important to the preservation of human health. For this very reason, the May Plenum of the CC CPSU made special mention of the aspects of performance of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Growing.

Toward 1985 the output of vegetables and fruits at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic is planned to reach 300,000 tons, and the output of melon crops, 255,000 tons. These figures are to be regarded as the minimum.

A continuing bottleneck in this republic is represented by the fulfillment of the plan for the production and procurements of vegetables and melons in the right variety and according to their ripening schedules. As early as this year the sorting of vegetables should be brought into order both at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and at the reception stations of trading organizations.

Assessment of the results of socialist labor competition should lead to praising only the farms that fulfill the plans for the production of vegetables and melons in terms of variety and harvesting schedules.

The principal task of consumer cooperatives is to fully utilize the possibilities for the procurements of agricultural products from the population, and this task should be accomplished.

The yields of fruits and grapes on the republic's farms still are extremely low.

The production losses are chiefly due to the low level of agrotechnics, and primarily to the incompetent shaping of treetops and trimming and cultivation of [fruit] trees.

The CC of the Turkmen CP and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers adopted the decision to convert viniculture to an industrial basis and to organize the production and installation of trellises. Unfortunately, on many areas the vines still are not lashed to trellises and the cultivation of long root boles is neglected.

The speaker further stressed that the supply of potatoes for the republic's population in the summer-fall months requires a potato output of at least 40,000 tons. The soil and climate conditions of this republic are favorable to good potato harvests. Every oblast should include one or two specialized potato-growing farms, and every vegetable-growing farm of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Growing should include one brigade [of potato growers].

An important potential for increasing labor productivity and crop yields is latent in the introduction of industrialized crop production techniques.

The complex whole of measures to implement the Food Program includes as particularly topical the problems of broadening the variety and increasing the quantity of food-stuffs, improving their quality, and efficiently utilizing the food raw materials.

Toward the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan period the volume of output of the republic's food industry should increase by a factor of nearly 1.5, and in 1990, by a factor of 1.6.

In 1985 the output of vegetable oil will have increased by a factor of 2.3 and reached 90,000 tons; confectionery products, by a factor of 1.4; and beer and non-alcoholic beverages, by one-third. At the same time, the quantity and variety of dairy products will increase, including low-fat dairy products, as will the quantity and variety of bread and other bakery goods.

Currently attention must be devoted to serious shortcomings that interfere with the further growth of the food branch.

A number of dairy-industry enterprises does not cope with the tasks of processing secondary dairy products and producing low-fat foods as well as beverages from secondary raw materials.

The party committees and Soviet organizations should tighten the requirements for the utilization of newly introduced capacities of the agroindustrial complex.

The steady growth of national income has resulted in an increase in personal cash income and in the level of the consumption of goods. Thanks to the unflagging concern of the CC CPSU and the Soviet government for improving consumer supplies in our republic, the sales of consumer goods in Turkmenistan increased at a faster rate than for the country as a whole. Currently retail trade turnover is nearing the level of 2 billion rubles, compared with only 636 million rubles in 1965.

During 1981-1985 the plans for the economic and social development of the republic envisage a 40-percent increase in retail trade turnover compared with 24 percent for the USSR as a whole.

In recent years trade in this republic has further developed; its facilities have grown and its technical resources have been consolidated.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan period trade will be complemented with new food stores designed for a staff of 2,000 employees.

At the same time, refrigerating facilities and vegetable, fruit, and potato storage facilities are not yet being adequately expanded in this republic.

It is highly important to organize a correct and economical utilization of the products of animal husbandry for supplying the population.

Of major importance to savings of food commodities is their production in small containers and packagings. The Turkmen SSR Gosplan should re-examine the targets as to small containers with a view toward augmenting them so that they would mobilize the collectives for work in this direction.

The General Secretary of the CC CPSU comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev stressed at the May CC Plenum the special importance of the on-schedule activation of those

capacities of the agroindustrial complex which will serve to maximize food output in the shortest possible time.

The main direction of land reclamation work should be to increase the effectiveness of the utilization of land through its comprehensive development and the on-schedule construction of productive, cultural, trade, and communal facilities as well as of housing and roads. The problems with the irrigation of meadowlands should be rectified and the performance of the Turkmenel'khovodoprovod [Turkmen Agricultural Water Supply Association] should be improved.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan period, less than 2 percent of the branch's capital outlays has been allotted for developing the facilities of the building materials industry and construction industry.

A major role in establishing the material-technical facilities of the republic's food complex should be played by the construction industry and organizations. On the initiative of the Chardzhouskaya Oblast party committee, the oblast's industrial and construction organizations, in their capacity as patrons of the countryside, built a large number of animal-husbandry facilities.

The Bureau of the CC of the Turkmen CP last year approved the practice of the Chardzhouskaya Oblast party committee in recruiting patrons for rural construction, but this initiative has not been emulated in other oblasts. And yet there exists a great potential in that direction in all the other oblasts, and it should be exploited. We should conduct this work on a planned basis.

The heads of the ministries and enterprises dealing with vegetables and fruits, procurements, the meat-dairy industry, the food industry, and trade, should draft and rapidly implement measures to eliminate the bottlenecks in the loading and unloading of commodities in rail transport and other means of transportation. The possibilities of aviation should be more broadly utilized with regard to both agricultural operations and the shipment of foodstuffs from remote regions of the republic.

It will be necessary to activize the construction of aircraft landing strips and roads in the countryside, especially intra-farm roads. The oblast and rayon executive committees should mobilize more actively the concerned farms for the construction of vehicular roads.

Further, comrade Gapurov stressed that the intensive path of development of agriculture and the agroindustrial complex as a whole can be accomplished only upon a broad introduction of the achievements of science and advanced knowhow, as well as upon a creative approach to the matter by all workers participating in the fulfillment of the Food Program.

Enterprise experts as well as scientists face considerable work to introduce reliable technologies. Scientific establishments and production personnel should seriously attend to problems of processing "guza-paya" [cotton stems], "changalak," and vineyard "loza"; utilizing the wastes of the cotton-processing industry; utilizing for livestock-feeding purposes the wastes of the food and light industry;

producing protein-vitamin concentrates on the basis of liquid paraffins for a fully balanced nutrition of livestock and poultry; and introducing lines for the production of fruit-glucose powders from the wastes of fruit and melon processing.

More attention should be paid to the study and reproduction of fish stocks in the republic's water bodies, and especially Lake Sarykamysh; the further expansion of fish production on pond farms; and improvements in selection work so as to isolate and acclimatize the most valuable fish species.

The Turkmen SSR Gosplan should endeavor to have the projects worked on at our scientific institutions find application in the plans, assure their production trials and, if the results are positive, plan for their practical application as soon as possible.

Comrades! As pointed out at the May Plenum of the CC CPSU, the system of measures intended to solve the food problem assigns a major role to the planning and application of more effective incentives to all branches of the agroindustrial complex.

A new shining manifestation of the concern for the further development of agriculture was the decision to raise the salaries of experts and managers of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, increase the procurement prices of relatively unprofitable types of production, cancel or postpone bank-loan repayments for the less profitable kolkhozes of the republic, and allocate substantial capital outlays for the construction of social, cultural, and trade facilities.

These measures will markedly augment the responsibility of the organizers of agricultural production for the end-results of its performance, and they will promote an active search for and exploitation of internal potential and possibilities as well as effectiveness of management.

Measures also have been taken to strengthen the role of party members in the countryside, to strengthen the party's influence on the organization and greater efficiency of agricultural production.

Agricultural departments are being established at all rayon party committees in the republic.

The republic party organization has provided substantial assistance in strengthening the local primary party organizations.

As pointed out at the May Plenum of the CC CPSU, reinforcing all sectors of the agroindustrial complex with experienced and capable managers and the preparations to increase the qualifications of skilled workers in the mass occupations should provide the foundation for the solution of the new complex problems of increasing the effectiveness of the management of food supply for the republic's population.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses, the decree of the CC CPSU "On the Work of the CC of Turkmen CP to Fulfill the Decisions of the 25th

CPSU Congress," the republic party organizations accomplished considerable work to strengthen important production sectors with qualified experts, organize systematic training of managerial cadres, and train skilled workers in the mass occupations. Positive quantitative and qualitative changes have taken place in the composition of the managerial cadres. An overwhelming majority of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors are party members with special higher education.

But even so we still have many shortcomings. There is, for one thing, the rapid turnover of economic managers.

Despite the large number of experts with secondary special education, many middle-level managers have been replaced with practitioners. The aim should be that up to one-half of the graduates of the agricultural institute should be assigned to these jobs.

In the republic there was adopted the correct orientation toward training personnel in the mass occupations for the countryside through the mediation of the SPTU [State Vocational and Technical Administration], and we should firmly adhere to this orientation, fulfill the plans for building the training facilities of the Gosprofobrazovaniye [State Committee of the Turkmen SSR for Vocational and Technical Education], and intensify vocational guidance for rural-school pupils.

The waters of the Amudar'ya have reached the lands of Krasnovodskaya Oblast via the Karakum Canal. We must make a major effort to train personnel in utilizing these waters efficiently.

In solving the big and complex tasks of socio-economic development, among which the central problem is the Food Program, the party assigns a major role to ideological and political-educational work.

All means of ideological influencing should be used to make every Soviet citizen aware of the meaning and nature of the decisions of the May Plenum regarding the Food Program.

The problems of implementing the party's Food Program should be thoroughly and broadly reflected in the press, television, and radio. The important dialogue with readers concerning a thrifty and rational attitude toward food and, above all, toward our greatest wealth--grain--should be carried on daily, in issue after issue, in broadcast after broadcast.

The illumination of aspects of a further increase in the production of food and its rational, thrifty consumption should become a leading orientation of the activities of the media for mass information and propaganda so as to ensure a successful implementation of the party's Food Program.

Comrade Gapurov declared that the working people of Turkmenistan, like the entire Soviet nation, rally round the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and stride forward toward the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR in an atmosphere of tremendous moral-political enthusiasm, resolutely determined to welcome this notable anniversary in a worthy manner.

Complex tasks face the workers of agriculture. The lead taken in developing cotton growing should be maintained, an early bumper crop should be assured through intensified field work, and the development of agricultural pests should be closely monitored, along with the adoption of prompt measures to annihilate them. The preparation of cotton-harvesting equipment and means of transport for the harvest should be expedited, defoliants should be attended to, and preparations should be made for an early commencement of the harvesting of cotton. We also should ship fruits and melon crops in the variety planned. The republic's silk growers coped with their socialist pledges for the production of cocoons of the Chinese silkworm moth. The proper storage of all raw materials and their shipments to processing enterprises should be assured.

In conclusion, comrade Gapurov assured the Central Committee of our party and personally the General Secretary of the CC CPSU comrade L. I. Brezhnev that the working people of Soviet Turkmenistan shall do whatever is necessary to fulfill the tasks they face as a consequence of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and that they shall celebrate the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR by fulfilling all plans and socialist pledges for the first year of the implementation of the Food Program.

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ALIYEV SPEECH AT AZERBAIJAN PLENUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Jun 82 pp 1-4

[Speech by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee at the 18 June 1982 Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Comrades!

The regular plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place on 24 May 1982. The Politburo of the Central Committee and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, introduced for the plenum's consideration global, large-scale socio-economic questions having tremendous political significance. The report by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, "On the Food Program of the USSR for the period out to 1990 and measures for its realization," the Food Program worked out in conformance with the decisions of the 26th Congress and approved by the May plenum, and the decree of the Central Committee's plenum opened a new stage in the party's struggle for its program goals and for a steady rise in the well-being of the Soviet people.

The plenum also approved the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers which were presented by the Central Committee Politburo on several specific questions connected with the Food Program.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report provided a profound scientific analysis of the urgent socio-economic problems of our society, reflected the essence of the goals and tasks of the Food Program, and defined the basic directions of the party's agrarian policy for the long-term outlook and ways for the radical improvement of the activity of the country's agrarian-industrial complex. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report develops and enriches the party's agrarian policy and is a new, big contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory. (Storm of applause.) It is imbued with a spirit of creativity and with concern for man and for the creation of more and more favorable conditions for the comprehensive and harmonious development of the personality. "The goal of the measures which are being contemplated," noted Leonid Il'ich, "is to provide the population of the country with food products in the shortest possible times. This is not only a paramount economic task, but also an urgent socio-political task."

The preparation and implementation of the Food Program is a fundamentally new step in our planning system and in the control of the socialist economy. It embodies a goal-oriented, integrated approach to the solution of the food problem.

We know what important work was accomplished by the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and Gosplan USSR, and the corresponding union ministries and departments. We know what tremendous, truly titanic work was conducted by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally in order to prepare and put forward before the party the truly historic program for a growth in the popular well-being. (Storm of applause.)

A typical feature of the documents adopted by the May plenum consists of the fact that defined in them concretely and with maximum clarity are the tasks of party, Soviet, and economic organs and of each element of the agro-industrial complex, organizational forms of control which are most acceptable for a given stage, and measures for the material and technical support of agricultural production and the moral and material incentives for its workers.

The Food Program proceeds from actual reality and considers the potential possibilities of all branches of the agro-industrial complex and of each region, oblast, and kray; it was worked out on the basis of a comprehensive study of the suggestions and desires of local party, Soviet, and economic organs, scientists, leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, specialists, press materials, and workers' letters. All preparatory work, being the fruit of collective efforts, is a new and brilliant manifestation of the Leninist principle of collegiality, reliance on public opinion and on the experience of the masses, and of genuine democracy in the activity of the CPSU Central Committee. (Storm of applause).

It can be said with complete confidence that the solution of the food problem and questions of the agrarian-industrial complex were worked out so profoundly, comprehensively, thoroughly, and on such a scale for the first time in our party and considered by the plenum of the Central Committee. The Food Program is the most important component part of the party's economic strategy for the next decade. It marks not only a radical turning point in the rise of agriculture and the branches connected with it. In accordance with its direction and scope, the Food Program is called upon to ensure the progress of the entire national economy.

It is completely obvious that the accomplishment of such important tasks now has become possible first of all on the basis of the successes attained in the development of agriculture and as a result of the consistent realization of the party's contemporary agrarian policy which was worked out by the March (1965) plenum of the Central Committee. "A scientific policy," as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "a correct policy from which we have not and will not deviate." (Storm of applause.)

We know well the difficult tasks which faced the party at that time. It was necessary to overcome the consequences of voluntarism, to break the obsolete forms and methods for controlling the agrarian sector, and to lead agriculture out of a difficult situation. And the Central Committee headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev successfully coped with the solution of all these problems. (Storm of applause.) Now, 17 years later, on the initiative of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev the Central Committee has put forth more difficult and important tasks which are connected with the satisfaction of the growing requirements of the Soviet people.

In speaking of the path which has been covered, I should especially like to tell about the exceptional role and services of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the successes attained by the party and the country as well as in the preparation of the grandiose

Food Program which is opening the horizons of the 21st Century before us. (Storm of applause.) Leonid Il'ich's constant concern for a steady rise in the well-being of the people, deep knowledge of agriculture, personal participation in working out and accomplishment of all problems of the economy's agrarian sector, and tireless search for new ways to improve the efficiency of production--this is the most important and perhaps, in many respects, the determining factor in our achievements and the reliable guarantee that the decisions of the May Central Committee plenum will also be successfully accomplished. (Storm of applause.)

In the name of the communists and of all workers of Azerbaijan, we express our heartfelt gratitude to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for fatherly concern for the interests of the people and for his titanic activity for the welfare of our great motherland. (Stormy, prolonged applause.) The republic's party organization wholly and completely approves and supports the propositions and conclusions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report, the decisions of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and all documents which it adopted and considers them timely and extremely important for accomplishment of the program of communist construction in our country. (Storm of applause.)

The republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intellectuals, just as all Soviet people, greeted the decisions of the May plenum of the Central Committee with tremendous satisfaction. Its results and the tasks for the accomplishment of the Food Program are being discussed in the party organizations and the labor collectives actively and with great interest. With complete understanding of their responsibility for the accomplishment of the Food Program, the workers are sharing their thoughts on ways for the further development of the republic's agro-industrial complex, are disclosing reserves, criticizing shortcomings, and recommending measures to overcome them.

The Bureau of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has adopted the decree, "On organizational and propaganda measures on the accomplishment of the decisions of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions and conclusions set forth in the report at the plenum by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev."

The report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the Food Program, and other documents of the May plenum of the Central Committee have been published in the Azerbaijan language by the media.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP conducted a conference of leaders of ministries and departments which are part of the agro-industrial complex at which effective measures for the accomplishment of the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum, intensifying the rates of current agricultural work, and improving the supply of the republic's population with agricultural products were discussed and determined.

In the republic, the explanation of the plenum's materials is being conducted by more than 100,000 lecturers, propagandists, agitators, and political information specialists. Talks, lectures, reports, socio-political readings, oral journals, thematic soirees, and other mass agitation measures are conducted at enterprises,

construction sites, in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, institutions, educational institutions, and the places of residence of the workers, and displays, photo showcases, and exhibitions are drawn up. Two special agitation trains visited 12 rayons, the crews of which included members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, deputies of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR, veterans of the party and labor, leaders of production, scientists, specialists of the national economy, delegates to the 19th Komsomol Congress, masters of the arts, and amateur arts collectives.

The subjects of lectures, reports, and talks on materials of the Central Committee plenum have been sent to the republic's cities and rayons. Seminar-conferences on the organization of their study have been conducted. Lecturers of the republic "Znaniya" [Knowledge] society have travelled out to the localities to give lectures and render methodological assistance. An exhibition, "A rise in agriculture is a national matter and a common concern," has been set up in the republic House of Political Education.

New headings have been initiated in republic, oblast, city, and rayon newspapers and in television and radio broadcasts, and workers' responses to the plenum's decisions are widely published. The mass media have worked out long-range plans for illuminating problems connected with the realization of the Food Program.

The political and labor attitude in the cities and villages shows brilliantly that the workers of Azerbaijan have perceived the Food Program as their own, vital cause. They unanimously declare that they will apply every effort for the attainment of the goals set by the party. (Storm of applause.)

Comrades! In his report at the May plenum of the Central Committee, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said: "In order for our creative plans to be realized, we need to preserve peace. Therefore, we will maintain the country's defensive capability at the proper level and we will persistently and purposefully continue the struggle for the relaxation of international tension--relaxation both political and military."

It is widely known how great are the efforts which are applied by the Politburo of the Central Committee, the Soviet government, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally to strengthen peace and international security. The Program of Peace for the 1980's which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the new peace initiatives put forth by Leonid Il'ich recently have received universal approval and understanding. Together with all Soviet people, they are warmly supported by the workers of Azerbaijan. (Applause.)

The consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet state is exerting a great influence on the planet's political climate and serves as a serious obstacle in the path of imperialism's aggressive plans. Recently being a member of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet in distant Mexico and meeting and talking with political and state figures and simple workers of this country, we were again convinced of the respect, faith, and hope with which progressive people look upon our country and the supreme authority and popularity which are enjoyed by the peace-loving course of the Soviet Union and the indefatigable activity in the name of peace on Earth by the leader of our party and state, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

A tremendous response in the entire world was caused by the message of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the second special session of the UN General Assembly. The pledge of the Soviet Union not to be the first to employ nuclear weapons is an historic action of our state which was undertaken to prevent nuclear catastrophe and for a cardinal solution of the disarmament problem. The will of the entire Soviet people for peace and collaboration with the peoples of all countries is expressed in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's message. (Storm of applause.)

Leonid Il'ich repeatedly stressed that the successful accomplishment of our plans is an important precondition for strengthening the cause of peace. The selfless labor of the Soviet people is the most reliable foundation for strengthening the might and flourishing of our motherland. And it is the duty of the communists and of all the workers of the republic to make the maximum contribution to the accomplishment of the central task of the party and the state in the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans--the solution of the food problem, and to the accomplishment of the historic designs of the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum.

I. Basic Results of the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex

Comrades! A prominent place in the history of our party's struggle for a rise in agriculture belongs to the March (1965) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which laid the basis for its contemporary agrarian policy. Being guided by the Lenin teaching on the agrarian question, at subsequent plenums of the Central Committee and at the 23d-26th Congresses the party creatively enriched and extended the agrarian policy with new conclusions, aims, and recommendations.

During the years which have passed since the March plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, important work has been conducted in the country on raising agricultural production. During the last three five-year plans, 383 billion rubles of capital investments, or 3.5 times more than during all the preceding years of Soviet power, were directed toward its development. A system of measures has been implemented for improving planning and the economic stimulation of agricultural production, strengthening the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, increasing their independence, and improving the life of the rural population.

In overcoming serious difficulties caused by unfavorable weather conditions during recent years, the kolkhoz peasantry, sovkhoz workers, and industry specialists and personnel by their selfless labor ensured a mean annual growth in the production of gross agricultural output in the 10th Five-Year Plan of 1.5-fold in comparison with the 7th. The production of grain, meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, and grapes increased significantly. With an increase in the country's population by 35 million people in comparison with 1965, this permitted raising substantially the level of consumption of food products. The food ration of the Soviet person corresponds to the physiological standard for calorie content.

Thus, practice and life itself convincingly confirmed the profound scientific nature and correctness of the party's agrarian policy which has withstood the test of time. (Storm of applause.)

Comrades! Under the beneficial influence of the decisions of the March (1965) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, tremendous changes occurred in agriculture and our

republic. It should be noted, however, that the favorable conditions created by the decisions of the March Central Committee plenum were not properly used during the years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan in Azerbaijan. The agriculture of Azerbaijan occupied one of the last places among the union republics for all basic indices in agriculture. In August 1969 the plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee disclosed big shortcomings and miscalculations in the direction of the national economy and in the organizational and ideological work of the party organizations. The Central Committee worked out and implemented a system of effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings and strengthen party and state discipline on all sectors. At the center of constant attention of the republic's party organization were and are problems of the agrarian sector of the economy.

As a result, during the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans we achieved significant successes in the development of agricultural production and the entire agro-industrial complex of the republic.

I want to recall that gross production of agricultural output for the period 1965-1969 increased by only 7.6 percent, and in the years 1970-1974--by 37.4 percent. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan the mean annual gross production of agricultural output was 1 billion 40 million rubles, in the 10th Five-Year Plan--2 billion 37 million, and in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan--2 billion 586 million rubles.

During the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, agricultural products worth almost 8 billion rubles, or 1.9 times more than in the 7th and 8th Five-Year Plans, were produced. In the 1970's the rates of development of agricultural production in our republic were the highest among the union republics. In the 10th Five-Year Plan, the mean annual production of agricultural products increased 2.5-fold in comparison with the 7th Five-Year Plan.

A most important role in the achievements of the republic was played by five special decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on problems of the Azerbaijan economy which were adopted in the 1970's. These documents which were historic for us and the tremendous creative force contained in them were a detailed program of action for the party organization in the struggle for the accelerated rise in the economy and its most important component part--agriculture.

During the past years, the material and technical base of agriculture was significantly strengthened. Big enterprises were constructed and put into operation for the processing of agricultural products as were dozens of cattle-breeding complexes and industrial-type poultry plants, and a broad program of land chemization and improvement was implemented. At the beginning of 1982, the fixed production capital in agriculture increased by more than 3-fold in comparison with January 1970, energy capacities--by 2.1-fold, and the power-worker ratio--1.4-fold. The machine-tractor park of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes was completely renovated, and the level of mechanization of work in farming and livestock breeding was raised. The productivity of labor in agriculture increased 2.1-fold. Last year, an 85-percent increase in agricultural output was obtained due to a rise in the productivity of labor, which is equivalent to a relative savings in the labor force of approximately 190,000 people or 30 percent of all those engaged in agriculture.

Profitability of kolkhoz-sovkhoz production during the 1970's increased 1.5-fold. Eighty-two percent of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises concluded 1981 with a profit and the net profit of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises was 748 million rubles, which is twice as great as for the entire Eighth Five-Year Plan and 5.3 percent more than in 1970.

On the whole, 5 billion 70 million rubles of capital investment were invested in the development of agriculture and the strengthening of its technical and material base, of which 4 billion were for the last two five-year plans. More than 1 billion rubles were directed toward the development and strengthening of the material and technical base of the branches which support agriculture.

It is gratifying that the tremendous resources invested in agriculture are providing a high return. For each ruble of increase in capital investment in the 9th Five-Year Plan additional gross production of 2.3 rubles was obtained, and in the 10th--3.1 rubles. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan the rate of increase in gross agricultural production lagged 2.8-fold behind the rates of growth of the fixed production capital. This lagging has now been completely eliminated. We have determined a steady trend in the growth of the yield on capital.

The decisive preconditions for the accelerated development of the republic's agriculture in the 1970's were the intensification of agricultural production, its specialization and concentration, and the development of interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration. The style for the conduct of farming and livestock breeding has grown immeasurably, and the effectiveness of use of land, water, labor, and material-technical resources has been raised. The mean annual yield of grain crops in the Ninth Five-Year Plan increased 2.3-fold in comparison with the Seventh, and of vineyards--3-fold. The yield of vegetables almost doubled during this period, and of fruits and melons increased 1.6-fold. The return from the cotton fields increased 2.2-fold.

The productivity of public livestock breeding also increased sharply. Last year, the mean milk yield from one cow and buffalo increased by 1,049 kilograms or 2.5-fold in comparison with 1965. Now the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are turning over to the state cattle weighing more than 300 kilograms while at the beginning of the Ninth Five-Year Plan it was a little over 200 kilograms.

All this ensured an annual increase in the volumes of production and procurement of all types of agricultural products and the overaccomplishment of plans and socialist obligations.

The mean annual production of grain in the 10th Five-Year Plan doubled in comparison with the Seventh, of grapes--increased 11.5-fold, of cotton--2.2-fold, of vegetables--3.9-fold, of fruits--3.5-fold, of potatoes and melons--1.4-fold, of tea leaves--2.7-fold, of meat (dressed weight)--1.6-fold, of milk--1.9-fold, and of eggs--2.2-fold. On the whole, the output of agricultural products per 100 hectares of agricultural lands in 1981 exceeded 63,000 rubles as against 24,000 in 1965, or almost tripled. The per capita production of products during this time doubled.

We see the main economic and political result of the work which has been done in the fact that with an increase in the size of the republic's population during the last

15 years by almost 1.6 million people, or by 34 percent, and with a stable subsidy for some products from the all-union stock the mean annual per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased by 39 percent, of milk and milk products--by 67 percent, eggs--by 74 percent, vegetables--by 80 percent, and fruits and berries--2.1-fold.

Thanks to dynamic development, agriculture's contribution to the economy of Azerbaijan and the entire country increased significantly. During the 1970's, the republic's relative significance in the all-union production of agricultural products doubled. In 1981, of the entire increase in the gross production of agricultural products for the country in comparison with 1970, Azerbaijan's share was 12.3 percent.

Along with a steep rise in agricultural production in the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, the branches of the food industry developed at accelerated rates. Seventy-eight new enterprises equipped with contemporary, highly-productive equipment, have been constructed and the reconstruction and technical reequipping of many operating production works have been accomplished. Capital investments of 455 million rubles were directed to the development of the republic's food industry during this time, and its fixed production capital increased 2.3-fold. Food industry production increased 2.8-fold and now comprises 28 percent of the total volume of the republic's industrial production.

The material and technical base of the procurement, transportation, and trade organizations has been significantly strengthened. The network of produce procurement centers, processing enterprises, and stores has been expanded and new motor vehicle roads and railroad lines have been constructed and put into operation.

The radical changes in agricultural production also transformed the socio-cultural appearance of the Azerbaijan village and the working and living conditions of its workers. Now 42,000 specialists are engaged in agriculture, or almost twice as many as in 1970. The number of machine-operator cadres increased by 53 percent. Typically, with gross production more than doubling the total number of those working in the branch during the last 15 years increased by only 30 percent.

In 1965 and all the years of the 8th Five-Year Plan, Azerbaijan was in 11th place among the union republics for total volume of gross agricultural production, and according to the results of 1981 it reached 6th place. Here, it should be kept in mind that Azerbaijan is one of the most land-starved republics and is in 12th place in the country for level of per capita provision with agricultural lands and plowed fields.

Azerbaijan's contribution to the all-union division of labor for the production of grapes, vegetables, fruits, tea, and other agricultural products is steadily growing. During the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans the delivery of early and extra-early vegetables to the all-union store tripled, and last year reached 330,000 tons. In comparison with 1970, in 1981 14 times more table grapes were shipped to the country's industrial centers. The interrepublic delivery of wine materials increased more than seven-fold, and of canned fruits and vegetables--three-fold. On the whole, the delivery of the republic's food production to the all-union stock increased 2.4-fold.

Thus, it can be declared with good reason that the agriculture of Azerbaijan has reached advanced positions and has become a highly developed sector of the socialist economy. (Storm of applause.)

II. Ways and Means for Realization of the Food Program

Comrades! On the basis of all-union specialization and the division of labor, our republic is called upon to make a substantial contribution to the realization of the country's Food Program.

Along with intensification of cotton growing, the Food Program for the Azerbaijan SSR envisages the broad use of capabilities for a further growth in the production of grapes, including table varieties, early vegetables and potatoes, pomegranates, and olives for their delivery to the cities and industrial centers of the country.

We are to ensure a mean annual production of grapes of 1.4 million tons in the 11th Five-Year Plan and 2.3-2.5 million tons in the 12th Five-Year Plan, respectively 1.1 and 1.2 million tons of grain, and 950,000-970,000 tons and 1.2-1.3 million tons of vegetables and melons.

To increase the production of all types of feed 1.9-2-fold. To ensure a mean annual production of meat (dressed weight) of 150,000 tons in the 11th Five-Year Plan and 180,000-185,000 tons in the 12th, and respectively 850,000-860,000 tons and 950,000-1970,000 tons of milk.

To accomplish the construction of the Vilyashchayskiy and Vaykhyrskiy reservoirs and the Shamkhor machine canal and the irrigation of the lands on their basis. To begin the construction of the Bazarchayskiy reservoir. To put into operation the Sal'yano-Astara, Mil'skiy, Shirvanskiy, and other group water conduits. During the decade, to ensure the putting of 160,000 hectares of irrigated lands into operation and the watering of an area of 285,000 hectares of pastures.

During the decade, to increase the production of canned fruits and vegetables 1.7-fold from raw materials of state resources and vegetable oil--1.5-fold. To develop capacities for the production of canned goods, fruit and grape juices, and vegetable oil (including olive oil), and also for processing raw cotton, the initial processing of grapes, and the production of champagne. To develop the production of high-quality dry and fine wines.

As you see, comrades, difficult tasks have been placed before us. But we are confident that they are realistic. Moreover, the experience accumulated during the 1970's, the increased potential of the agrarian-industrial complex, and the skill and ability of the workers of the Azerbaijan village give us grounds to consider the volumes envisaged as the minimums. At the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we gave assurances that the tasks envisioned by the country's Food Program for the Azerbaijan SSR will be accomplished and overaccomplished. (Storm of applause.)

In the future, too, the main direction of our work should be the high rates of development of agricultural production, a further rise in the effectiveness of the work of agriculture as well as of the branches of industry connected with it, and the decisive change to the primarily intensive factors of growth. This, as Comrade

L. I. Brezhnev has noted, is the most effective and virtually the only possible way for the accomplishment of the Food Program.

Before dwelling on the specific production tasks for the accomplishment of the Food Program, I want to briefly describe our republic's agro-industrial complex. It includes the branches of agriculture which are producing the products of farming and livestock-breeding which are united by the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, and Azerbglavptitseprom [Azerbaijan Main Administration for the Poultry Industry], industrial enterprises for the processing of agricultural raw materials of the Ministry of the Food Industry, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ministry of Procurement, Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Azerrybprom [expansion unknown], enterprises of the wine-making industry, and others, and also branches which produce the means of production and which service the agro-industrial complex: Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture], the Azerbaijan Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Service, and others. The entire complex unites 601 kolkhozes, 735 sovkhozes, 103 interfarm associations, and 481 industrial enterprises. The number of workers, kolkhoz farmers, and employees comprises 51 percent of the total number of personnel engaged in material production. In 1980, the volume of industrial and agricultural production for the complex as a whole reached 5.6 billion rubles or increased 2.4-fold in comparison with 1970. In 1985, it should comprise 7 billion, and in 1990--9.5 billion rubles.

At the Central Committee plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that "...the main thing today and all the more tomorrow--is increasing the yield." The indices for increasing the production of grapes, vegetables and melons, fruits, potatoes, and other crops which are contained in the republic's Food Program are based namely on a further intensification of production and rise in the yield of agricultural crops.

In recent years we attained considerable successes in the intensification of plant growing. However, the possibilities available to increase the return from a hectare are not being used in full measure. Under equal soil and climate conditions even within the limits of one rayon a large diversity in yield is maintained.

To accomplish the tasks assigned by the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in the 11th Five-Year Plan we must bring the mean annual yield of grain to 26-28 quintals per hectare, of grapes--95-100, vegetables--220-230, melons--120-125, potatoes--100-105, fruits--35-40, and green tea leaves--50-55 quintals, which is considerably more than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. I stress that this is the average for the republic for all the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

For this, it is required to improve selection and seed growing, raise the style of farming and the fertility of the soil, and use land, water, and material-technical resources zealously.

Nevertheless, we have an insufficient return from the irrigated lands, in particular in feed production. Anti-erosion and soil-improvement measures and recultivation of the lands are conducted unsatisfactorily. Far from everything is satisfactory with the use of mineral and organic fertilizers. Considerable areas occupied by vineyards have actually been knocked out of circulation in connection with the great thinning out of plantings. Intermediate and repeated sowings are not sufficiently used.

The task of agricultural ministries and departments and party, Soviet, and economic organs consists of placing all available reserves and capabilities at the service of the harvest and introducing into production a scientifically substantiated, well thought out farming system, progressive technologies, and new, intensive strains with consideration of the natural and economic conditions of each farm.

The planting of new orchards and vineyards should be conducted at a high agrotechnical and engineering level. The primary problem is the elimination of the excessive thinning and variety of grape plantings, placing the vines on trellises, and raising the level of mechanization in the branch. Considerable improvement is required by work on the accumulation and use of organic fertilizers and the employment of integrated methods to combat plant pests and diseases.

Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of the Forestry Industry, the "Azneft" [Azerbaijan Petroleum Industry] association, and other interested ministries and departments of the republic must become occupied in earnest with questions of the conduct of anti-erosion and soil improvement measures and recultivation of the lands. In order to attach a systematic nature to this work, it is necessary to work out a general scheme to restore the fertility of the republic's lands and ensure high rates for its realization.

At this March's plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee we thoroughly analyzed the state of affairs in livestock breeding and feed production, discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization in the further development of these branches, and outlined a detailed program of work for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the period out to 1990.

I consider it necessary to stress that the measures approved by the Central Committee plenum on the intensification livestock breeding and feed production for the years 1982-1985 and the period out to 1990 are organically inscribed in the republic's Food Program and meet completely the requirements of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the plenum of the Central Committee, we also spoke in detail about the condition and measures for the further development of the personal private subsidiary farms of the citizens and the auxiliary farms of enterprises and organizations. It is the task of party, Soviet, and agricultural organs to implement completely the measures defined by our plenum, which will permit the significant supplementing of the republic's food resources.

The Food Program envisages the further strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture. In the current five-year plan, the branch will receive a considerable number of tractors, cargo vehicles, grain-harvesting combines, cotton picking machines, and many other agricultural machines and tools worth more than 1.4 billion rubles or 1.3 times more than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The delivery of mineral fertilizer will increase 1.5-fold.

It is very important to ensure the efficient use of all means, equipment, and fertilizer. It is necessary to achieve the maximum return from fixed production capital and, first of all from the capacities of the livestock breeding complexes, poultry plants, agricultural equipment, and transportation means.

We should accelerate scientific and technical progress significantly in the branches of the agro-industrial complex. Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, scientific research institutions, and higher educational institutions are called upon to intensify the concentration of personnel and equipment on the most important directions of studies and to reduce the times for working out and introducing their results into production.

The May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee posed the task--to introduce a scientifically substantiated system of farming which would consider in full measure the natural and economic conditions of each zone, rayon, and farm. And the scientific research institutions of the republic should complete its study as soon as possible and ensure its introduction everywhere. It is necessary to intensify considerably work on the introduction of new, intensive strains of vegetables and melons, grapes, fodder, and other crops, the improvement of the technology for their cultivation, and mechanization of the production processes. Production is waiting for clear recommendations from science on improving the breeding and productive qualities of the livestock and poultry and effective technologies for the preparation of feed for feeding and increasing the yield of natural meadowlands.

In his report at the plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that the most important feature of the goal-oriented, combined approach to accomplishing the Food Program is "...to coordinate and combine the work of agriculture itself as well as the branches of industry, transportation, and trade which service it and to subordinate all their activity to the common final goal--the production of high quality food products and bringing them to the consumer."

An important link in this chain is procurement. Experience shows that the most significant losses occur namely in the process of procurement and the subsequent delivery of the products to trade and the processing enterprises.

Recently, the Bureau of the Central Committee discussed the question of the quality of fruit and vegetable products delivered to union and republic markets in 1981. As was established, in many farms gross violations were permitted in the sorting, packing, and shipping of the products. In the race for the gross, the leaders of a number of rayons closed their eyes to instances of poor-quality collection and shipping of fruits, vegetables, and table grapes. The Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the State Committee on Viticulture and Winemaking did not establish proper monitoring.

In the decree adopted on this question, the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP and the republic's Council of Ministers demanded that the leaders of the corresponding ministries and departments and party committees of the rayons adopt measures which ensure bringing the entire new harvest which has been raised to the consumer without losses and high quality of the vegetables and fruits.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers envisages the completion of the change to the acceptance of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, berries, milk, livestock, and poultry directly in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes by the transportation of the procurement organizations in the 12th Five-Year Plan. There is experience of such work in our republic, and it completely justifying itself. We

should consolidate and develop what has been achieved so as to change to the progressive method of procurements in the entire republic in good time.

Azerittifak [expansion unknown] should organize the purchase of surplus agricultural products from the population better. Through the fault of consumer cooperation the residents of the city under-obtain a significant quantity of vegetables, fruits, and berries.

Questions of the further development of the material and technical base of the branches which process agricultural production and bringing them into full conformance with the volumes of agricultural raw materials procured are acquiring special acuteness in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum.

In connection with the swift development of the republic's agriculture and the sharp increase in procurements of all types of agricultural products, we have developed a disproportion between the volume of production of agricultural raw materials and the processing base, and the capabilities for the storage and transportation of the harvest. Such a situation developed because Gosplan and the leaders of the ministries and departments which process agricultural production did not adopt the necessary measures and did not display the proper persistence for the early solution of the problems connected with the creation of new capacities, reconstruction, and the expansion and technical reequipping of operating enterprises and production works. As a result, with the volume of grape procurement attained in 1981 of more than 1.6 million tons and the mean annual production of 2.5 million tons planned for the 12th Five-Year Plan, processing capacities comprise only 1.3 million tons. Therefore, it is necessary to process a considerable portion of the grape harvest at wine points which are insufficiently adapted for this purpose, which leads to substantial losses of raw material and a worsening of the quality of the product being produced. There are not sufficient containers and storehouses for the aging of high-quality fine wines. The network of bases on railroad lines for the shipment of wine materials is poorly developed.

According to the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, on the average each year facilities for the processing of grapes with a capacity of about 100,000 tons are introduced. But this is clearly insufficient. In 1983 and subsequent years, it is necessary to increase the volume of this work approximately 1.5-2-fold so as to bring the capacity into complete conformance with the increasing procurements of grapes by the end of the current five-year plan. It is also necessary to increase greatly the capacities for the storage of winemaking products and to achieve a sharp increase in the production and expansion in the variety of fine wines, cognacs, and champagne.

Along with the construction of new capacities, there should be a significant improvement in the operation of existing processing capacities and acceleration of the reconstruction, expansion, and technical reequipping of operating enterprises and production works.

At the beginning of the current year, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee examined the question, "On measures to improve the technical condition and ensure the proper operation of plants for the initial winemaking which were introduced during the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans." As the discussion showed, the technical

capabilities of plants for initial winemaking are used unsatisfactorily. At many plants of the Nakhichevan ASSR and the Dzhaililabadskiy, Tauzskiy, Kazakhskiy, and a number of other rayons the works for the heat treatment of the wine materials and refrigerator-compressor stations are used inefficiently, the boiler facilities are in a neglected state, control and measuring and automatic instruments are inactive, and purification structures are not operating. The basic reasons for the situation which has been created are concealed in the late and incomplete outfitting of the plants with equipment, a shortage of operating personnel and their low qualification, the absence of a repair base, and omissions committed during construction. Existing containers are also insufficiently used for the storage of fine wines. For example, the tunnel-type wine-storage facility which was put into operation in Shemakhinskiy rayon in 1980 is only 30-percent utilized.

The decree of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers defined a complex of measures directed toward eliminating shortcomings, a further improvement in the technological state of winemaking enterprises, the training of operating personnel, and ensuring the normal operation of operating wineries. The leaders of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Comrades Rzayev, Azizov, and Eyvazov, together with the construction ministries should be more purposefully occupied with the realization of the measures envisaged by this decree, achieve the accomplishment of all planned work in the established times, and prepare well for the new season for the acceptance and processing of the grapes.

During the 1970's the procurement of cotton in the republic tripled, while the capacities of the processing industry increased by only 10 percent. For this reason, to process all the procured raw material the plants were forced to operate round-the-clock, without stopping for preventive maintenance, and the raw cotton is stored beneath the open sky for a prolonged period of time and loses its qualities. The republic's Ministry of the Cotton Industry should be concerned about increasing capacities for the processing of raw cotton by a minimum of 300,000 tons in the next 2-3 years. This will permit a considerable reduction in the times for processing the harvest and will increase the quality of the fiber and seed.

A substantial disproportion has formed between production and the processing of fruits and vegetables, especially of pomegranates, persimmon, tea, and really all fruits including those in the northern zone of the republic. Envisioned in the 11th Five-Year Plan is putting into operation canning enterprises for processing fruits with a capacity of 144 million standard cans, including the Il'ichevskiy and Kazakh canneries and works for the output of pomegranate juice in Geokchay and Sabirabad. Capacities for processing tea will be introduced in Lenkoran' and Masally. However, in connection with the outstripping growth in the production of agricultural products, even with consideration of the introduction of new capacities by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan the gap between the production of output and the capabilities for its processing will be preserved, and we must be concerned about reducing it to the minimum.

The republic has great capabilities for the organization of production of olive oil on the base of existing olive plantations and their further expansion. Gosplan, together with interested organizations, must work up this question thoroughly and introduce the corresponding recommendations to the republic's Council of Ministers.

The republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, Ministry of the Cotton Industry, Ministry of the Food Industry, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and other interested organizations must work out and implement in the shortest times additional measures to eliminate the disproportion in capacities in all branches which process agricultural products and for the integrated solution of problems of procurement, storage, transportation, and processing of agricultural raw materials.

The successful realization of the Food Program depends greatly on further improvement in the activity of the food industry which has large reserves available. The leaders of the Ministry of the Food Industry (Comrade K. Mamedov) and the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade A. Mamedov) must implement a complex of measures directed toward the more efficient use of agricultural products, the effective running of operating capacities, and the construction of new enterprises equipped with contemporary equipment and putting them into operation, with consideration of bringing them as close as possible to the sources of raw materials. There should be acceleration of the construction and putting into operation, in the established times, of confectioner and macaroni plants in Baku, a bottling plant for mineral water in the city of Nakhichevan', and bread-baking plants in the cities and rayons of the republic, and considerable work should be conducted on the reconstruction, expansion, and re-equipping of operating enterprises. Even in the current year the production of sterilized milk with a long storage period should be organized. It is necessary to speed up work on the reconstruction of the Baku margarine plant and the construction of the hydrogenation works at the Ali-Bayramly oil-extraction plant, which will permit ensuring the more thorough processing of oil seeds and satisfying completely the republic's requirement for raw material for margarine production. In all branches of the food industry the variety should be expanded, the quality, external appearance, and packaging of the articles should be improved in every possible way, and the output of products in a shaped form should be increased.

I should especially like to dwell on losses of food products in the sphere of consumption--in public catering, sanatoriums, rest homes, and really in each family. We still have many people who buy considerably more food than required. As a result, a large part of the bread, vegetables, and other products lose their qualities and are thrown out. An end must be put to such wastefulness. "A thrifty attitude toward produce and its economy--this is the sign of a high consumption style," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the plenum. The mass media and personnel in the services sphere are called upon to conduct purposeful work on the explanation and propagandizing of the necessity for a thrifty attitude toward the people's property and the struggle with excesses and losses in consumption.

In the Food Program great attention is devoted to a further increase in the volumes of production of the food fishing industry, a considerable expansion of the variety of goods, and raising their quality and taste qualities. In the republic, we still have many shortcomings and unused capabilities in this matter. The average per capita consumption of fish products is 3.2 kilograms with a rational norm of 10.2 kilograms.

Recently the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP examined the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the Azerbaijan production association for the fish industry, "Azerrybprom." For weak leadership of the branch, failure to adopt proper

measures for the preservation of socialist property, violations in the selection and assignment of personnel and distribution of apartments and motor vehicles, and other shortcomings the association's general director, Comrade Mamedov, received a strict reprimand with an entry in his record card and his deputy, Comrade Okhanov received a strict reprimand. The leadership of "Azerrybprom" is required to adopt cardinal measures for a radical improvement in the branch's activity, the efficient use of the fish-catching and fish-processing fleet, and the accomplishment of the tasks established for 1982 and for the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

A large program for the development of the branch is envisaged by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On measures for the further development of the fishing industry." The association and the corresponding party raykoms are required to direct their efforts toward the unconditional accomplishment of the measures outlined by the decree and, in 1983-1988, ensure the reconstruction of the fish combine imeni S. M. Kirov, the Baku cooperage plant, the Baku ship-repair yard, and the Gousaninskiy cannery with the construction of a culinary shop.

The work of Azeruprriybkhoz [Azerbaijan Administration for the Fishing Industry] on the development of pond fishing requires considerable improvement.

An important role in the accomplishment of the Food Program is allotted to state and cooperative trade. Being the connecting link between production and consumption, it is called upon to ensure the stable supplying of the population with all types of food commodities and to improve the structure of commodity turnover through an increase in the sale of products with a higher nutritional value.

During the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, considerable work has been done in the republic on satisfying the population's growing demand for various types of food. In 1981, its realization increased 1.6-fold in comparison with 1970, including meat products--1.8-fold, milk and dairy products--1.9-fold, eggs--2.5-fold, and vegetables--2.6-fold.

However, regarding the per capita sale of some food commodities, our republic still lags behind the mean-union indices. And this often occurs through the fault of trade personnel, due to their inefficiency and incompetence.

An important role in improving the supplying of the population belongs to public catering whose services are now enjoyed by more than 1.5 million people daily. The following are used in this branch: one fifth of the marketable stocks of meat products, one third of potatoes and vegetables, and almost half of the fish products, and also a considerable quantity of dairy articles, eggs, and other food. In the current five-year plan, it is planned to increase the public catering network by almost 150,000 places, which is 1.8 times more in comparison with the increase in the last five-year plan. It will increase by almost as much in the next five-year plan. The network of dining rooms in the village will develop at outstripping rates.

The republic's consumer cooperatives should make a weighty contribution to increasing food resources. In the 11th Five-Year Plan Azerittifak will purchase agricultural products to the sum of 850 million rubles, more than doubling their volume in comparison with the 10th Five-Year Plan. Through the network of cooperative-

commission trade, during the five-year plan it is planned to sell to the population agricultural products worth more than 237 million rubles. These tasks can be accomplished only under the condition of a radical improvement in the activity of the consumer cooperatives and a decisive struggle against fraud, embezzlement, and other abuses in its system.

We must also develop kolkhoz trade more widely. In the total balance of the sale of agricultural products to the population, the share of the kolkhoz markets is still great. However, there are substantial shortcomings in its organization. The uninterrupted supply of vegetables and fruits to the markets has not been set up and agreements which are concluded for the delivery of agricultural products are not accomplished by many farms. Local Soviets should take the operation of the markets under their permanent control, ensure the timely delivery of produce to them, and assist in the improvement of the supplying of the workers of cities and industrial centers in every possible way.

The practice of delivering vegetable produce to the trade network according to the "field-store" scheme using special containers and packaging has been expanded recently. In 1982, this progressive method of goods movement will be expanded and comprise 63 percent of vegetable shipments, up to 72 percent of the fruit shipments, and 26 percent of the melon shipments. The Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ministry of Trade, Azerittifak, and departments and administrations of worker supply should introduce more widely the delivery of fruit and vegetable produce to the stores directly from the fields.

One of the most important tasks in the "production-consumption" system is the elimination of the disproportion between the volumes of procurements of agricultural products and the capacities of the storehouses. The providing of the republic's trade with refrigerator capacities is 72 percent of the mean union level, and for vegetable-fruit-potato storehouses--37 percent. At the same time, even available storehouses are not always fully used. Thus, last year the capacities of the vegetable-potato storehouses of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry were only one-third loaded, and of fruit storehouses--only 17 percent loaded.

In the 11th Five Year Plan it is envisioned that refrigerators will be constructed with a capacity of 16,000 tons, and in the 12th Five-Year Plan--51,000 tons, and storehouses respectively for 48,000 and 124,000 tons. The increase in the trade area of the stores will be 124,000 square meters in 1981-1985 and 155,000 square meters in 1986-1990. The accomplishment of the planned construction of new and the reconstruction and putting into operation of capacities of operating storehouses and trade facilities will be a firm foundation for the organization of year-around uninterrupted trade in vegetables and fruits.

The transportation servicing of the agrarian-industrial complex remains one of the unresolved problems. Agriculture's requirements for shipments are not completely satisfied. It is namely this which becomes the reason for losses of a large part of the harvest which has been raised.

Each year the republic experiences great difficulties in shipping early vegetables due to a shortage of refrigerator cars and their insufficient accumulation in the southern zone of the railroad main line. Interruptions in the shipment of wine

materials arise as a result of the poor providing of the winemaking industry with railroad thermos-tank cars. The low level of operations work of the Azerbaijan Railroad complicates the shipment process even more. Through the fault of the railroad workers cars are submitted late for loading, loaded rolling stock stands idle while awaiting dispatch, and the established times for the delivery of food cargoes are disrupted.

A considerable portion of agricultural shipments in the republic is accomplished by motor transport, and we do not have the necessary amount of rolling stock, especially of large-load and special-purpose vehicles. For this reason as well as due to errors in shipment planning and a lack of coordination in the work of the shippers and transport personnel the harvest is not completely removed. General-purpose motor transport is not loaded with sufficient effectiveness, and the use of vehicles with trailers and tractor-trailer rigs as well as large-cargo containers and the centralization of shipments of mass cargoes have not found proper wide-scale use. Through the fault of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Azeritifik, and a number of trade enterprises vehicles with agricultural products often stand idle at the processing plants and stores for several days. Substantial shortcomings continue to occur in the use of vehicles of the Ministry of Motor Transport and agricultural ministries and departments of the republic, especially refrigerator trucks of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

The scales of agricultural production in the republic require the exemplary operation of all elements of the transport conveyor for food cargoes to be delivered at their destination without delays.

The realization of the Food Program puts forth as the key problem a further rise in the effectiveness of using capital investments. In the 1970's we achieved radical changes in the investment policy and a high return from the invested resources. At the same time, there are also serious shortcomings in the use of capital investments for the development of the branches of the agro-industrial complex. In the 10th Five-Year Plan alone more than 300 million rubles of capital investments were underimplemented, 680 million rubles of fixed capital were undercommitted, and times for putting into operation many production capacities, livestock-raising complexes, poultry plants, and facilities for water management, the Agricultural Equipment Association, and the Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Service [sel'khozkhimiya] were disrupted.

Dragged out for long years was the construction of mill combines in Agdam, Nakhichevan', and Kirovabad, of livestock-raising complexes in Masallinskiy and Zakatal'skiy rayons, fruit storehouses in Zhdanovskiy and Kusarskiy rayons, a fruit nursery complex in Kuba, a cannery in Kazakh, and others. And if we add to what has been said that a considerable number of installations of the agro-industrial complex are turned over and accepted with large amounts of unfinished work, for the elimination of which much time and material resources are expended, one can imagine how great the losses are.

Recently, on our assignment the condition of the combined-mechanized warehouses for mineral fertilizer which were introduced in the 10th Five-Year Plan and are on the railroad lines was checked. It was learned that serious miscalculations were committed while still planning and the majority of the warehouses are introduced with considerable incomplete work and deviations from the plans and are operated unsatisfactorily.

The decree of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's Council Of Ministers which was adopted at the beginning of 1982 on this question outlined specific measures to eliminate shortcomings in the construction and operation of complex-mechanized warehouses and determined the tasks for each ministry and department. Responsibility for them is borne by Azersel'khozkhimiya [Azerbaijan Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Service], Minsel'stroy [Ministry for Agricultural Construction], Minpromstroy [Ministry of Industrial Construction], and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan, more than 3.7 billion rubles will be directed to the development of branches of the agro-industrial complex, which is 1.5-times more than in the 10th. The following are to be constructed: 32 big industrial enterprises and works for the processing of agricultural products, 55 plants for the processing of grapes, and livestock-raising complexes for 136,000 head, meat-producing poultry plants for 20 million broilers, vegetable and fruit warehouses for 56,000 tons, and refrigerators for 20,000 tons, and a number of facilities for the food industry, procurements, and trade are to be put into operation. Large resources will be directed toward water management construction. The volume of capital investments for these purposes in the 11th Five-Year Plan will exceed 1.1 billion rubles, which is 1.2 times more than in the 10th.

At the Central Committee plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "Maximum attention should be paid to the timely putting into operation of those facilities of the agro-industrial complex which will permit providing the largest increase in food products in the shortest time.... They should be considered as the country's shock construction projects." All work in construction should be subordinated to the accomplishment of this task and the matter should be organized in such a way as to ensure the unconditional accomplishment of the plans this year and to make up the lagging in putting facilities and capacities of the agro-industrial complex into operation which has been permitted since the start of the five-year plan.

During recent years, patron assistance for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has become somewhat more active in the republic, but thus far it has not received proper development. The great potential capabilities of industrial enterprises and construction, transportation, and other organizations are far from completely utilized. Patron work of enterprises by many party raykoms of the city of Baku, the Sumgait and Mingechaur city committees, Minneftekhimprom [Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry], and Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] of the republic, the "Soyuzneftemash" [expansion unknown] and others is directed poorly.

Party gorkoms and raykoms should intensify monitoring of the realization of mutually coordinated plans and obligations, make the activity of the staffs more active, and organize the matter so that already this year patronage exerts a noticeable influence on the growth in efficiency of agricultural production in the republic.

In a report at the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that in the successful realization of the food program important significance is had by the rhythmic and timely provision of agriculture's needs by industry. Now more than 30 enterprises of the republic supply agriculture with petroleum products, mineral fertilizer, chemical means to protect plants, various types of agricultural equipment and machines, and many other products. During the years of the 9th and

10th Five-Year Plans its volume increased more than 1.5-fold. Almost two-thirds of this production is supplied for the agricultural needs of other union republics. But we have every reason to consider that the republic's industry is capable of increasing significantly the output of products for agriculture.

Our most important task is to provide agriculture with mineral fertilizer. However, due to a shortage of raw material the capacities for the output of potassium fertilizer at the Kirovabad aluminum plant are only 42-percent loaded. Of the total volume of phosphate fertilizer produced by the Sumgait superphosphate plant, only a third is produced in granulated form. Much is to be done to improve the quality of the products, put into operation the production of new, progressive types of fertilizer with valuable chemical additives, and preserve the fertilizer during storage and transportation.

Of the total volume of mineral fertilizer produced, the Sumgait superphosphate plant delivers 41 percent to the agriculture of the republic. Responding by deed to the party's call to increase its contribution to the accomplishment of the Food Program, the brigade led by Comrade Ismailov stepped forth with a valuable initiative: through the more efficient use of internal reserves and economy in raw and other materials, to produce and supply to agriculture of the republic this year more than 3,000 tons of mineral fertilizer above the plan. It is believed that the plant collective actively supports the initiative of the leaders.

Complaints often arrive from individual rayons about interruptions in deliveries of petroleum products in accordance with established resources. Minneftekhimprom and Goskomnefteprodukt [State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products] should ensure the rhythmic supplying of all agricultural consumers with fuel and lubricants. Minneftekhimprom has real capabilities, through the efficient use of raw materials, improvement of technological processes, and a maximum reduction in losses, to ensure not only the accomplishment of the established tasks for the production of all the most important types of petroleum products for the needs of agriculture, but also their considerable overaccomplishment.

Important tasks are facing the power workers. Despite the considerable development of electrification and expansion of the use of electric power in agricultural production, our republic nevertheless lags more than three-fold behind the mean union level in the power-worker ratio in agriculture. Construction and major overhaul of the electric network are conducted slowly in rural regions. Accidents and interruptions in electrical supply of a number of agricultural facilities are frequent, which inflicts serious loss on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

"Azglavenergo" [Main Administration of Power and Electrification] and other interested and departments and local party organs must become occupied more objectively with problems connected with expansion of the scales of electric-network construction, providing all the rural rayons of the republic with reserve electric power, training qualified electrical personnel for kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises, and the creation of specialized services to service and repair electrical equipment.

In recent years, our machine builders have expanded somewhat the volumes and product lists for agriculture. The plants for petroleum machine building, the electrochemical

and petrochemical industry, and specialized enterprises for agricultural machine building are supplying the village with truck-mounted hoists, electric motors, post hole diggers, technical maintenance assemblies, pumping stations, agriculture tires, cable and industrial rubber articles, and so forth. During just three years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the volume of deliveries of these products increased by more than 1.7-fold and its quality was significantly improved. At the same time, the great capabilities of machine-building plants and enterprises of other branches of heavy machine-building are not sufficiently utilized. The "Azrezinotekhnika" [Azerbaijan industrial rubber] association, "Azerkabel'" [Azerbaijan cable] and "Dzegamsel'mash" [Dzegam agricultural machinery] plants, and others systematically fail to accomplish the plans for production of agricultural machinery and equipment and frustrate contract obligations for their deliveries. Consumers are making valid claims against the quality of industrial rubber articles, transporters, and other types of products.

Management leaders and the corresponding party gorkoms and raykoms must take under strict control the production of products for the needs of agriculture by all enterprises and ensure the unconditional accomplishment of established plans and obligations of the current year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The republic's Gosplan should speed up the solution of problems connected with the development of capacities of the Mingechaur and Sheki experimental-specialized plants for the production of machines and mechanisms for livestock raising and feed production and with the creation of capacities for the output of agricultural machines and mechanisms at the Stepanakert plant of Minsel'khoz mash [Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building].

In our machine building and other branches of industry there are big scientific research and planning-design organizations which are capable of solving difficult planning, technical, and technological problems. However, their capabilities are virtually unused for agriculture. Evidently, it would be expedient to attract these scientific research and planning-design organizations to the solution of the urgent problems of agricultural production so that they make a contribution within their power to the realization of the Food Program. It is necessary that Gosplan together with the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Ministry of Agriculture define the specific tasks of the indicated institutes and coordinate the work being conducted in this direction.

Thus, comrades, accomplishment of the Food Program requires the joining of efforts, in essence, of all branches of the national economy and of all party, Soviet, and management organs. And there is no doubt that the glorious workers of Azerbaijan will cope successfully with this great and important task. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

III. Improve the Control of Agriculture and the Agro-Industrial Complex

Comrades! "In order to move the accomplishment of the Food Program forward," stressed Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, "it is necessary to intensify attention to all links of the chain over which agricultural production reaches the consumer." For the first time in the practice of socialist management, the party has distinguished the agro-industrial complex as an independent object for planning and control. In its essence, this is an innovational approach to the problems of controlling agriculture

and the branches connected with it. And it, unquestionably, will permit the better and more efficient combination of territorial, branch, and program-oriented planning. The basis of this approach is the uninterrupted supplying of the population with food and raising the efficiency of all public production.

The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee approved the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On improving the control of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex." For this purpose, agro-industrial associations are being created in rayons, krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics, and in the union republics--commissions of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers or other organs on questions of the agro-industrial complex are being formed.

Improvement in control should eliminate departmental separateness and parallelism and duplication in work, and should increase interest in the attainment of high final results.

During the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans the republic's party organization did much to improve the control of agriculture and the branches of industry, transportation, procurement organizations, and trade connected with it. And here, too, we achieved high rates of development of agricultural production, and a large role was played by new organizational forms of control which were formed in the 9th Five-Year Plan and received development in the 10th.

On the strength of the multi-branch nature of agricultural production, our leadership of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises and organizations is accomplished by 16 union-republic and republic ministries and departments. They conduct work on improving the organization of labor and production, introduction of the latest achievements of science and practice, and engineer, agrochemical, and other types of servicing.

In 1980 in Shekinskiy rayon, and last year in Bardinskiy rayon, rayon production agro-industrial associations were created which were endowed with the corresponding rights and obligations for the direction of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and procurement, processing, and other enterprises and organizations located on their territory. The first results of the activity of these agro-industrial associations indicate a considerable improvement in the coordination of the activity of farms and the organizations which service them, increased capabilities for the efficient use of material-technical, financial, land, and labor resources, and the attainment of higher final results.

At the same time, departmental separateness in the majority of rayons inhibits effectiveness and efficiency of control of the agro-industrial complex. Thus, for example, 38 farms of the Apsheronskiy rayon are subordinate simultaneously to the republic association of sovkhozes, Zhivprom [livestock-raising industry] and Semprom [seed industry] of the Ministry of Agriculture of the republic, the Azerbaijan Main Administration for the Poultry Industry, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, and the scientific-production association for horticulture and subtropical crops. Leadership of these farms in the rayon is accomplished by rayon agricultural administrations, the agro-industrial production association of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the agro-industrial association of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, the territorial production association of sovkhozes of the republic

of the republic association of sovkhozes, and others, each of them having its own apparatus. In addition, a rayon agricultural equipment association, a rayon scientific production association for agrochemical service, a pedigreed stock station, veterinary station, and several water management, construction, supply, and other organizations are functioning here. And, of course, there is absolutely no coordination of the leadership and their operations.

Or let us take another rayon--Sabirabadskiy. Here there are 4 construction trusts and 12 PMK [mobile mechanized columns] subordinate to 9 republic ministries and departments. In Bardinskiy rayon, Minsel'stroy has six organizations within its jurisdiction, Glavazmeliovodstroy [Main Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Construction of Azerbaijan] just as many, and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika--three.

Proceeding from the requirements of the May plenum and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving the control of agriculture and relying on accumulated experience, the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, leaders of republic ministries and departments, and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must make a deep study of the control structure which has developed for each rayon and prepare thoroughly for the forthcoming reorganization.

The makeup of the rayon agro-industrial association will include kolkhozes and sovkhozes, inter-farm formations, procurement organs, and processing and other enterprises connected with agricultural production. The highest control organ in the rayon association is the council which is formed by the Soviet of People's Deputies.

I want to stress especially that the councils of rayon associations are endowed with great rights in the use of the economy's reserves. In particular, and this is very essential, they are granted the right, in case of necessity, to redistribute capital investments which have not been put into production by individual state enterprises and organizations which are part of the agro-industrial association and to create centralized funds for material incentive and socio-cultural measures and housing construction and to determine the order for their use on the basis of the corresponding normative documents.

Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms should adopt all measures to staff the oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations with highly-qualified personnel who have shown up well in practical work and know the economics and organization of production, and they should support the activity of the association's councils in every possible way.

Accomplishment of the Food Program requires strengthening of a scientific, business-like style and methods of work in all republic ministries and departments. They are called upon to ensure the proportional and balanced development of the agro-industrial complex, constantly improve the system for planning and economic incentive in all its branches, resolutely get rid of bureaucratism and red tape in their practice, consider expeditiously and resolve suggestions and inquiries which arrive from the localities, and bring the control apparatus closer to production.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers contemplates a reduction in the size of the control apparatus in the system of the Ministries of Agriculture, Procurement, and Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and

Goskomsel'khoztekhnika. The leaders of the named ministries and departments, the State Committee for Labor, and the republic Ministry of Finance should review the structure of the central apparatuses, having in mind the elimination of parallelism and duplication in the work of individual main administrations and associations which is present nevertheless and the significant simplification and reduction in the cost of the control apparatus.

The striving of specialists who are working in the apparatuses of ministries and departments to transfer to work in rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes where important matters await them should be encouraged. It is the duty of local party, Soviet, and administrative organs to display genuine concern for the specialists who have arrived from the cities and to ensure that they receive all the privileges envisioned by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have recognized the necessity to accomplish a complex of measures which are directed toward the further improvement of the economic mechanism and the strengthening of the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes as well as strengthening their material interest in increasing production and improving the quality of products. It is envisioned that from 1 January 1983 the purchase price will be increased for large-horned cattle, hogs, sheep, milk, grain, vegetables, potatoes, and other agricultural products and there will be a surcharge on purchase prices for products which are sold by low-profit and unprofitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

To improve the financial situation of the kolkhozes, a large sum of their indebtedness will be written off through bank loans and the repayment of a portion of the debts will be transferred to longer periods. Substantial measures have been defined to improve the material incentives for the labor of personnel of all elements of the agro-industrial complex. Their essence is to join more closely the economic, social, and personal interests of those who work on the conveyor from the field and farm--with the consumer.

For their scales and depth of influence on the development of agriculture and the entire agro-economic complex, the measures approved by the plenum of the Central Committee are a very large-scale economic-political action and open up new, broad possibilities for a further rise in the village's productivity of labor. They require of our personnel a deep understanding of the problems of financing and granting credit, the significance of price formation and profit, and cost price and profitability for a growth in the efficiency of production.

It was noted earlier that during the 1970's the republic's party organization achieved radical quantitative and qualitative changes in the efficiency of agricultural production and a strengthening of the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The indivisible kolkhoz funds increased 3.5-fold, and their gross incomes--3.4-fold. Now, there are more than 2 million rubles of indivisible funds and 1.7 million rubles of gross income per kolkhoz on the average. For level of profitability our kolkhozes occupy one of the leading places among the union republics. (Applause.) And we occupied last place in the 1960's.

At the same time, we still have low-profit and unprofitable farms. Last year, for example, of 735 sovkhozes 244, primarily in the mountain and foothill rayons which

have little arable land, ended the year with losses. Many kolkhozes of these zones have overdue bank loan debts.

From 1 January 1983, the overdue bank loan debts of the republic's farms in the sum of 3 million rubles will be written off, and the repayment of debts in the amount of 5 million rubles will be postponed to later periods. Unquestionably, this state help along with an increase in purchase prices for agricultural products will exert a favorable influence on the improvement and strengthening of the financial position of unprofitable farms.

But we cannot limit ourselves to this. The Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking together with Gosbank and the Ministry of Finance and rayon organizations must work out and implement a system of measures which are directed toward a considerable improvement in the financial and economic situation of all low-profit and unprofitable farms and a rise in their thrift. Advanced forms for the organization of labor such as the brigade contract, cost accounting, lump sum-bonus payment, and others should be persistently introduced.

In some kolkhozes and sovkhoses little attention is paid to payment in kind for the labor of kolkhoz farmers, workers, and employees. What is especially disturbing is that many leaders of farms and rayons do not display proper concern for the allocation of feed to the kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers for the maintenance of their personal livestock.

In the report at the plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "A clear system of measures to combat losses and for the uninterrupted work of procurement, transportation, and trade organizations should be thought out and realized in each rayon, in each oblast, and in each republic." This instruction requires of us constant concern for the safekeeping and the prevention of misappropriation and squandering of agricultural products, equipment, and materials.

In 1980-1981 and the first quarter of this year the loss from embezzlement and misappropriation in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses according to cases examined by the courts alone exceeded 2.4 million rubles, and from other crimes comprised about 2 million rubles. And although a large part of the loss was materially reimbursed, this cannot replace the lost livestock, butter, milk, vegetables, and other produce intended for the population.

Nor is the matter better concerning the safekeeping of the people's property in the branches which service agricultural production and the processing of its products. Last year, for Goskomsel'khoztekhnika the organs of internal affairs disclosed 13 cases of embezzlement, the loss from which comprised about 246,000 rubles. The republic's procurator's office is investigating the case of a large group of drivers of the Sal'yany and Ali-Bayramly motor pools who, in 1975-1978, wasted 450,000 grape posts (trellises) worth 584,000 rubles. The question arises: just where were the leaders of the motor pools, sovkhoses, kolkhozes and rayons for whom the products were intended? For the crime was committed for four years and, in essence, openly, before everyone's eyes.

Many embezzlements--from especially big ones to so-called petty embezzlements--which in total inflict considerable loss on the state, are accomplished at enterprises of the Ministry of the Food Industry and Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and in the systems of the Ministry of Trade and Azerittifak. Often, trade workers enter into a criminal connection with shady people from whom they acquire a large quantity of products embezzled from the fields and plantations for sale in the stores.

Recently, the Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee considered the question of serious shortcomings committed in the organizations for purchases of agricultural products by organizations of Azerittifak. It was learned that last June-July a group of unscrupulous people from the procurement office of Sabirabadskiy, Saatlinskiy, and Imishlinskiy rayons with the connivance of the leadership of Azerittifak and a lack of checking on the part of the party raykoms and rayispolkoms accomplished numerous abuses when purchasing a large quantity of tomatoes from the population and selling them beyond the limits of Azerbaijan.

The Central Committee Bureau strictly punished the leaders of Azerittifak and Sabirabadskiy, Imishlinskiy, and Saatlinskiy rayons. The chairman of the board of Azerittifak, Comrade Gasanov, received a strict reprimand. The same punishment was awarded to the chairmen of the Imishlinskiy and Saatlinskiy rayispolkoms, Comrades Mizoyev and Ismaylov. Reprimands were awarded to the first secretary of the Sabirabadskiy party raykom, Comrade T. Mamedov, and the first secretary of the Imishlinskiy party raykom, Comrade Ismail-zad. Comrade Guseynov was relieved of his work as chief of the Main Administration for Purchases and the Sale of Agricultural Products of Azerittifak. He received a strict reprimand with an entry in his record card. The question of the responsibility of the deputy chairman of the board of Azerittifak, Comrade Akhmedov, who handled procurement questions, will also be examined upon his convalescence.

The Central Committee Bureau charged the republic's procurator's office with conducting a thorough investigation of this matter and making those guilty of abuses strictly accountable.

The task of party, Soviet, economic, and administrative organs is to close the smallest cracks against losses and embezzlement of everything which has been raised by the difficult labor of the keepers of the land and what is intended for the population. It is a task of great social and political significance, and we are obliged to do everything for its unconditional accomplishment. (Storm of applause.)

IV. Social Development of the Village--A Component Part of the Food Program

Comrades! Measures for the social reorganization of the village are an organic part of the Food Program. In speaking of this at the May plenum of the Central Committee, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev stressed that the more energetically and thoroughly we become involved in residential, cultural and domestic, and road construction in the village the more productive will peasant labor be.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On measures for the further improvement of housing, communal-domestic, and socio-cultural living conditions for the rural population," in which a clear program of

action for the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans has been worked out and which was approved by the plenum is directed toward the attainment of this goal.

It should be said that profound changes in the living conditions and working conditions of the Azerbaijan peasant took place in the 1970's. Houses with a total area of 4.7 million square meters were turned over for operation, which permitted improving the housing conditions of one out of four rural residents. Five hundred and forty new general educational schools for 201,000 pupil places, 1.6 times more than during the preceding 10 years, were constructed. The construction of the water-supply network and the provision of gas and telephones for the village were accomplished at high rates. The Sabirabad, Udzhary, Khachmas, and other group water conduits with a length of 865 kilometers which encompassed populated places with a total population of 211,000 people were put into operation. About 80 percent of the apartments in rural terrain were supplied with gas as opposed to 9.5 percent at the beginning of the 9th Five-Year Plan.

Certain work was done to improve the medical, trade, and domestic servicing of the population. The number of physicians on rural terrain doubled and middle medical personnel increased 1.2-fold while the number of hospital beds increased. The volume of goods turnover more than doubled, and of domestic services--increased almost six-fold. The intensive development of the agro-industrial complex furthered a significant growth in the well-being of the village workers. During the years 1970-1981 the wages of the kolkhoz workers increased 2.4-fold, and of the sovkhos workers and employees--doubled.

At the same time, the supplying of the rural population with housing and the level of its cultural and domestic servicing do not meet contemporary requirements and tasks for the accelerated development of the village's productive forces. In the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, 91,000 square meters of housing due to state capital investments were not put into operation. The villages do not have enough schools and preschool institutions, public health facilities, and facilities for sport, culture and everyday life. There are no baths for general use in a number of rural populated places, and for the republic as a whole their number is 3.5 times less than the established norms. The volume of domestic services which our rural resident receives is one third of that for the country on the average.

Along with insufficient capital investments, the main reason for such a situation is the unsatisfactory putting of allotted resources into operation. Plans for putting facilities having a social purpose into operation in the village are frustrated from year to year.

In this connection, it should be said that the leaders of the agricultural ministries and departments nevertheless underestimate the importance of the construction of production capacities in combination with housing and cultural-domestic institutions. This year, for example, construction of the first section of the biggest complex of poultry plants in Khyrdalan, where more than 3,000 people are to work, is being completed. However, construction of the housing settlement for the operating personnel was begun only recently. No resources were provided for housing construction for personnel of the poultry plant constructed in Divichi.

With a considerable increase in the personal incomes of the rural population, our individual housing construction has not received proper development. Gosplan,

Gosstroy, Azerittifak, Gosbank, Gossnab, and local Soviet organs are not occupied with this problem in real earnest, do not envisage funds and resources sufficiently for these purposes, do not solve the problems of issuing loans and the allotting of sectors expeditiously, and do not organize the sale of construction materials and articles in the proper volume.

Another reserve for increasing the volumes of housing construction in the village is the attraction of the the population's funds to cooperative construction. For the present, this form has not received wide use with us. Unfortunately, for the 11th Five-Year Plan, too, the republic's Gosplan planned cooperative construction only in 17 rayons in a volume of only 40,000 square meters of total living area.

Insufficient attention to the initiation of housing construction in the village led to where there are 8.1 square meters of dwelling space per rural resident in the republic as opposed to 13.9 square meters for the country on the average, and the volumes planned to the end of the five-year plan may bring the indicator for Azerbaijan only to 8.8 square meters. We cannot agree with this. Gosplan should review the assignment for the five-year plan urgently, double the rates of increase in the volumes of input as a minimum, and ensure a sharp rise in housing construction in the village, laying special stress on individual and cooperative construction. We have every capability for this.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan, due to funds of the state and the kolkhozes it is planned to introduce residential buildings with a total area of 605,000 square meters or 1.8 times more than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. But as has already been said, we should and can greatly exceed this figure. Large-panel house-building will receive broad development. In accordance with the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, 15 percent of the capacities of the city DSK's [house-building combines] will be directed toward social construction in the villages. It is necessary for all interested ministries and departments and Soviet and economic organs to adopt the most urgent measures for the accomplishment of this great social task.

We continue to be seriously disturbed by the unsatisfactory organization of housing planning for the village. The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP charged the corresponding organizations several years ago with the working out of plans for individual dwelling houses with personal plots and with consideration of special climate features and the local traditions of various zones of the republic. However, rural residents have not received acceptable standard plans up to now which, in particular, consider the interests of families with many children. With consideration of the tasks put forth by the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the leadership of Gosstroy must adopt energetic measures for the creation of a single catalog of standard plans for dwelling houses in the village. Here, special attention should be devoted to the variety of architectural solutions which combine procedures of modern architecture with elements of national architecture.

A large program of school construction is planned in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Schools for more than 71,000 places will be introduced, the volumes of construction of children's preschool institutions will increase 2.3-fold, public-health facilities--2-fold, and clubs and houses of culture for 23,500 places and many facilities for sports, trade, and domestic services will join those which are operating. It is planned to increase the volume of domestic services 1.9-fold.

In the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, a large volume of work was accomplished on the construction of new and the reconstruction of available roads. However, what has been done cannot satisfy us. Almost 24 percent of the local roads do not have a hard surface, and about 27 percent of the central farmsteads of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes--stable motor road connections with highways.

There are serious shortcomings in the accomplishment of work to bring gas to populated places. Last year, the plan for installing gas in apartments was only 41 percent accomplished. Up to now, the development of a general scheme for installing gas in the republic's populated places has not been provided. Interruptions in gas supply cause valid complaints and censure of the rural workers, especially in the autumn-winter period, as does the low level of servicing.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan, the municipal network will be developed in the village at accelerated rates, and it is planned to construct group water conduits with a total length of 1,300 kilometers or three times more than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The expansion of the sewer network is envisioned; the installation of gas in the village will increase to 94 percent and will be fully completed at the beginning of the 12th Five-Year Plan. The transportation network will receive further development.

The social reorganization of the village is a most important state and national task, and it is the duty of party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, agricultural workers, construction organizations, industrial enterprises, and the services sphere to adopt measures which ensure the accomplishment of the volumes of work envisioned.

As was noted at the May plenum of the Central Committee, improvement of the social and living conditions in the village is an important policy which is directed toward erasing the social differences between the city and the village. And this means--toward implementing one of the program requirements of the party which are scientifically substantiated by Marxism-Leninism. (Storm of applause.)

V. Organizational Work--At the Level of Contemporary Tasks

Comrades! The economic and organizational-political measures outlined by the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee should be comprehensively reinforced by the purposeful, energetic, and competent work of the republic's party organization and the entire many-thousand-man army of Azerbaijan communists. This is the decisive condition for implementing the party's plans.

The rural primary party organizations are the main point of support in this work. More than 158,000 communists are now working in the village. This is almost half of all the communists of the republic. Including those in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes --86,000 CPSU members and candidate members. Operating in the village are 5,333 primary party organizations, of them 1,314 in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The number of shop party organizations and party groups in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes almost doubled in comparison with 1970. The number of party committees of kolkhozes and sovkhozes also increased significantly.

The mobilization of the communists and of all workers for the implementation of the party's agrarian policy and the success of the entire matter of the rise of the agro-industrial complex depends to a great extent on the activity and combat vitality of the primary party organizations and the intensification of their influence on economic activity.

The main and determining factor in the activity of party organizations should be daily concern for the development of the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and an increase in the production of agricultural products. It is necessary that the party organizations concentrate efforts on work with people, on raising the state of discipline and responsibility of each member of the collective, and on molding in him a deep and clear understanding of personal participation in forthcoming matters in all their complexity and their many-sided nature. "The task," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, "is to tirelessly raise the ranks of the leaders and to teach people the high skill of agricultural production. It is necessary that the number of masters in field-crop cultivation, in livestock raising, and among the machine operators be increased in every village."

The rural party raykoms are called upon to be on the front line of the national struggle for implementation of the Food Program. The main burden for realization of party policy rests namely on their shoulders. They are called upon to raise to the level of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum political leadership of the development of agriculture and the rayon element of the agro-industrial complex, to establish the clear interaction of all its component parts, to use all means, forms, and methods of party influence on economic practice, and to ensure a steady growth in the efficiency of agricultural production and the quality of its final products.

Considering the large scales and variety of the tasks being accomplished in the rural rayons, the CPSU Central Committee implemented a number of measures to strengthen the rural party raykoms and the primary party organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Agricultural departments are being created in all 58 rural party raykoms of the republic. For this purpose, we have been allotted an additional 114 staff slots. In addition, we received 105 posts of full-time secretaries of primary party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Also envisioned is an increase in the wages for party workers of the rural raykoms and secretaries of party organizations. Thus, the CPSU Central Committee has rendered great assistance to the rural party organs. They are receiving considerable reinforcements and new levers to intensify party leadership of the socio-economic and administrative spheres of the rayons' life.

An urgent task of the rural party raykoms is the most rapid manning of the agricultural departments and the organization of their full-fledged activity. It should be directed toward the successful realization of the Food Program and the highly efficient functioning of the agro-industrial complexes. These departments should be objectively occupied with the main problems in the development of agriculture, should know the situation at the localities, and should work in a close tie with the primary party organizations.

The new, increased tasks require improvement of the style and methods in the work of the rural party raykoms, a rise in the competence of the leadership of all branches of the agro-industrial complex, and its orientation on high quality indices of agricultural production. Party raykoms and their secretaries should not relieve of personal responsibility, and substitute for, Soviet and agricultural organs and leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but should help them daily to find the optimum solutions for standing tasks, should operate in close contact with them, and should always be guided by the interests of the state in everything.

The most important task of the party raykoms is raising the responsibility of the leaders and specialists of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production for the state of affairs on the assigned work sector. Party organizations have brought up a large number of personnel who are a match for the accomplishment of the most difficult tasks. Many farms of the republic are headed by experienced, knowledgeable, and capable organizers of production. This has become one of the components of the remarkable results which the republic has attained in the rise of agriculture in the 1970's.

But some party committees replace work on the selection, assignment, and education of personnel by naked administration. In a number of rayons the removal rate of chairmen of kolkhozes, directors of sovkhozes, and chief specialists is unjustifiably high. For the republic as a whole, one out of every five farm leaders is replaced each year. In Kusarskiy rayon, for example, 80 directors were replaced in 25 kolkhozes in 10 years. In Bardinskiy rayon, 59 chairmen were replaced in 21 kolkhozes in 7 years, and in individual farms their replacement six times each was permitted. In Kasum-Ismailovski rayon, during the last 5 years 25 chairmen were replaced in 21 kolkhozes, in Shamkhorskiy--23 leaders in 17 farms, and in Masallinskiy rayon during the last 2 years almost half the directors of sovkhozes and agricultural enterprises have been replaced.

In these disgraceful facts we see serious omissions in the selection, assignment, and education of personnel and an absence of proper concern for them. Instead of raising and caring for personnel, raising their authority, and giving them concrete assistance, some local party and Soviet organs commit petty guardianship, at times imposing unsubstantiated recommendations. The role of the specialists as organizers and technologists of production is often belittled, and the rights to the solution of problems which are within their competence are infringed upon.

Obviously, this situation has another source. It is connected with the fact that with certain economic successes some rayon leaders begin to be dizzy with success, which leads to conceit, swaggering, coarseness, and substitution for the managers. Of course, such a situation excludes independence in work and inhibits creative initiative.

Of course, we do not intend to put up with such an approach to work with personnel. Confidence in leaders, a demanding and interested approach to their activity, encouraging initiative and, at the same time, raising personal responsibility for the assigned matter--such are the requirements without which fruitful personnel work is impossible. And each party worker and, what is more, party leader should remember this. (Applause.)

Individual party raykoms formally conduct work on the formation and use of a reserve of leader personnel for kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. Here, such a source for the reserve as young specialists, especially with a higher education, including graduates of agricultural higher educational institutions of Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities of the country is poorly used. For example, of 100 young specialists who completed these higher educational institutions during the last five years, only three have been advanced to responsible work, and many of them are not used in their specialty. This is a disgrace for the Ministry of Agriculture and the leaders of the rayon; I cannot qualify it any other way.

Local party and Soviet organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations should attain the broad attraction of the youth to active participation in the realization of the plans for the social and economic transformation of the village and should instill in them a love for their native kray and the striving to link their lives with agricultural production.

It is the duty and daily obligation of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and primary party organizations to improve in every possible way the work on strengthening the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with highly qualified, ideologically mature cadres of leaders and specialists and to increase the role and responsibility in the development of agricultural production and accomplishing the large-scale tasks put forth by the party. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to strengthen the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with leader personnel and specialists orients us namely toward this.

The successful accomplishment of the decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee depends to a great extent on the active and purposeful work of leader personnel, their energy and competence, and their ability to rally and carry the collective along with them. Unity of word and deed, a keen sense of responsibility and obligation, honesty and moral purity--the Azerbaijan party organization tirelessly instills these qualities in our personnel. As practice shows, the loss of any of them and any deviation from the standards and requirements of party ethics and the socialist way of life is also reflected perniciously in both the deeds and the very fate of people. Recently, the Bureau of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee examined the question of serious shortcomings in the republic's Ministry of Light Industry. The discussion showed that Minister Comrade Melikov and his first deputy, Comrade Guseynov, are directing the branch unsatisfactorily and resigned themselves to the systematic frustration of planned assignments and a low quality of the products produced. They did not adopt proper measures to ensure the safekeeping of socialist property and to stop instances of deceit of the state and additions, permitted serious violations in the selection and assignment of personnel, and protected unworthy persons. Melikov and Guseynov were relieved of their posts. They received a strict reprimand with an entry in their record cards.

Being guided by the Lenin principles of party life, in the future, too, the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party will have a strict and principled approach to an evaluation of the activity of personnel, especially leaders. (Storm of applause.)

Large and important tasks in the accomplishment of the party's plans face the party gorkoms and raykoms in the cities. Their efforts should be directed toward a radical improvement in the work of all enterprises, institutions, and organizations connected with agriculture and toward ensuring the firm linkage of the "city" elements of the agro-industrial complex with the agricultural branches and enterprises.

Success in the accomplishment of the Food Program depends to a great extent on the work of the local Soviets. In light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, it is necessary to achieve a further increase in the role of the Soviets in economic construction, in the acceleration of the growth of agricultural production, and the consistent implementation of measures for the social transformation of the village.

Elections to the local Soviets of People's Deputies--the most mass element of state authority--will take place on 20 June. In the republic we will elect 50,799 people's deputies, of them more than 40,000 in rural rayons, including 33,179 deputies to rural Soviets. And we are confident that each deputy and the new composition of local Soviets will more fully display initiative and use its rights and obligations in carrying out the party's majestic plans.

The specific tasks of the local Soviets in implementing the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum were clearly defined in the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at a session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. As Leonid Il'ich stressed, "In accordance with the constitution the Soviets personify the unity of territorial and branch control. On the other hand, the Soviets are responsible for the development of production as well as for a rise in the quality of servicing of the people."

At the first sessions of the local Soviets of People's Deputies, it is necessary to discuss widely the questions connected with realization of the Food Program. Each Soviet of People's Deputies should determine its place and role in the accomplishment of the socio-economic program worked out by the Central Committee plenum and should increase its contribution to the national cause.

In the solution of the large-scale tasks on implementing the Food Program, the party organizations should rely on the trade unions and increase their role in the mobilization of the production collectives for the accomplishment of the state plans and socialist obligations. The trade union organizations are obliged to devote more attention to the development of the workers' social activity and to the further improvement of socialist competition, and to achieve its mass nature and effectiveness.

Active participation in the realization of the Food Program is a matter of honor for our youth. Its combat vanguard--the Azerbaijan Komsomol--should attract more widely young workers to the struggle for the increase in agricultural production and a steep rise of all branches of the agro-industrial complex.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Komsomol decided this year to send student detachments numbering 8,000 people to the cities and rayons of the republic, of them, 3,500 to rural rayons to render patron assistance in the construction of dwelling houses and facilities for public utilities and cultural-domestic purposes. In addition, more than 7,000 youths and girls of the republic will travel out as members of construction brigades to Arkhangel'sk, Tyumen', Krasnoyarsk, Kalinin, Gagarin, Krasnodar, and Irkutsk, and 2,000 of them will take part in the gathering and processing of agriculture products in Krasnodar kray. Party and Komsomol organs should ensure a high socio-political and patriotic attitude in the construction detachments and broadly develop this glorious tradition further.

The tasks which follow from the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and practical measures for their realization are to be discussed at the plenums of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and at meetings of primary party organizations. At them they should thoroughly analyze all aspects of the forthcoming work and clearly determine the ways and means for the practical accomplishment of the Food Program, the more rational and efficient use of the land, equipment, fertilizer, and

other material resources, and an increase in the return from the large assets which are being invested in the development of agricultural production and the entire agro-industrial complex.

VI. Ideologically Ensure the Accomplishment of the Decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum

Comrades! The more difficult and large-scale the tasks, the more profound the forthcoming transformation, the broader should the front of their ideological support be deployed, and the more energetically and purposefully should the propagandizing of the party's plans and decisions and the ideological-theoretical arming of cadres be conducted. In this work, we should follow the Lenin requirement that "all propaganda should be built on the political experience of economic construction."

In light of the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum, primary significance is acquired by the intensification, in every possible way, of the ideological support of production, procurements, and the storage and transportation of the products of farming and livestock raising and the clear, uninterrupted operation of the entire agro-industrial complex.

A wealth of experience in ideological work in the village has been accumulated in the republic. The task consists of the following: making maximum use of this experience, knowledge, and the propagandist skill of the ideological personnel to direct the enthusiasm and creative energy of the workers toward the capturing of new heights in economic and socio-cultural construction.

Several party organizations are not ensuring the unity of organizational, economic, and ideological-indoctrinational activity and have not overcome formalism and dogmatism in it. Not all our ideological services are aimed at the struggle against shortcomings in agricultural production. In the ideological support of the economic and social development of the village and the spiritual stimulation of labor, great activity should be displayed by cultural-educational institutions, the mass media, literature, and art.

In all party organizations and labor collectives and at the place of residence it is necessary to explain skillfully, consistently, and profoundly the historic significance of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, disclose convincingly the essence and main directions of the contemporary agrarian policy of the party, and to bring intelligibly to each resident of the republic the aims of the Food Program and the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers which were approved by the plenum. It is necessary to raise the role of party training and economic education in ensuring the national-economic tasks and equipping personnel with knowledge of the principles of scientific communism, the political economy of socialism, and the agrarian policy. All technical and engineering personnel, agricultural specialists, leaders of enterprises, and all workers of the agro-industrial complex should be embraced by a broad network of economic schools and seminars. Here, we should also be concerned about the serious economic training of the ideological personnel themselves.

In short comrades, we are talking about important, long-term work on the study and profound understanding of the tasks put forth by the plenum so that each worker can

clearly and accurately determine his role in the realization of the party's plans and the obligations of his collective.

The attainment of this goal should be furthered by a single day of political activity--Lenin Friday, which will take place on 25 June. Members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and leaders of ministries and departments, scientists, and specialists of the national economy must take a most active part in it.

The mass media and propaganda are called upon to play a large and important role in the ideological support of the party's plans. Newspapers, journals, television, and radio should illuminate comprehensively the workers' struggle for the realization of the Food Program and the work of party, Soviet, and administrative organs in the leadership and control of the agro-industrial complex, delve deeply into problems in the development of each branch, disclose shortcomings persistently and boldly, subject omissions to criticism, and analyze their causes.

Being guided by the instruction of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev about the growing significance of moral incentive, it is necessary to devote more attention and display more creativity in the improvement and intensification of moral incentives for conscientious and fruitful work. Awarding good workers the honored title of "Honored Agricultural Worker of the USSR" recently established by Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet will be a good and worthy incentive for them.

All forms and means of propaganda, agitation, and mass cultural work should be directed to embodiment of the living party word in the specific deeds of the village workers and of all branches of the agro-industrial complex. Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, Soviets of People's Deputies, ASPS [Azerbaijan Trade Union Council], the Komsomol Central Committee, and ministries and departments should work out and implement specific measures for comprehensive ideological support of the accomplishment of the decisions of the May Central Committee plenum. Evidently, we should also think about the preparation and adoption of a document which is common for republic party organizations in which basic directions and specific tasks for the ideological support of the forthcoming grandiose work are defined.

VII. Intensify the Rates of Current Agriculture Work

At the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed that the Food Program puts forth tasks which vary in their periods--long-term, medium-term, prompt, and urgent. It is namely the latter which should be placed at the center of our concerns, he said.

Being guided by these instructions, we should organize the work in such a way that in the very first year of realization of the Food Program a significant increase in the production of agricultural produce is attained, plans and socialist obligations are accomplished, and the supplying of the population is improved.

On the whole, the agricultural workers of the republic are conducting work on the fields and farms in an organized manner. The sowing of the summer crops has been completed in optimum times and at a high qualitative level, and the foundation for a high yield has been laid. Procurement of livestock-raising products is being conducted successfully.

Having grown a good harvest of grain crops, the grain growers are initiating its harvesting. However, mowing is not clearly organized everywhere, the combine fleet is poorly utilized on many farms, and the daily output per harvesting team is low.

It is necessary to speed up the rates of harvesting, make wider use of the method of the Ipatovo farmers on it, and establish a reliable barrier against any losses and squandering and embezzlement of the harvest at all stages of the mowing, transportation, and storage of the grain. A subject of special concern should be the harvesting from seed sections and the laying-in of the seeds, their preparation, and providing each kolkhoz and sovkhoz with its own seeds. In combination with the gathering of the harvest, it is also necessary to conduct the stubble-field sowing of corn so as to complete it everywhere no later than 20 July.

Despite the whims of the weather, the vegetable growers raised a rich harvest and are successfully conducting its collection and shipment. Now the Railroad Administration and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry should adopt additional measures for the preparation and feeding of railroad cars and increasing the shipments of vegetables to the all-union assets and ensure high rates of produce delivery to the republic's market.

A high yield is expected in the gardens and vineyards although here, too, bad weather created certain difficulties. In a number of rayons, the grape growers were subjected to hail damage, and the vines were stricken by diseases and pests. It is necessary to mobilize all forces and resources to organize the proper care of the plantations, accumulate a high yield, and ensure its complete safety.

The high level of agrotechnical care should be ensured on the sowings of cotton plants, corn, soybeans, tobacco, potatoes, fodder root crops, tea plantations, and other crops.

Haying and the procurement of feed are being conducted at outstripping rates in comparison with last year. However, their organization and rates cannot be recognized as satisfactory. In many rayons the first mowing of alfalfa has not been completed and the optimum times for the harvesting of natural grass are being missed.

It is necessary to intensify significantly the rates of work in feed production and to take into account each harvesting team, attract the residents of the rayon centers to procurement more widely, and to complete the first mowing of sown grass in the next few days.

In realizing the decisions of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum which took place this March, the livestock raisers achieved some increase in the production and procurement of livestock-raising products. However, the rates of growth are clearly insufficient. The mean milk yield per cow and buffalo is increasing extremely slowly. Last year, in 5 months we had an addition of 44 kilograms, and this year--only 14. Many rayons permitted a reduction in the productivity of the milk herd and are lagging behind the republic level for the accomplishment of the half-year plan for purchases of livestock and poultry. A strained situation has developed in a number of rayons concerning accomplishment of the plan for purchases of milk.

Making efficient use of the favorable conditions of the summer period and the presence of green forage, we should achieve the maximum growth in the productivity of the livestock, in particular the dairy livestock.

Even now, it is necessary to solve all problems in the preparation of plants and reception points for the processing of the new crop of cotton, grapes, fruits tobacco, and other agricultural crops, to provide them with technological and laboratory equipment, and staff them with qualified personnel. In short, it is necessary to adopt all measures to make the first year of realization of the Food Program a record year in all branches of agriculture and ensure bringing the harvest to a high final result completely and without losses. (Applause.)

Comrades! The decisions of the May plenum defined new positions for our socio-economic growth. And we are confident that party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs, kolhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers, specialists and scientists, residents of the village and workers of the city are doing everything necessary for their successful implementation. (Applause.) This confidence is based on the fact that for the communists and workers of Azerbaijan word does not deviate from deed. (Storm of applause.)

And the deeds speak for themselves. The republic achieved impressive successes on all directions of industrial and agricultural production, science, and culture. The achievements of the party organization and workers of Azerbaijan were evaluated highly at the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1981) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Remarkable evidence of the party's attention and concern for the republic's workers was the rewarding of 4,000 agricultural workers with orders and medals for results of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Six of the best of the best were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. (Applause.)

A mighty inspiring stimulus were the words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev which were stated in the Kremlin recently when awarding decorations: "Two five-year plans in a row ensure the confident growth in the production of all agricultural crops of Soviet Azerbaijan. And last year the republic successfully accomplished plans and socialist obligations for the sale of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables, and other produce to the state. At the front of the difficult struggle for a rise in agriculture and the other branches of the economy the communists of Azerbaijan and the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party are working in a combat manner...." (Stormy, prolonged applause.) The great confidence of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in the Azerbaijan party organization and all the workers of the republic is expressed in this high evaluation. (Storm of applause.) It obliges us to work with even greater return. And there is no doubt that the communists and workers of Azerbaijan will respond to this concern and confidence with new production victories to the glory of our great fatherland. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

The republic's achievements are the foundation of coming labor victories. The May plenum armed us with a detailed program of concrete actions. In the struggle for a steep rise of the republic's agro-industrial complex, we are relying on the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On measures for further specialization of agricultural production and the development of viticulture and wine-making in the Azerbaijan SSR," in which the broad front for our work is defined right up to the year 1990.

In short, comrades, there are all necessary prerequisites, conditions, and an actual combat attitude to realize the plans of the great Leninist party by shock labor. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

In the name of the communists and all workers of the republic, the plenum of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party assures the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the motherland's tasks will be successfully accomplished and overaccomplished, and that Soviet Azerbaijan will make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the Soviet country's Food Program. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

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NABIYEV SPEECH AT TAJIK PLENUM

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 24 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Abridged account of proceedings, report of R.N. Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, at Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum on 23 June in Dushanbe]

[Text] The Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Sixth Plenum was held on 23 June in Dushanbe.

Gorkom and raykom secretaries, ministry and department leaders who are not Central Committee members, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, leaders and secretaries of the party organization of agrarian-industrial enterprises and interfarm associations and certain kolkhozes, sovkhozes and industrial enterprises, Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the republic Gosplan, TaSSR Council of Trade Unions and Tajik Komsomol Central Committee executives and workers of the press were invited to participate in the plenum.

The report "Results of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Ensuing From Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report 'The USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It'" was delivered by R.N. Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

The following participated in the debate on the report: R. Khodzhiyev, first secretary of the Leninabadskiy Obkom, G. Pallayev, first secretary of the Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom, A. Khisamutdinov, first secretary of the Kulyabskiy Obkom, Yu.A. Shakarimov, first secretary of the Dushanbinskiy Gorkom, M. Abdulvasiyev, chairman of the Gorno-Badakhshanskiy Oblispolkom, O. Berdiyev, first secretary of the Garmskiy Raykom, A. Samatov, twice hero of socialist labor and chairman of Proletarskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, U. Khasanov, first secretary of the Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Gorkom, V.N. Petrov, general director of the "Khovaling" Experimental Agrarian-Industrial Association for Stockbreeding for Meat, Kh. Nazarova, brigade leader of Leninskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz "XXI parts" 'yezd," V.Ya. Oplanchuk, director of the Leninabadskiy Construction Works, M.S. Asimov, president of the Tajik Academy of Sciences, K. Sufiyev, minister of fruit and vegetable industry of the TaSSR, and A. Kasimov, chief of the Glavtadzhikvodstroy.

The plenum was addressed by V.I. Smirnov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department.

Closing remarks were delivered by R.N. Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum elected K.M. Makhkamov, chairman of the TaSSR Council of Ministers, member of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

This concluded the plenum.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum of 24 May heard and discussed the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "The USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It," Comrade R.N. Nabiyeu said. This program was drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, on the personal initiative of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and with his direct participation and is a most important component of the party's economic strategy for the present decade. This important document, which represents a major contribution to the theory and practice of communist building, makes an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the results of the development of the country's agrarian-industrial complex and determines the main directions of its continued development and ways and means of implementing the Food Program. It expresses the essence of the party's agrarian policy for the 1980's and scientifically substantiates it. This is a true example for all our personnel of a Leninist approach to an understanding of the priority significance of food stocks.

The purpose of the measures that have been outlined, Leonid Il'ich emphasized, is to reliably provide the country's population with food products as quickly as possible. This is not only a paramount economic but also urgent socio-political task. Satisfaction of Soviet people's vital requirements was and remains a most important program requirement of our party.

The communists and working people of the republic, as of the entire country, greeted with warm and unanimous approval the results of the plenum, the documents it adopted and Comrade L.K. Brezhnev's report. They see them as concrete concern for Soviet people and a combat action program for a further upsurge of agriculture and the entire socialist economy. Implementation of the country's Food Program is a matter for the entire party and people. Its most important singularity, the CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized, is its systemic and comprehensive nature, the linkage and unification of the efforts both of agriculture itself and the sectors servicing it and the subordination of their entire activity to the common final goal--production of high-quality food products and their delivery to the consumer. The basis of the implementation of the program is the measures for development of the material-technical facilities, an improvement in planning and management, a strengthening of the role of science and an increase in the efficiency of capital investments, cost accounting and other material incentives to the work of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all enterprises and organizations of the agrarian-industrial complex. In other words, everything which ensures the active operation of intensive factors. These measures are concretized in

the decrees passed by the plenum, which constitute a system of measures for an improvement in the economic mechanism of the agrarian-industrial complex. The state is allocating huge financial and material resources to this end.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum determined the main goals and parameters of the development of the Food Program of the country and each union republic. The concrete indicators for the production of this foodstuff or the other, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev emphasized, should be regarded as the minimum here. This instruction should be made the basis in the development of universal socialist competition for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the Food Program.

The first and most serious test in this respect should be this very year--the year of the organization of work anew at all levels of the agrarian-industrial complex.

Thanks to the constant and ever increasing assistance of the party and government and the strengthening of the material-technical facilities of agriculture and the entire agrarian-industrial complex in Tajikistan, the necessary prerequisites have been created for the successful accomplishment, together with cotton growing, of the complex tasks of the Food Program. Since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum the sector's fixed production capital has increased by a factor of 3.5, the power-worker ratio almost twofold, the power availability of agricultural production per unit of cultivated arable by a factor of 2.4 and mineral fertilizer supplies twofold. With a twofold increase in the number of tractors their capacity has almost tripled.

Water-resource construction received a qualitatively new and powerful boost. Capital investments therein in these years were 2.4 times more than in all previous years. Some 187,000 hectares of new irrigable land were introduced, powerful pumping station stages were built, unique irrigation tunnels were laid and old irrigation systems were modernized over large areas in the period 1966 through 1981. The republic's water-management organizations are now capable of developing their activity at food complex facilities on a larger scale.

Implementation of the party's policy of production specialization and concentration has made it possible to tackle many important tasks successfully in recent years. A number of highly efficient industrial-type cattle-fattening enterprises and hog complexes has been created in the republic. Poultry factory capacity has been expanded considerably. We have embarked on the formation of zones of industrial stockbreeding for meat. Important practical steps have been taken to impart a sectorial nature to fodder production, and there has been increased provision of the animal husbandry farmsteads with modern feed-preparing equipment. A start has been made on the organization of industrial viticulture on unirrigated land and the development of a potato-growing zone, and a network of suburban vegetable and dairy farms is being created.

All this in combination with other organizational-operational measures made it possible to increase the average annual gross agricultural product in the 10th Five-Year Plan twofold compared with the Seventh and by a factor of 2.2

in sectors of the food complex. Production of the main food products increased considerably: meat by a factor of 1.9, milk by a factor of 2.1, fruit and grapes 2.6, eggs 2.4 and vegetables 4.6.

The Food Program sets new growth tasks. At the same time as an increase in the production of raw cotton, particularly the fine-fiber varieties, we have to secure an average annual production of meat (dressed weight) in the 11th Five-Year Plan of 110,000 tons and in the 12th Five-Year Plan of 130,000-140,000 tons, milk 520,000 and 580,000-600,000 tons respectively and grain 315,000 and 320,000-340,000 tons.

It is essential in the decade to increase the production of vegetables, melon crops and grapes no less than twofold, fruit and berries by a factor of 1.4 and all types of fodder by a factor of 1.5-1.6. An increase in the production of citrus fruit, particularly lemons, is planned. Expansion of the irrigation area in the 11th and 12th five-year plans by 100,000-110,000 hectares will contribute to the achievement of such volumes.

The sectors processing the agricultural product will develop rapidly. The manufacture of canned fruit and vegetables will increase by a factor of 1.7 as a minimum.

The planned levels of food production are to ensure the republic's full satisfaction in terms of potatoes, vegetables, melon crops and grapes by 1990. The biggest difficulties have to be surmounted in questions of satisfaction of the rapidly growing population's meat and dairy product requirements. We have to do a very great deal of earnest work on this complex problem.

The speaker went on to observe that in the elaboration of the republic food program additional possibilities were found for providing the sectors of the food complex with irrigable arable, primarily for the organization of specialized fodder production and the formation of large-scale suburban vegetable-dairy farming and potato growing. It is planned to increase appreciably the food potential of the cotton complex on the basis of the introduction of scientifically substantiated crop rotation.

It is planned to increase grain production by way of an increase in the sowing structure in the proportion of grainforage crops. The principal resource of fodder grain will be corn, which it is proposed to cultivate entirely on the basis of industrial techniques. This will facilitate the solution of the fodder problem.

The program assigns a big place to the development of stockbreeding, without which the problems of satisfaction of the population with milk and dairy products and an increase in meat resources cannot be solved.

The accelerated development of poultry breeding and hog raising should be considered among the factors providing for the better use of potential. Measures of a fundamental reorganization of pasturing and guaranteed fodder supplies to sheep in the winter period are planned for a steady increase in mutton production.

There are favorable conditions for the organization of rabbit breeding on each sheep-breeding farm thanks to the utilization of waste. Consumer cooperative, forestry organization and the population's subsidiary farms should also engage in this most fast-maturing sector.

Fish is a valuable product. Its relative significance in the food ration is currently negligible. Insufficient use is being made of the republic's natural and man-made ponds. The Fish Industry Administration is obliged to secure a manifold increase in fish production.

It is necessary in the 11th Five-Year Plan to complete the formation of sub-urban farming zones for the dependable provision of the cities of Dushanbe and Leninabad and other industrial centers of the republic with vegetables, early potatoes and dairy products. The transition of vegetable growing to industrial techniques will be of paramount significance. In this same period it is necessary to expand the network of sovkhoses specializing in potato production in order by 1990 to have accomplished, in the main, the task of catering for the republic's requirements thereof.

The Food Program provides in the 12th Five-Year Plan for a twofold increase in average annual grape production. This will require in the next few years even the accelerated development of unirrigated viticulture and the creation of new specialized farms.

A particular place should be occupied by a quest for new reserves of fruit production for satisfying the population's domestic requirements and increasing supplies to all-union stocks. The current plans of the development of horticulture do not yet correspond to these requirements. The production of fruit is lagging seriously behind demand, this being catered for only 50 percent. And we can no longer put up with the fact that in our southern republic fruit consumption is at a low level. The appropriate Central Committee departments, republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry must find additional possibilities for the development of this sector. At the same time it is necessary to develop citrus growing in every possible way.

The Food Program must undoubtedly be tackled primarily on the basis of the all-around development of social production. However, it is also essential to make better use of the private subsidiary farms of the kolkhoz members, workers and employees. It is essential that each family residing in the countryside make rational use of the attached plot and keep livestock and poultry. It is absolutely abnormal when almost one-third of kolkhoz member and sovkhos workers homesteads does not have cows and more than 15 percent of homesteads keeps no livestock at all. It is also important to disseminate such a new form of the public's participation in an increase in milk production as the fattening of livestock in accordance with contracts with the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The development of enterprise and organization subsidiary farms has assumed increasingly extensive proportions in the country in recent years. We also must perform more active work in this direction.

Agriculture is undoubtedly the leading component in implementation of the Food Program. But it is important to clearly determine the ways and methods of its organic interaction with the entire agrarian-industrial complex. Without this it is impossible to ensure the proportional and balanced nature of its development, an improvement in the quality and preservation of the products and their timely delivery to the consumer.

Many questions requiring solution have accumulated in this connection. These include the rational organization of the industrial processing of the agricultural product, the construction of modern repositories and cold stores, the development of refrigerated and other specialized transport, packaging and containerization and an improvement in and extension of the road network.

It is essential to considerably increase the network of stores and kolkhoz markets, canteens and other public catering enterprises and raise the level of consumer trading services. The Tajik Potrebsoyuz should stimulate activity in respect of purchases of agricultural products on the citizens' private farms and organize their sale in cities and industrial centers. It is necessary to fundamentally improve trade in foodstuffs in rural localities also.

Such is the list of the main questions and problems of the republic food program for the period through 1990.

The speaker dwelt in detail on questions of an intensification of agricultural production as the decisive factor of implementation of the food program. The republic's agriculture possesses a strong material-technical base permitting the universal and extensive introduction of industrial techniques and intensive methods of labor organization. Field and farmstead workers, farm and management authority leaders and specialists and scientists are required to display the maximum energy for the efficient use of accumulated progressive experience and the achievements of science and technology.

There is big potential for intensification in literally all the production sectors of the republic's agriculture, particularly in animal husbandry. In Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast, for example, the per cow milk yields have reached almost 2,800 kilos, but in Kulyabskaya Oblast only 1,940 kilos. But if we are to compare farms, even more striking examples could be adduced, and they exist everywhere, in every rayon, moreover. It is appropriate to say that a considerable number of farms is failing to fulfill the plan quotas with respect to milk yield.

The development of dairy stockbreeding depends to a considerable extent on the intensiveness of land use. A splendid example here is being set by Kommunisticheskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum imeni Kuybyshev. With a high cotton plant yield here, 745 quintals of milk and 118 quintals of meat are produced per 100 hectare of arable. This is 1.8 times higher than the oblast milk level and more than double the meat level.

This indicator should be the main criterion of an evaluation of the work of each kolkhoz, sovkhoz, rayon and oblast even. Yet a number of cotton-growing and half the vegetable-growing sovkhozes here have no commodity dairy farmsteads at all.

The transition of the fattening of cattle to an industrial footing, and a more consistent and larger-scale transition, furthermore, must continue to be the central element creating reliable prerequisites for a rapid growth of meat production.

As far as an extension of the specialization of dairy stockbreeding is concerned, we need in the future also to perform this work in the direction of a concentration of the efforts of the cotton-growing, vegetable-growing and other farms which have a fodder field which is part of the crop rotation.

A great deal of work has to be done primarily with respect to the further formation of the network of large-scale fattening enterprises employing industrial technology. Their high efficiency has been proven fully by the experience of the republic's first fattening complex--Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Rayon's Sovkhoz imeni Tel'man--which accepts young animals for rearing from the age of 20 days. In 3 years the average daily weight gains have risen from 230 to 270 grams, the live weight of the livestock delivered for meat has reached almost 400 kilos, and the duration of its fattening has been halved. Fodder consumption per kilo of weight gain amounted to less than 9 feed units, whereas twice as much is used on conventional farms. Some 2,900 tons of beef were produced there in 1981. This year this enterprise is to reach planned capacity (4,000 tons). But this valuable experience has yet to be duly developed.

The creation of large-scale fattening enterprises should be a strategic direction of the development of stockbreeding.

The task of the highly intensive rearing and fattening of all young cattle stock on an industrial basis must have been accomplished in the republic prior to 1990. Experience suggests that it is also advisable to create such farms on the basis of the existing large-scale farmsteads, given somewhat of a modernization of them without big capital investments.

The experience of the organization of intensive stockbreeding for meat in the "Khovaling" Association, where one-third of Kulyabskaya Oblast's beef production is concentrated, is proceeding successfully. It is gathering pace and graphically showing the tremendous possibilities of intensification. It is now necessary to extend the zone of stockbreeding for meat in the foothills of other of the oblast's rayons, where there are no less major tracts for the pasturing of the livestock.

It is also necessary to study the most efficient plans of the combination of stockbreeding for meat with potato growing in the Garmskaya zone.

The problem of accelerating the rate of reproduction of the herd, an increase in the parent herd and its qualitative improvement is common for dairy and meat stockbreeding.

The Ministry of Agriculture must fundamentally reorganize the operation of the heifer enterprises. It is necessary to examine their entire network before the end of the year and select only the best and, where necessary, create

new ones. It is important to provide not only for current but also long-term young cow requirements. Success will depend on the organization of pureblood-breeding and zootechnical and veterinary work in dairy stockbreeding.

An infelicitous situation has come about in sheep breeding. There has been no increase for a number of years in the numbers of the public sheep herd and mutton production. The productiveness of the summer pasture is declining, and the reduction in the winter pastures in connection with irrigation construction is not being compensated by other sources of fodder supply. For this reason it is now necessary to ponder and solve the question of the creation of efficient productive organization fully corresponding to the state of the pastures and their upkeep, watering and improvement. It is essential to develop a set of measures for a fundamental improvement in the keep of sheep in the winter period.

There is also considerable potential for intensification in poultry breeding and hog raising.

In examining the fundamental problems of an upsurge of animal husbandry it must constantly be remembered that the key task here is a strengthening of the fodder base. It was not fortuitous that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that "...the present 5-year plan must to a considerable extent be one of fodder."

Under the conditions of our land-short republic the sole path of the accomplishment of this task is the utmost intensification of fodder production. Take, for example, the cultivation of corn for grain. Its yield in 1981 constituted an average 65.4 quintals per hectare for the republic. Yet we have farms and brigades where this indicator is twice as high. For example, the brigade of the well-known master of high harvests, Mingtura Butayev, of Kumsangirskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov obtained in two harvests in 1981 some 153 quintals of grain per hectare of crop-rotation field, including 101 quintals of corn.

The potential of fodder production on irrigable land is huge. The "Leningrad" Kolkhoz of Vakhshskiy, imeni Lenin of Tursunzadevskiy, and imeni Zhdanov of Pendzhikentskiy and the Sovkhoz imeni Turdyev of Moskovskiy rayons are producing 150-200 quintals of alfalfa hay. The leading farms are obtaining 600-700 quintals of bulk silage and 1,100-1,500 quintals of root crops. But the republic average yield of these crops is lower by a factor of 2-3. Most likely a certain proportion of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders is continuing to regard fodder production in the cotton crop rotation as a secondary matter. Yet this attitude is not being fundamentally appraised by certain party committees and soviet and economic-planning authorities. We can no longer be reconciled to this approach to the formation of animal husbandry's fodder base. It is utterly incompatible with the requirements of the Food Program.

A fundamental reorganization of production is required in vegetable growing. It is necessary primarily to overcome the one-crop system on the basis of the introduction of scientifically substantiated crop rotation and industrial techniques, sharply increase the yield and gather considerably more vegetables

per hectare, taking account of the fact that under our conditions it is possible to obtain two and, in places, three harvests of vegetables per year. It is such a task which now needs to be set the specialized farms.

Positive changes have been achieved in an intensification of potato production. However, we shall not solve the problem of catering fully of the republic's potato requirements thanks to intensive factors alone. Therefore the area of potato plantings must be extended appreciably thanks to an increase in its proportion in the structure of irrigable fields and in accordance with the crop-rotation outlines.

Questions of the intensive development of horticulture and viticulture and the organization of industrial-type horticultural-viticultural enterprises should be a subject of particular attention. The republic has much unirrigated foothill land. Experience shows that it could be used to great advantage. Take Kuybyshevskiy Rayon's "Fakhrabad" Sovkhoz. Barley and wheat were sown and 8-10 quintals of grain per hectare at best were obtained here 10 years ago. The farm was unprofitable. But look what this land produced upon skillful organization. Whereas previously R100 worth of products were obtained per hectare, R4,500 worth are obtained now.

The area of perennial plantations on the sovkhoz is over 1,300 hectares, and fruit-bearing vineyards alone account for 830 of these, and each hectare produces on average more than 120 quintals of high-quality, mainly table grapes. The strengthening of the sovkhoz's economy fundamentally changed its appearance also. A modern, well-appointed community has grown up, roads have been built and asphalted and water mains have been installed. Cultural-social facilities and a large repository are being built. There is a model farmstead. Animal husbandry also is developing successfully here, incidentally.

Both the land and the people have been transformed. And there is plenty for everyone to do the whole year round. Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov, respected by all of us, dreamed precisely of this all his years of work in the republic. And it is very pleasant for me to report to you that this sovkhoz now bears his name.

Particular urgency is attached to the involvement of the vast areas of land of the foothill-mountain zones in the agricultural turnover, given the limited resources of irrigable valley land. These are essentially real mountain virgin land capable of raising the per-hectare yield many times over, transforming the economy of the region and making it a major new area with respect to the production of the most valuable food products.

Unirrigated land provided with precipitation and mountain-watered fields used for orchards and vineyards, potatoes and alfalfa seed growing are no less efficient from the viewpoint of the economy than the valley land of the cotton complex. The mountains also provide very valuable natural gifts. We must not disregard the useful wild flora for collecting both food and medicinal products, the development of apiculture and the introduction and dissemination of such most valuable crops as almonds, pistachios, Persian walnuts, sea buckthorn and many others.

The speaker noted the need for the development of a comprehensive long-term plan of an improvement in land use.

The report paid great attention to questions of the precise interaction of all components of the agrarian-industrial food complex as the basis of an increase in efficiency and work quality.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum that for the first time the agrarian-industrial complex is distinguished as an independent subject of planning and management.

The practical implementation of the new operating methods is supported by a system of concrete measures for an improvement in the economic mechanism and the creation of stable conditions for genuine cost accounting. The role of prices, profit, credit and other most important levers of production stimulation is increased. Attention is drawn to the need for the extensive introduction of the brigade and collective contracts, extension of the practice of payment in kind and a strengthening of the farms with skilled leader personnel and specialists.

The relations between kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the organizations servicing them will change considerably. Together with the performance of services the results of agricultural production according to the principle: the greater the end product, the higher the remuneration for all partners in production have been made the basis of an evaluation of the work of "Sel'khoztekhnik" and construction, reclamation and procurement worker organizations.

Capital investment policy is also aimed at the interlinkage and balanced nature of the agrarian-industrial production complex. It is geared to bringing other components of the complex, particularly the processing, shipment and storage of products, into line with agricultural production.

The organizational-operational, managerial and economic measures formulated by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum with respect to the implementation of the Food Program combine in one the efforts of the workers of all components of the agrarian-industrial complex. This will make it possible to overcome departmental comminution, parallelism and duplication and eliminate many other hitches. This is a serious and complex matter. It is now essential to begin immediately careful proper preparations for the impending reorganization.

A big construction program is being implemented in the republic. It is determining to a considerable extent the rate of development of scientific-technical progress in the sectors of the food complex. But there are still serious gaps in the organization of construction. Irrigation, production and non-production facilities are sometimes built noncomprehensively. The quality of the work is still low. This frequently leads to a prolongation of the specified times of the economic assimilation of land and is reflected in the development of the food sectors.

As far as water-resource facilities of the noncotton zone are concerned, the plans of their introduction are not being fulfilled, as a rule. Measures for watering pasture are also being frustrated.

The construction of sociocultural facilities in the countryside is a serious question. The republic lags behind the union-average indicators considerably in provision of the rural population with housing, schools, hospitals, municipal-consumer enterprises, sports installations and cultural-educational establishments.

The construction ministries and the Glavtadzhikvodstroy must reinforce the production facilities of rural construction and its construction materials industry in order to ensure the transition to the most progressive methods of work.

Agriculture must be closely linked with industry in the agrarian-industrial food complex. It is important to ensure that processing industry's production potential correspond fully to the requirements of the current and long-term development of the food sectors of the republic's agriculture. And there are many unsolved problems here.

Take meat industry. Its dislocation and the level of the production-engineering facilities do not provide for the processing of the livestock in the main zones of meat production. A shortage of capacity has evolved in the sector for the manufacture of convenience foods and sausage products. There is a shortage of refrigerator capacity. The uneven nature of the livestock supplies, the shortage of refrigerated transport and the low technical level of a number of shops are giving rise to the enterprises' erratic work. Questions of the organization of waste-free production have not been solved.

Capacity for the processing of milk increased by a factor of 1.7 here in the last decade. However, centralized transportation extends to only half the farms, the cooling of the milk is not organized everywhere and its acceptance is frequently delayed for many hours. All this is negatively reflected in the quality of the milk. The activity of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry must now be directed at the maximum preservation and an increase in the consumer properties of the product obtained in agriculture at all stages of procurement and processing.

The impending growth of vegetable growing, horticulture and viticulture will require a surmounting of the lag in canning and wine-making industry and the development of measures to stimulate dried fruit and seedless grape production.

The vegetable oil industry is confronted with the task of a reduction in losses and an increase in the quality of the oil thanks to the introduction of progressive techniques of its refining and an improvement in seed storage.

The new conditions of management of the agrarian-industrial complex require the formulation of a single action program of the said departments at the culminating stage of the movement of the product to the consumer. It is necessary to improve the sorting and packaging of and finishing touches to the product and to raise the standard of service.

One of the biggest bottlenecks here is the storage of agricultural products. Warehouse premises using the latest protracted-storage methods are practically absent on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Progressive forms of packaging, the material facilities for containerized shipments and refrigerated transport are lacking. This situation is leading to considerable losses of fruit and vegetable products.

In tackling these questions it is necessary to also build in parallel with large-scale facilities small repositories directly at the scene of production. And here it is important to give thought to the possibility of pooling resources.

Important tasks lie ahead in the sphere of the development of transport and road building. The time has come to turn attention to the development and improvement of the intrafarm road network. It is necessary to build hard-surface roads and improve their maintenance.

The CPSU Central Committee May Plenum adopted extraordinarily important decisions aimed at an improvement in and a strengthening of the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Efficient use needs to be made of this big material assistance of the state. It is necessary to do everything to ensure that it culminate as quickly as possible in an impressive increase in production, a reduction in prime costs and increased profitability in every agricultural enterprise.

In this connection skillful management and a solicitous attitude toward public property must be the main criterion in an evaluation of the activity of the personnel. Unfortunately, certain kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders are not yet displaying sufficient concern for the introduction of cost accounting and are reconciled to extravagance, the squandering of resources and losses and embezzlement. There are still many unprofitable farms.

Questions of the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in agricultural production merit great attention. A considerable amount of work is undoubtedly being done in this field here. However, it is still lacking due purposefulness. The activity of the agricultural and academy scientific establishments is insufficiently coordinated, comprehensive goal-oriented program developments are lacking and organizational forms of the direct connection of science and practice on the basis of science-production associations have not been developed.

The Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry must in the immediate future, in conjunction with the other ministries and departments concerned, develop and submit for examination by republic agrarian-industrial complex management authorities plans of measures for a fundamental improvement in the organization or research in the main areas of the biological-agricultural and agrarian-economic sciences.

Having examined a broad range of immediate and more distant tasks connected with fulfillment of the Food Program, Comrade R.N. Nabiyeu emphasized particularly that a tremendous amount of work has to be done. It will require strenuous labor from all of us, from many thousands of people. Everything, as

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in the report, must be activated here-- the knowledge and organizing skill of our personnel and the entire wealth of the party's experience of work in the masses.

In the light of the crucial tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum there is an immeasurable increase in the significance of the rural party organizations, particularly the primary organizations. It is now very important to ensure their efficiency and increase everywhere the vanguard role of the communists both in production and in sociopolitical life.

It is necessary to raise the responsibility of every primary party organization of kolkhoz, sovkhoz, interfarm enterprise or agrarian-industrial association for practical implementation of the Food Program. The moral-political climate in the collectives, the level of organization and discipline, labor input and, consequently, end results will depend to a decisive extent on their activity, the report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized.

The plenum stressed particularly the role of the raykoms in fulfillment of the Food Program. They will bear the brunt of the upcoming work. They are called on to provide political leadership of the development of the agrarian-industrial complex and organize the precise interaction of all its components at the rayon level.

The importance and crucial nature of the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum require, of course, that we strive more persistently for an improvement in the style of work of the party committees and rid ourselves more emphatically of the substitution for and duplication of the soviet and economic-planning authorities and declarative forms and methods of leadership. Particular attention should be paid to an improvement in the work with the personnel. All components of agricultural production in the republic have been strengthened with personnel appreciably since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. A whole pleiad of gifted farm leaders who organically combine party-mindedness with profound competence and discipline with initiative and a creative approach to matters has grown up here in this time. They know how to achieve high results in both cropping and animal husbandry.

However, there are also shortcomings in the work with the rural personnel. The frequent and often ill-considered replaceability of farm leaders is permitted. Certain party organizations are as yet working inadequately on strengthening the brigades and farmsteads with experienced, knowledgeable leaders and, primarily, specialists.

All components of our state's political system--the soviets, trade unions and the Komsomol--are called on to participate actively in the successful implementation of the party's economic strategy and the accomplishment of the Food Program.

Elections to the local soviets have just been held in the republic at a high level. Thousands of activists and the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia were elected deputies. It is necessary that they join actively in the work and activity of the soviet authorities.

Important tasks also confront the trade union organizations in the countryside, which currently unite 98 percent of all rural workers. Given the correct organization of matters, they can and must make an impressive contribution to implementation of the Food Program. It is necessary for them to creatively set about practical work and, primarily, head socialist competition properly. The main thing is to be in the thick of people, know their needs and requirements and actively direct the labor collectives' production and social life, supporting everything new and progressive.

Much here can and should be done by the Komsomol, which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke about very well from the platform of the 19th Komsomol Congress. Approximately 160,000 Komsomol members work on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises. The party organizations should assist the youth organizations in every possible way in sponsorship of the most important agricultural and water-resource construction projects, in universal primary machine operator's education under the motto "If You Live in the Countryside, Know Equipment" and in the training of skilled worker personnel in the vocational-technical schools of the RSFSR and the Ukraine.

Currently a most important priority concern for our youth should be an upsurge of the lagging sectors in animal husbandry and the strengthening of its fodder base. It must be assumed that here also our youth will know how to display its character and ability to be real masters of the corn field, obtain record harvests and perform work at the farmsteads in exemplary fashion.

The comprehensive USSR Food Program drawn up by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum insistently demands a rise in the level of ideological education in the masses and people's notification of the essence of the Food Program in order that this help every worker to determine his place in the common struggle for its implementation.

Soviet people must perceive the results of the Food Program this very year. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev emphasized this thought at the plenum specially.

The republic's agricultural workers have made a pretty good start to the second year of the 5-year plan. The production and purchases of animal husbandry products have increased. The socialist pledges with respect to the sale of the state of silkworm cocoons have been fulfilled. As a result of the selfless labor and great sense of responsibility of the rural workers for the fate of the harvest it has been possible to considerably soften the influence of this year's extremely unfavorable weather conditions. Nonetheless, a serious test still lies ahead.

A further increase in the production of raw cotton, particularly the fine-fiber varieties, and a rise in its quality were and remain our most important concern. This year we have all the conditions for achieving a record level both with respect to the overall volume and the procurement of fine-fiber cotton. The main thing now is to provide for the differentiated care of the sowings and observe field-management techniques strictly and universally.

It is also a crucial period for the fodder-procurement workers. All tasks with respect to this question have been clearly determined. The party and soviet authorities must strive for their unconditional accomplishment.

The Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently approved the valuable initiative of Matchinskiy Rayon's cotton growers, who have pledged in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR to give the motherland 60,000 tons of high-quality cotton or 11,000 tons more than the plan. The initiative of the agricultural workers of Dzhilikul'skiy Rayon, who have set themselves the task of procuring 8,000 tons of roughage and 10,000 tons of succulent fodder more than last year, has also been approved. We are sure that their splendid example will be followed by many cotton-sowing rayons and farms and fodder-producing brigades.

A hot and critical time lies ahead for the fruit and vegetable growers also. It is essential to ensure precise work in the harvesting, storage, processing and uninterrupted supply to the population of vegetables and fruit and to wage a decisive struggle against all forms of losses.

Our common task is to ensure that everything that has been cultivated and produced be procured and preserved in good time and delivered to the consumer without losses.

The height of the cereals' harvesting is upon us. It is necessary to complete it also in organized manner and replenish the forage stocks.

Animal husbandry requires great attention. There was somewhat of an increase here in the last 5 months in the procurement of animal husbandry products compared with the corresponding period last year. The task is to consolidate and multiply what has already been done and strive for a further gradual increase in literally all indicators of the development of this sector.

This year's conditions demand of all our personnel the utmost organization, high discipline and a creative approach and the mobilization of all resources. It is now important to create everywhere the maximum intensity in work in order to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with high labor achievements.

Warmly approving and unanimously supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and guided by the historic decisions of the 26th party congress, the communists and all working people of the republic perceive the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the goals and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as their vital concern.

Comrade R.N. Nabiyeu said in conclusion:

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that, heading the patriotic upsurge of the people's masses, the republic party organizations will do everything to make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the country's Food Program and successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges of the second year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

END